
1. SCOPE

This document has been created and distributed as an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) placeholder during the planning application process for the **Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade (DWNO) Project**.

This Outline CEMP shall provide initial information, including (but not limited to) project roles and responsibilities, environmental communication, training requirements, and environmental aspects and impacts.

This document will remain **as a placeholder** until the Contractor responsible for environmental management on site is awarded the project. The Contractor will produce a site-specific, in-depth CEMP prior to starting on site to discharge the relevant planning condition. This will include all environmental management, risks and appropriate mitigation for the works being undertaken. The Contractor's CEMP will be revised and updated as and when required and as per the SPT Contractors Environmental Performance Requirements (CEPR). Revisions may be required if there is a change of scope/conditions/Contractor or change to a supporting document.

The Contractor's CEMP shall provide site specific environmental management and mitigations for the duration of the project.

2.	CONTENTS	
1.	SCOPE	1
2.	CONTENTS.....	2
3.	LIVE DOCUMENT REVIEW	3
4.	REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	3
5.	PROJECT INFORMATION	4
5.1	Project Description	4
5.2	Proposed Scope of Works.....	5
5.3	Programme Dates	6
6.	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	7
6.1	Pre-Tender Consultations	7
7.	SITE MANAGEMENT.....	9
7.1	Environmental Awareness and Training	11
8.	COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS	12
8.1	Client documentation	12
8.2	Working Hours.....	12
9.	COMMUNITY LIAISON AND COMMUNICATION.....	13
10.	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.....	14
10.1	Site Inspections	14
10.2	Audits	14
11.	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	14
11.1	Pre-Tender Consultations	14
11.2	Environmental Permits and Licences	14
12.	SPT SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS	14
12.1	Risk Scoring Criteria	15
12.1	SPT Project Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register	15
12.2	Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register	16
13.	CONTRACTORS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	36
13.1	Further Surveys & Pre-Construction Checks	37
13.2	Existing Environmental Permit, License, Registration & Consent	37
14.	APPENDICES.....	38

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Proposed Development OHL Route & Substations.....	4
---	---

Table of Tables

Table 1. Cumbernauld Programme Dates	6
Table 2. XR route	6
Table 3. XX Route	6
Table 4. ZG/ZD Route	6
Table 5. WB Route.....	7
Table 6 –Stakeholder Information and Responsibilities	7
Responsibilities.....	9
Table 6 - Site Personnel Responsibilities	9
Table 7 Communication Approaches	13
Table 8 - <i>Aspects & Impacts Risk Scoring Criteria</i>	15
Table 9 – Aspect and Impact Register	16
Table 10 – Project Stage Risk Level	36
Table 11 - Appendix Information and Project Supporting Documentation	38

3. LIVE DOCUMENT REVIEW

All amendments to this document must be recorded and signed off below:

Revision Date	Revision No.	Author	Amendment Details
21/04/2026	1	Rozelle McMillan	New document

Prepared by	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Name: Rozelle McMillan Role: Senior Environment Advisor Rozelle McMillan Digitally signed by Rozelle McMillan Date: 2026.05.22 13:51:59 +01'00'	Name: Jessica Greig Role: Lead Environment Advisor Jessica Greig Digitally signed by Jessica Greig Date: 2026.05.22 15:14:38 +01'00'	Name: Fiona Muir Role: Lead Project Manager

4. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

SPT-ENV-GD-0001	Contractor's Environmental Performance Requirements (CEPR)
SPT-SFTY-PD-0001	Emergency Response and Preparedness Procedure
SPT-HSEQ-FR-0001	Emergency Response Plan Template
SPT-SFTY-PD-0002	Incident Management Procedure

5. PROJECT INFORMATION

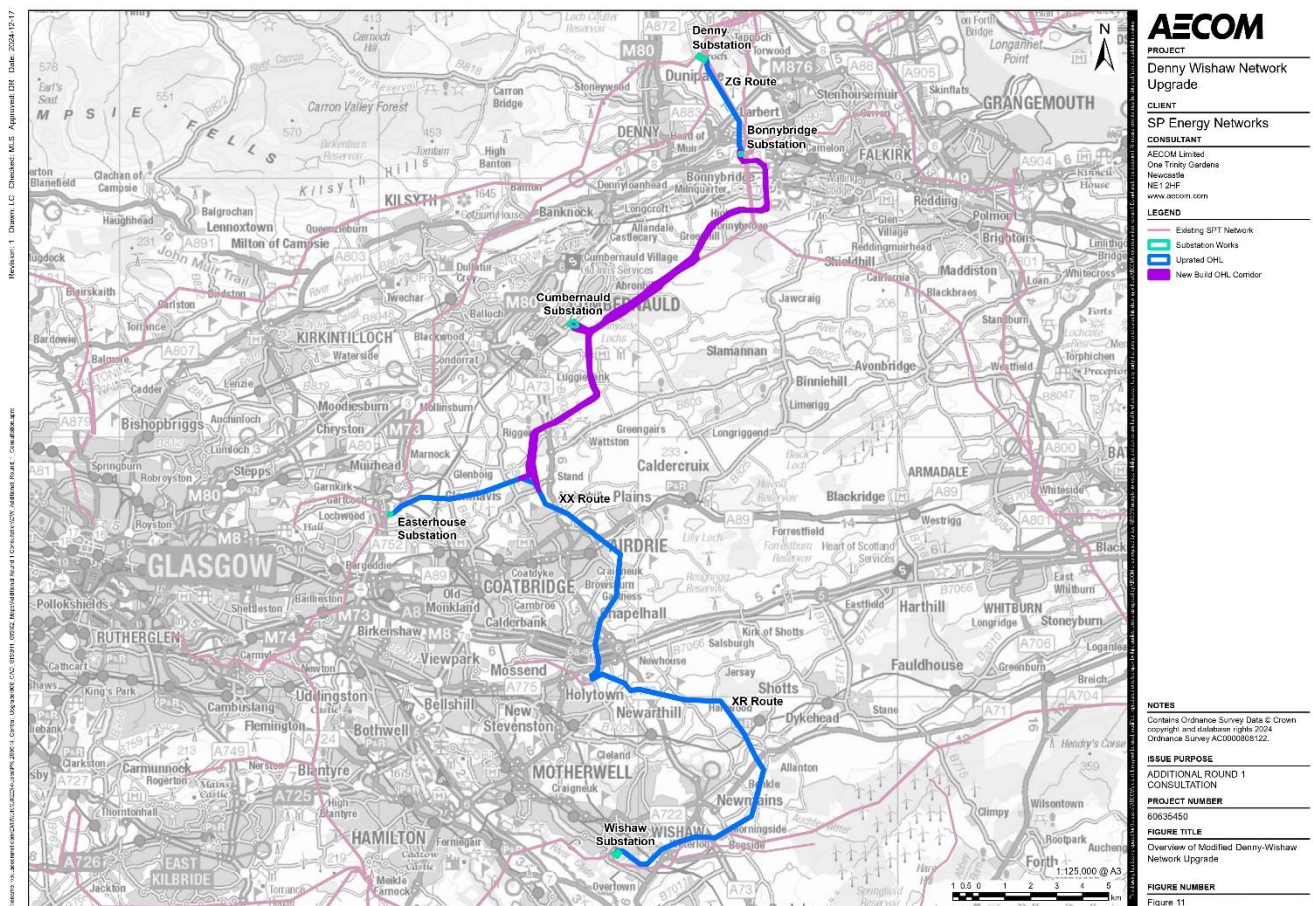
5.1 Project Description

The DWNO Project (herein referred to as the 'Proposed Development') includes the construction of approximately 19 km of a new 275 / 400 kV overhead line (OHL) (known as the 'WB Route'). The new OHL will consist of 62 towers and is expected to operate at both 400 kV and 275 kV once the DNWO works are complete.

The proposed OHL route extends from Bonnybridge Substation (west of Falkirk) to Glenmavis, where it will connect into the existing network near Cumbernauld Substation (north of Airdrie). Construction activities will include erecting new OHL towers, installing conductors to uprate existing OHLs, and connecting the new line to both the existing OHL and an existing substation. These works are likely to require temporary construction compounds and dedicated access routes to accommodate construction machinery.

The Proposed Development is intended to strengthen and expand the electricity transmission network across central Scotland. It includes several elements for which Section 37 consent, along with deemed planning consent under Section 57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, is being sought.

Figure 1: Proposed Development OHL Route & Substations



5.2 Proposed Scope of Works

The work activities associated with the Proposed Development are listed below:

As part of the Proposed New-build Overhead Line, 62 new towers will be constructed between Glenmavis, Cumbernauld Substation, and Bonnybridge Substation. The construction programme will broadly involve:

New-Build Overhead Line

- Setting up temporary construction compounds.
- Creating access tracks, including bellmouths and required road upgrades.
- Stringing conductors, including any temporary scaffolding required.
- Installing tower foundations
- Erecting the new towers
- Commissioning the new overhead line
- Removing redundant towers, conductors, and associated equipment (removal of CB & undergrounding of AA)
- Reinstating temporary construction areas once works are complete
- Construction of around 19 km of new 275/400 kV overhead line (WB Route) between Bonnybridge Substation and the existing XX Route north of Glenmavis.

Upgrading of Existing Overhead Lines

- Setting up temporary construction compounds.
- Creating access tracks, including bellmouths and required road upgrades.
- Stringing conductors, including any temporary scaffolding required.
- Upgrading 4 km of the ZG Route between Denny North and Bonnybridge Substations to 400 kV.
- Installing two new towers on the ZD Route to support reconfigured connections at Denny North Substation.
- Upgrading 15 km of the XX Route between Easterhouse and Newarthill Substations to 400 kV.
- Upgrading 16 km of the XR Route between Newarthill and Wishaw Substations to 400 kV.

Extension of Cumbernauld 275kV/ 33kV Substation

- Demolition of existing 132/33kV substation and control building
- Temporary works, including:
 - Earthworks
 - Temporary compounds
 - Removal of 132kV grid transformers
- Permanent works, including:
 - New substation equipment
 - Creation of extended platform and access
 - 275kV AIS 'three switch' configuration
 - 2 x 275/33kV 90MVA SGTs

5.3 Programme Dates

The dates are correct at the time of writing, however, are subject to change due to the discretion of the Contractor.

Table 1. Cumbernauld Programme Dates

Stage	Dates
Site Investigation Works	19/01/2026 - 23/02/2026
Site Establishment	30/09/2027 - 30/11/2027
Main Civils	30/11/2027 - 15/07/2031
Balance of Plant	10/10/2028 - 25/02/2031
Commissioning	28/06/2029 - 04/11/2031

Table 2. XR route

Stage	Dates
Site Investigation Works	15/01/2026 - 15/04/2026
Access Works	16/11/2028 - 24/04/2030
Tower Foundations	14/12/2028 - 14/08/2030
Tower Assembly	16/11/2028 - 14/08/2030
Overhead Line Conductor Installation	19/02/2029 - 02/05/2031

Table 3. XX Route

Stage	Dates
Site Investigation Works	08/12/2025 - 24/04/2026
Access Works	16/11/2028 - 19/03/2029
Tower Foundations	14/12/2028 - 09/07/2029
Tower Assembly	14/12/2028 - 03/09/2029
Overhead Line Conductor Installation	19/02/2029 - 24/04/2030

Table 4. ZG/ZD Route

Stage	Dates
Site Investigation Works	13/10/2025 - 01/04/2026
Access Works	14/05/2029 - 03/09/2029
Tower Foundations	09/07/2029 - 29/10/2029

Tower Assembly	09/07/2029 - 29/10/2029
Overhead Line Conductor Installation	09/10/2030 - 07/02/2031

Table 5. WB Route

Stage	Dates
Site Investigation Works	18/09/2025 - 20/04/2026
Access Works	16/11/2028 - 27/03/2030
Tower Foundations	14/12/2028 - 10/01/2031
Tower Assembly	19/02/2029 - 07/03/2031
Overhead Line Conductor Installation	06/08/2029 - 25/07/2031

6. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

6.1 Pre-Tender Consultations

As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), AECOM in conjunction with SPT & the Contractor have carried out a range of consultations with key stakeholders.

For details of all stakeholder consultation please refer to Volume 1, Chapter 2 table 2.2 in the OHL New Build EIA/EA Report.

Table 6 –Stakeholder Information and Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Responsibility
SEPA Unit 6, 4 Parklands Ave, Motherwell ML1 4WQ SEPA's Pollution Hotline – 0800 80 70 60 (24-hour service)	Environmental Regulator. Issue Waste Management Licenses and Exemptions from Waste Management Licensing, Water Permitting. Will use enforcement tools to ensure compliance with authorisation conditions issued by them and all other relevant environmental regulation. Report pollution incidents to Pollution Hotline. Issuing Construction Site Licenses for surface water management. Reviewing any methods statements and documents when required under a licence.
NatureScot Hamilton Cadzow Court 3 Wellhall Road Hamilton ML3 9BG	Issuing any protected species or protected area (e.g. SSSI / SPA /SAC) licences required for the project. To be contacted where protected species are encountered during works and where the project ECoW/Environmental Advisor cannot be reached.
Council/ Local Authority Civic Centre, Windmillhill Street, Motherwell, ML1 1AB.	Local Authorities are responsible for highways, road closures and archaeology.

Stakeholder	Responsibility
4 Central Park, Central Boulevard, Larbert, FK5 4RU	
Local Fisheries The Clubhouse, 106 Biggar Road, Edinburgh, EH10 7DU	Local fisheries in Scotland are responsible for advising on measures that protect fish populations and habitats during construction activities. This includes confirming spawning periods, reviewing in-stream works, and ensuring projects comply with environmental regulations to prevent harm to aquatic ecosystems.

7. SITE MANAGEMENT

Responsibilities

Table 6 - Site Personnel Responsibilities

Role	Environmental Responsibilities
Project Manager	- Oversee the Project and ensure that the Environmental risks for the Project are understood and communicated to the wider project team. - Ensure the Construction Manager/Site Manager are aware of the requirements of the SPT CEPR and CEMP and all risks outlined within the Contractor's EMP and other environmental documents and that these are considered and embedded in all working methodologies. - Support and promptly communicate any project changes that may affect the environment to the Project Environmental Advisor. - Ensure adherence to the SPT Incident Management Procedure, ensuring that environmental incidents receive a root cause investigation, and that supporting investigative documents are recorded on the incident management system.
Construction/ Site Manager	- Duty to ensure the implementation of SPT CEPR, the SPT CEMP and the Contractor EMP and other environmental documentation relevant to the project. - To ensure that the workforce is made aware of environmental risks relating to the Project. - To ensure any method statement for work that poses a medium-high environmental risk is provided to the Environment Advisor for review prior to works starting. - To ensure that environmental incidents are reported in accordance with the SPT Incident Management Process. - To ensure that environmental issues are included in site management meetings. - To ensure that site environmental controls/mitigations are regularly monitored, recorded, and maintained. - To ensure environmental risk assessments are up to date and communicated effectively to the wider workforce as and when significant changes occur. - Ensure an appropriate Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is in place for the project, which captures site-specific environmental risks. - Ensure all staff are trained on spill response and that adequate spill kits and plant nappies are supplied across site.
Environmental Advisor	- To assist the Project with all environmental matters. - To investigate any environmental incidents that occur on the Project.

Role	Environmental Responsibilities
	3. To prepare all project development related environmental documents and risk assessments for tender packs. 4. Review all Contractor environmental documentation, prepare, and ensure adequacy of site-specific environmental documentation. 5. To provide proactive, specialist guidance and advice regarding environmental controls, constraints, and legislation specific to the project. 6. To provide additional technical support and solutions to the Project as required. 7. To organise, co-ordinate and manage pre-construction surveys in-line with current legislation and recommendation. 8. Ensure Contractors consider adequate mitigation measures at the planning stage, and enough time is given to implement them. 9. To be fully aware of the Project planning conditions/commitments agreed by SPT and ensure the Contractor close these out prior to works starting on site or as and when required throughout the project. 10. To effectively communicate the environmental constraints/risks to Contractors via the CEMP, regular project meetings and/or monthly inspections/audits. 11. To consult directly with regulators/stakeholders (such as, but not limited to: NatureScot, SEPA, Local Authorities) regarding situations that may require the acquisition of consents/licences/authorisations etc. After contract award these shall be transferred to the appointed Contractor. 12. To attend project meetings and effectively contribute to project discussions by indicating site sensitivities and management required. 13. To ensure environmental training of project team is current and training records are up to date. 14. To audit the Site Waste Management Plan regularly, including the legal compliance of Waste Transfer Notes and Consignment Notes. 15. To ensure that Contractors take care not to damage trees (including roots) and ensure TPO (tree preservation orders), bat/red squirrel/bird and any other potential protected species have been checked prior to works and RPA (root protection areas) are understood, communicated and British Standards are followed. In addition, any works close to or requiring removal of invasive species needs to be managed in accordance with legal requirements. 16. To ensure the reinstatement and restoration of sites is fully understood, planned into programme, and documented. 17. To ensure site surface water management is planned in advance of operations to prevent pollution and is in line with SEPA Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR).

Role	Environmental Responsibilities
	18. To conduct monthly inspections of sites pre-construction, during construction and post construction and ensure all inspections are documented on Safety Culture. Actions should be agreed with a timescale and upon completion signed off. 19. To initiate and attend joint environmental inspections/audits with the Contractor. 20. Contractor to investigate environmental incidents that occur on the Project and ensure the incident management procedure is adhered to. 21. Any other environmental issue not mentioned specifically above.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) <i>(CIEEM definition)</i>	1. Advise on protecting valued biodiversity features on construction sites. 2. Provide practical, site-specific and proportionate assistance on how their clients can achieve compliance with environmental legislation. 3. Advise and oversee appropriate ecological measures are in place to avoid unexpected costs, delays to project timetables, or adverse publicity that may have future negative commercial implications; and ultimately risk of enforcement action and/or potential prosecution. 4. Manage ecological operatives engaged in ecological mitigation activities – such as undertaking ecological watching briefs and translocation of protected species.
Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW) <i>(AEnvCoW definition)</i>	An environmental professional with direct responsibility for monitoring compliance with environmental legislation, policy, or mitigation. 1. Monitor and report on environmental compliance data during the construction phase. 2. Inform the Planning Authority if the Project is being built in accordance with the environmental mitigation and enhancement, as approved. 3. Report non-compliance and any exceedance of the predicted impacts of the construction or planning permission, as per the normal discharge of planning conditions. Whilst sometimes referenced as part of the mitigation set out within an Environmental Impact Assessment Report, the EnvCoW role is monitoring and reporting only. The EnvCoW is not involved in the design, or implementation of any mitigation. The EnvCoW is a similar, but distinct role from the ECoW.

7.1 Environmental Awareness and Training

The Environmental Training requirements of Contractors working on SPT projects is detailed in the CEPR (Appendix I). It states that the Contractor shall provide the following:

- Environmental induction/ awareness training for all site personnel in line with identified project specific environmental risks. Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response specific training for key identified roles shall include any training that will be required to comply with specific commitments/ mitigations and environmental good practice.

- Environmental toolbox talk sessions to cover specific relevant environmental issues appropriate to the construction activities being undertaken at the time. The provision of evidence of training for all staff associated with onsite activities shall be maintained and retained by all Contractors.
- A training plan identifying all environmental training provided (including toolbox talk topics covered).
- The Contractor shall test their environmental emergency response plan by carrying out a spill response drill at the beginning of the Project and annually thereafter.

8. COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

SPT provide the Contractor with site specific information including baseline conditions within Environmental Survey Reports, EIAs etc.

The Contractor's CEMP shall inform SPT and the Local Authority (LA) of how all compliance obligations shall be met and shall outline the specific control measures that will be in place during the construction phase of Environmental risks, building from and aligning with the information provided by SPT.

8.1 Client documentation

The Contractors Environmental Performance Requirements (CEPR) is a contractual document which details all of the environmental performance requirements of Contractors on SPT projects. The CEPR covers all EU and UK Environmental Legal Requirements and SPT obligations. The CEPR can be found in Appendix 1.

8.2 Working Hours

The working hours for the development site (including any demolition and construction activity) and deliveries including the transport of materials, plant, and equipment to the development site shall take place during **08:00 – 19:00 Monday to Friday, Saturday 08:00-13:00** unless otherwise agreed with the relevant parties involved and/or stipulated within the planning conditions from the LA.

These hours may be amended by the LA, at any point in the project, where local circumstances demand as necessary.

If extended working hours are sought, the timings and dates shall be agreed with the LA prior to any works being undertaken.

The Contractor's CEMP shall outline the project specific working hours, once agreed with SPT and the LA.

9. COMMUNITY LIAISON AND COMMUNICATION

A complaints register shall be kept by the Contractor and shall include complainant's details, date and time of the complaint, cause(s) of the complaint, action taken to resolve the complaint, date and time of action taken to resolve the complaint, and reasons for any unresolved complaints.

There are a variety of communication channels and methods (Table 3).

Table 7 Communication Approaches

Communication Tool	Details
Site Induction	All Contractors attending site shall receive a site-specific induction that addresses the site environmental risks, contact details and any site-specific processes or procedures. Site Induction suitability will be inspected by SPT environmental advisor.
Weekly Meetings	The site construction team will attend a weekly site meeting with all Contractors. The minutes shall be recorded and distributed to all the Contractors involved in the works. Environmental actions will be captured, discussed and closed out.
Email	SPT must be included in all communications with stakeholders and regulatory bodies and all communication must be uploaded to ProjectWise. All emails that have a contractual implication shall be saved on ProjectWise.
Site Noticeboard	Allocated space on a site noticeboard should be given to relevant environmental aspects. The notice board should include SPT's environmental policy, any environmental alerts and a site plan detailing environmental controls. The notice board shall include an organigram and emergency response team contacts.
Environmental Folders on Autodesk Forma	Up to date electronic copy or hard copy shall be available to reference by site staff and for inspection purposes.

10. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

The Contractor's responsible person shall undertake regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the Contractor's CEMP and to ensure that nuisance is not caused to surrounding neighbours. Where non-compliance is identified, the responsible person shall ensure that corrective action is taken. The frequency of audits shall be shared with SPT Environmental Advisor along with all findings/outcomes.

10.1 Site Inspections

The SPT Environment Advisor shall undertake regular site visits alongside the Contractor /s to ensure compliance with the CEPR and all other compliance obligations. These audits will be agreed ahead of time by all parties involved. The findings will be communicated on site at the time of the visit, recorded via SafetyCulture and actions will be disseminated via this channel.

Contractors will be responsible for carrying out their own Environmental inspections during the works and uploading the findings to ProjectWise.

10.2 Audits

SPT Projects have the right to audit the Contractor at any time during the works. All Contractors will be given at least 10 working days' notice when a formal audit will be carried out. All Contractors are expected to provide suitable resources to assist with the audit. Contractors are expected to carry out audits in line with the level of environmental risk of project work activities and management system commitments. Contractors will inform SPT Projects of their audit schedule upon contract award.

ISO 14001 Accreditation audits/certificates to be communicated to SPT Projects.

11. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

11.1 Pre-Tender Consultations

As part of the Planning Application, SPT Environmental Planning Team have carried out a range of consultations with key stakeholders. These can be found within the Planning Application documents.

Note: All new and continuing consultations after contract award will be the Contractors responsibility.

11.2 Environmental Permits and Licences

There may be a requirement for licence/authorisation applications with regulators such as SEPA and NatureScot for the project.

The Contractor is responsible for arranging all relevant licences/authorisations and the accompanying mitigation measures for the works.

12. SPT SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

As part of the development process, SPT have prepared a Site-Specific Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register for DWNO. This register provides information on the baseline environmental conditions, highlighting the potential risks and/or constraints associated with the project that the Contractor may need to consider in their CEMP.

This register has been developed in line with ISO 14001 requirements by containing a systematic list of SPT's construction activities that interact with the environment (aspects), the associated potential negative or positive effects on the environment (impacts), and an assessment of the significance of those aspects and impacts. The

register helps in managing risks and opportunities, ensuring compliance and driving continuous improvement of environmental performance.

1.1 Risk Scoring Criteria

Each construction activity, along with its associated aspects and impacts, is assessed for risk significance using a Low–Medium–High scale. These ratings are visually represented through a Red Amber Green (RAG) matrix for quick reference. The specific criteria defining each risk level are outlined below.

The Contractor must consider the risks their work presents and provide an appropriate risk assessment within the CEMP. Below is an example of the different risks' levels associated with the different stages of typical works.

Table 8 - Aspects & Impacts Risk Scoring Criteria

Low	A risk is scored as <i>Low</i> when standard mitigation and control measures implemented by the Contractor are sufficient to minimise environmental impact, and no additional actions are required.
Medium	A risk is scored as <i>Medium</i> when further preparatory work is necessary prior to construction - such as preconstruction checks or additional surveys – or when the proximity of sensitive environmental features increases the likelihood of impact. <i>Example: Managing surface water near a watercourse.</i>
High	A risk is scored as <i>High</i> when the Contractor must obtain environmental licences, permits, or consents, or where there is a potential threat to human health.
N/A	Risk will be scored as <i>N/A</i> if aspect and impacts relate to an opportunity rather than a risk i.e. Biodiversity Net Gain.

12.1 SPT Project Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register

As part of the development process, SP Energy Networks have created a Project Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register for the Proposed Development (the DWNO Project). This register outlines the baseline conditions and highlights the key environmental risks associated with this project, scoring them subjectively on a low, moderate, high basis. The scoring will be carried out and reviewed by two SPT Environmental Advisors as per industry best practice.

The Environmental Aspects and Impacts for the Proposed Development have been detailed to provide accurate information about known or potential constraints associated with the project. **It is the Contractor's responsibility to include all environmental risks and mitigation/management approaches within their CEMP prior to starting work on site.** The below SPT Aspect and Impacts register only highlights the potential Environmental risks at Planning Application stage and therefore does not include any mitigation/management approaches.

Should there be any modifications or changes made to the scope of any aspect of the construction then any risk assessments made within the Contractor's CEMP should be revisited to ensure that the control measures and mitigation remain sufficient to manage any new or increased risk.

12.2 Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register

Table 9 – Aspect and Impact Register

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
All activities	Noise, vibration and lighting	Local Community Designated Sites	Noise, vibration, dust and lighting from the construction works could affect the local community & designated sites. Two Special Areas of Conservation (West Fannyside Moss SAC and Black Loch Moss SAC) and one Special Protection Area (Slamannan Plateau SPA) lie within 10 km of the Site. One Site of Special Scientific Interest (Slamannan Plateau SSSI) is located within 2 km of the Site. Within 1 km, North Lanarkshire Council identifies nine Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), along with one Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) Reserve. It is not yet confirmed which towers will require raft/pad and column foundations versus micropile or rock-anchor systems. The Proposed Development area is within proximity to residential areas. For more information regarding construction noise see Appendix 12.1 of OHL DWNO EIAR volume 1.	Control of Pollution Act 1974 Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009 Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Amendment (No 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2019 Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (Scotland) Order 2002 SSI 104 Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 SI 1701	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			Temporary lighting masts for construction will be tilted inward to site to avoid light spill onto other areas. (AECOM, 2026). The Contractor will be responsible at monitoring & managing noise, vibration dust and light produced from the construction site. Details of this will be documented in the Contractor CEMP, unless otherwise conditioned.		
Earthworks/Excavations/Civil works	Noise, vibration and lighting	Designated Sites Archaeology	<i>WB Route (new build):</i> Six Scheduled Monuments, including the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site (WHS), lie within scope. The WB line runs adjacent to the Antonine wall with the closest tower 40m away from the designated site. Design avoidance and existing disturbance mean construction impacts are negligible. Operational effects are screened by distance, landform, or infrastructure. <i>Upgraded Routes (ZG, XX, XR):</i> Works are limited to existing wayleaves (re-conductoring/tower upgrades), therefore there is no change to line character and no significant construction or operational impacts expected. <i>CB Route Removal:</i> Tower removal generally neutral to beneficial for setting, including near the Antonine Wall. The removal of the CB route will require Scheduled Monument Consent as there is potential for the construction phase to result in physical impacts to the Antonine Wall.	Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 Planning (Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2015	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			Due to the close proximity of towers requiring removal (tower CB035 being within the world heritage site). <i>AA Route (undergrounding/diversions):</i> Possible archaeological exposure managed through avoidance and agreed mitigation. No significant residual effects anticipated. Trial trenching will be undertaken after the written scheme of investigation. <i>Substations:</i> Extensions occur within previously disturbed areas. No significant effects predicted, though precautionary monitoring is advised. Design avoidance of known heritage assets. All required consents to be in place before works commence in, or near archaeological features. The Contractor will be responsible for archaeological monitoring, written schemes of investigation and an Archaeological Clerk of Works during construction where required. The Contractor shall make suitable allowances for unexpected finds even where no archaeological features have been identified on site. Should archaeological remains be discovered unexpectedly during works it is		

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			the Contractor's responsibility to arrange for archaeologists, licences and consultation with the local archaeological service and Council Archaeologist.		
Use of Plant, Machinery and Equipment Road and Construction Traffic	Spillage of fuel/oil and chemicals Re-fuelling operations and COSHH storage	Watercourses Soil	Plant and vehicles used during earth and civil works have the potential to spill onto the ground and/or nearby receptors. The OHL & substation works surround various unnamed drainage ditches & several watercourses. There are seven watercourses within the vicinity of the development The Forth & Clyde canal, Bonny water, Rowan Tree burn, Skipperton burn, Walton Burn, Glencryan Burn, Luggie water, Cameron Burn & Shank burn. Two of which are in the water framework directive Walton Burn & Glencryan Burn. Refuelling of plant & vehicles could cause a spill to ground. COSHH if inappropriately handled or contained has the potential to spill to ground. To avoid any leaks & spills, the Contractor will undertake regular plant checks & maintenance. Earth Bunds & cut-off ditches can be implemented to protect the drainage ditch from polluted surface run off. COSHH should be stored in watertight and fireproof container. The COSHH storage should have a bund capacity of 110%.	The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 Environmental Protection Act 1990 The Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations (as amended) The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	LOW

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			Refuelling should occur on impermeable ground at least 10m away from any watercourse. The contractor will be responsible to produce a pollution prevention plan detailing mitigation method.		
Site establishment/ Installation of access tracks / Ground Investigation works/ Civils	Soil storage and stockpiling	Soil Hydrology	Earthworks & excavations can change the soils' structure which can lead to compaction and erosion. Creation of concrete platforms an impenetrable surface will affect natural waterflow as it is not directly absorbed and transported. However, proper drainage design has been utilised to prevent flood risk. In addition, green landscaping will absorb water and reduce runoff maximising natural absorption. Moreover, the Principal Contractor will produce a water management plan to control activities that cause erosion & sediment run-off.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS) Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	LOW
Working near or in water	Pollution	Watercourses Water Crossings Ecology	Sixteen new temporary water crossings 8 of which are artificial drainage channels. The other 8 water crossings are overstep pool, bedrock channel & agricultural channels. To be classified under GBR 7 & 9, the Contractor will ensure it is only in use from 12 months of install date.	Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR) The Water Act 2014 (Consequential Amendments etc.) Order 2017	LOW

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			There are four watercourses within the vicinity of the OHL route: Bonny Water, Luggie water, River Carron, Forth and Clyde Canal & Glencryan Burn. Activities surrounding them are yet to be confirmed. The construction activities to create the crossing can disrupt the sediment on the canal banks increasing turbidity and affecting quality of water for aquatic life. Construction run off can create a pathway for pollutants to enter the watercourses implicating the good status of the river. Water crossings can create habitat fragmentation causing a barrier meaning it could implicate breeding & feeding of certain species. The Contractor's water management plan will outline strategies to manage surface water and prevent sediment from entering nearby receptors through surface runoff including the use of SuDS ponds, filter drains and cut-off ditches. All watercourse crossings will be assessed in line with SEPA's EASR guidance, with the appropriate level of authorisation determined. Key General Binding Rules to comply with include GBR 6, GBR 7, and GBR 9.	Environmental Impact Assessment (Water Management) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009	

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			- Ensure that there is no hydraulic step at the inlet or outlet of the culvert as this can act as a barrier to fish movement and cause scouring of bed and banks. - The culvert base should be sufficiently buried below the existing bed to allow a naturalised culvert bed to be maintained. - The culvert should be at least the same width as the natural active channel width, with consideration to low flows and channel migration. No water bodies should be crossed unless they have been identified on the watercourse crossing schedule The Contractor will comply with EASRs GBRs, registration and permitting requirements. The water crossing will be designed to facilitate the movement of fish & mammals.		

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
Site establishment/ Installation of access tracks / Ground Investigation works/ Civils	Concrete/Concrete washout	Watercourses	Concrete will be used to create foundations for the new towers on WB route. Concrete is naturally alkali and the chemicals from unset concrete can be carried by surface water to nearby receptors making it less favourable for flora & fauna. Sediment particles from concrete can implicate water quality & habitats. The Contractor will be responsible for the containment, treatment &/or disposal of concrete & associated wash water. The Contractor's water management plan will detail appropriate mitigation strategies to control concrete/concrete wash water.	Control of Pollution Act 1974 Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR)	MEDIUM
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Badger	At Cumbernauld substation, five confirmed badger setts were identified within the survey area: one active main sett, two active annex setts, and two disused setts. An additional single-entrance mammal hole was also recorded. Although it showed low levels of use, the presence of badger could not be confirmed or ruled out. Loss of two badger setts (one main/one outlier), an artificial sett has been constructed to compensate for the loss of two setts. The Species Protection Plan will detail the licensing, artificial sett, exclusion zones and supervised works.	Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 Protection of Badgers Act 1992 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments	HIGH

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			The Contractor shall obtain a NatureScot badger licence for the relocation and destruction of main sett.		
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Bat	At Cumbernauld substation, six potential bat roost trees where identified. Bat roost potential has been identified along the new WB OHL route. There is a mix of low and moderate potential roosting features. Some trees require further assessment. Bat Species Protection Plan will ensure pre felling checks and if required compensatory bat boxes are situated for the loss of habitat. The Contractor's ecologist should oversee tree removal and trimming as works progress. This flexible approach allows real-time advice on avoiding certain trees or branches and adjusting routes accordingly. By doing so, impacts on bats are prevented and no mitigation licence is required.	Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc. Regulations 1994 SI 2716 and amendments Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009	MEDIUM
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Red squirrel	Red squirrels could be impacted during the uprating of the existing over headline due to the works running adjacent to plantation woodland which is connected to Ancient Woodland. There is a minimal impact to squirrels during the removal of CB route as dismantling occurs near woodland habitat at the northern section.	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments Conservation (Natural Habitats etc. Regulations 1994 SI 2716 and amendments Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			There are red squirrels present at the northern section of WB route (New Build OHL). The undergrounding of AA is not predicted to impact red squirrels. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will oversee works in areas of suitable red squirrel habitat and deliver toolbox talks to all site personnel. These briefings will cover red squirrel identification, legal protection, sensitivity to disturbance and site-specific mitigation requirements to ensure consistent compliance throughout construction. Tree felling and vegetation clearance will be restricted to the minimum necessary and, where practicable, timed to avoid sensitive periods, including the breeding season. Clearance methods will be designed to limit habitat fragmentation and maintain connectivity between woodland blocks. Construction activities, including access routes, working areas and storage compounds, will be micro-sited wherever practicable to minimise woodland loss and avoid key habitat features such as mature conifer stands and connected woodland corridors used by red squirrels. Works adjacent to woodland will be carefully managed to reduce noise, vibration and visual disturbance, with activities		

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			programmed to minimise the duration of works in sensitive areas and ensure that woodland connectivity is not permanently severed All temporarily affected areas will be reinstated following construction to restore woodland structure and function. Where appropriate, additional enhancement measures such as installation of red squirrel drey boxes will be provided to support local populations With these mitigation measures implemented, effects on red squirrels will be limited to short-term, temporary disturbance only, and no significant residual impacts on red squirrel populations are predicted.		
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Great Crested Newts	A pond with Great Crested Newt eDNA has been identified at one pond beside CB01. New Build Overhead Line, great crested newts (GCN) were identified in the vicinity of the Drum Wildlife Site, where suitable breeding ponds and associated terrestrial habitat are present. The Contractor shall prepare Great crested Newt Species protection plan which will detail mitigation approach. Prior to construction, an updated ecological walkover will be undertaken to reconfirm pond suitability, and all site staff will be	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments Conservation (Natural Habitats etc. Regulations 1994 SI 2716 and amendments Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			briefed by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) on GCN identification, legal protections and emergency procedures. Access routes, plant and compound locations will be micro-sited to avoid ponds and damp terrestrial habitats, with a minimum buffer of around 50 m maintained where practicable. During construction, works will be programmed to avoid peak GCN activity periods where possible, vegetation clearance will be carried out sensitively (including directional cutting and two-stage strimming where required), and excavations will be kept open for the shortest practicable duration with escape ramps and daily checks. Uncovered trenches will not be left overnight in areas where GCN may be present, and toolbox talks will be reinforced during higher-risk activities. Pollution prevention measures will protect ponds and water quality, including exclusion of refuelling from buffer zones, availability of spill kits, and careful management of soils and hydrology to prevent contamination or pond infilling. Should a GCN be unexpectedly encountered, works will stop immediately in the affected area, the ECoW will be notified, appropriate protection measures		

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			implemented, and licensing requirements reviewed with NatureScot if necessary.		
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Birds	The Slammanan Plateau lies adjacent to sections of the new build route. This designated sight supports numerous wintering birds such as SPA-qualifying species such as taiga bean goose, pink-footed goose, whooper swan, greylag goose and various wintering waders, which use improved grassland, rough grazing, bog margins and wetlands for foraging and roosting. Birds typically move daily between roost sites on lochs or wetlands and feeding areas on surrounding farmland, meaning they regularly fly across the wider landscape, including over the overhead line corridor. Works will be micro-sited where practicable to avoid key winter-feeding fields and wet grassland, with construction programming designed to minimise the duration of activities in sensitive locations during the wintering period. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will advise on site-specific measures and brief the Contractors on disturbance avoidance. To reduce the risk of bird collisions during operation, bird flight diverters will be fitted to targeted spans of the overhead line where	Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments Conservation (Natural Habitats etc. Regulations 1994 SI 2716 and amendments Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			regular flight paths occur between feeding and roosting areas, with particular emphasis on routes used by larger species such as geese and swans.		
Site establishment/ Installation of access tracks / Ground Investigation works/ Civils	Biosecurity	Invasive Plant Species	Surveys of Cumbernauld substation & WB route recorded a large stand of Japanese knotweed and a smaller patch of rhododendron within the area. Both are located over 50 m from proposed development and access routes, and surveys confirm no risk of invasive species spread. The Contractors CEMP and Biosecurity Plan details soil management, site biosecurity, working practices, treatment & controls. Prior to construction, the Contractor will appoint an invasive species removal company to mitigate & treat the INNS. There is a 5-year herbicide treatment plan to eventually eradicate the species from the area. During ground investigation a 7m buffer to prevent spread was created. A physical barrier and signage have been allocated to demark the area and prevent spread of the Invasive non-native species.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	LOW
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Trees Vegetation	For the New WB OHL, woodland experiences the greatest level of impact, as new tower locations and permanent wayleaves require	Forestry & Land Management (Scotland Act 2018)	HIGH

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			felling and long-term clearance beneath the line. Affected woodland includes commercial plantation, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and wet woodland, with some losses within Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) parcels (both ASNW and Long-Established Woodland of Plantation Origin). For the Uprating of existing overhead lines, woodland impacts are more limited because works take place within an existing operational corridor. Impacts largely relate to selective felling or pruning to maintain safety clearances and facilitate access, often within woodland already influenced by the existing line. Some AWI woodland is affected, but losses are generally temporary or small-scale, with natural regeneration expected within 10–15 years For the CB Route Removal, woodland impacts are minor and temporary. Removal of existing towers and conductors may require short-term access through woodland, but this is followed by full reinstatement, allowing woodland structure and ground vegetation to recover. For the AA Route Undergrounding, woodland effects are minimal and short-term, confined to narrow working corridors during trenching, joint bays and temporary access. Across all developments, woodland impacts will be minimised through careful micro-siting, limiting tree felling, ECoW oversight, root protection, appropriate	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc. Regulations 1994 SI 2716 and amendments Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments	

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			timing of works, and reinstatement or compensatory planting where required. Principal contractor will obtain permissions and licenses from Forestry & land Scotland prior to works commencement. Any vegetation clearance between March and September must be supervised by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) or qualified ecologist. This may cause programme delays if protected species are identified. Note that some bird species nest all year round. These nests are protected; appropriate checks must be completed prior to works commencing. With these measures in place, woodland effects remain controlled and proportionate to each development, with no significant residual impacts at county level or above, and in some cases—particularly where CB & AA routes will be removed shall result in a long-term ecological improvement.		
All activities	Habitat Destruction	Peat	The new build over headline intersects with poor quality peatland habitat as it has been anthropologically modified via draining for forestry & agriculture. The majority of peatland is degraded blanket & raised bogs with limited intact blanket bog. The habitat is expected to experience some disturbance and temporary loss due to access	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981; Habitats Regulations 2017; UK Peatland Strategy	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
			tracks, working areas & construction compounds. The uprating of the existing will cause minimal peat disturbance as the towers already exist. The peat present within the servitude is already degraded and of low sensitivity so there are minimal risk and no significant impact to peat. There is 35 ha degraded blanket bog within the CB corridor. The development is expected to have temporary & localised impacts to peat. The undergrounding of AA has moderate-low quality peat, however, the excavations for the cable trenches are 250m deep which could implicate the hydrology. A Peat Management Plan would be implemented to minimise impacts, involves the careful stripping, storage, and reinstatement of peat in its original horizons. Disturbed areas would be reinstated to promote natural vegetation recovery, which is expected to occur rapidly where peat matting is used and over the medium term in areas subject to excavation. Restoration seeding using characteristic bog species such as cottongrass and heather would be applied to stabilise exposed peat and support recovery. In addition, micro-siting of infrastructure would be used, where practicable, to avoid areas of higher-value peatland.		

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
All activities	Surface water	Watercourses	Construction could temporarily increase flood risk by disrupting existing drainage and altering surface water flow. Higher runoff rates may affect Forest Road, downstream paths, and the railway line in the Red Burn Valley, all of which already experience some flood risk. With standard mitigation in place, these effects are expected to be temporary, direct, uncertain, short-term, and slight adverse, and therefore not significant. A sustainable drainage soakaway is a part of the proposed development to mitigate against heavy rainfall and a flood event (AECOM, 2026). The Contractor water management plan will detail measures to manage surface water and control of sediment entering nearby receptors via surface run off.	Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR)	LOW

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
All activities	Waste	Waste	Waste will be generated from the construction of Cumbernauld substation & New build OHL. However, the Contractors will reduce waste by considering fewer materials and sustainably sourced materials at the design stage. The Contractor will procure a credible waste Contractor to ensure waste is being disposed of in a responsible manner. To ensure the correct disposal and treatment of waste the Contractors will produce a waste management plan containing all the appropriate mitigation for their waste stream. Furthermore, the Contractor will be onboarded onto SPEN's waste management system to record waste transfer notes to be audited against ISO14001 standard.	Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 and amendments The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 Environment Act 1995 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Special Waste Regulations 1996 and amendments Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and amendments Waste (Scotland) Regulations 1996 and amendments	LOW
Road and Construction Traffic	Air Emissions	Local Community	The increase in traffic and potential creation of dust is limited to short periods of time. Good construction practices adopted by the Contractor will mitigate any nuisance dust	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) Environment Act 2021 Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR)	LOW
Site establishment/ Installation of access tracks / Ground Investigation works/ Civils	Biodiversity	Destruction/Loss of habitat	The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment for the Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade indicates a substantial overall loss of biodiversity across Falkirk and North	Environmental Act 2021 & Town and Country Planning Act 1990	MEDIUM

Construction activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental Impact	Mitigation & Management Controls	Relevant Legislation (Non-Exhaustive)	Risk score
		Permanent habitat loss	Lanarkshire, with baseline values of 703.47 area units and 25.87 linear units decreasing to 174.21 and 10.14 respectively, equating to losses of 529.26 area units and 15.72 hedgerow. This decline is primarily driven by the replacement of affected habitats. The worst-case scenario post development that the affected habitats will be replaced with semi-improved grassland. Consequently, the scheme falls short of SPEN's 10% BNG target on-site and will require significant off-site compensation—estimated at 599.61 additional area units and 18.32 hedgerow units—to achieve a policy-compliant 10% ne A Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (BEP) will be delivered by the SPT Sustainability Team and implemented off site. This BEP will ensure like for like or better biodiversity value than those habitats which will be lost.	National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)	

13. CONTRACTORS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Once the Contractor has reviewed and understood the risks and opportunities presented in the Site-Specific Aspect & Impact Register in Table 6, they are responsible for assessing this information in relation to their work package to define their environmental scope.

The Contractor should use this Aspect & Impact Register 'for information' to inform their CEMP and to propose control and mitigation measures to the Aspects & impacts identified. Contractors should also refer to the performance requirements detailed in the Contractor's Environmental Performance Requirements (CEPR).

Should there be any modifications or changes made to the scope of any aspect of the construction, the Contractor should ensure that any risk assessments made should be revisited to ensure that the control measures and mitigation remain sufficient to manage any new or increased risk.

Contractors should be aware that as the project progresses through different work stages, environmental risks will typically gradually decrease. Table 7 provides an example of the typical risk level as a project passes through different work stages. Contractors should consider this when developing their environmental documentation.

Table 10 – Project Stage Risk Level

TYPICAL RISK LEVEL	HIGH					MODERATE	LOW
Project Stage	Site establishment (compound and welfare set up)	Installation of Access Tracks, Site/Ground Investigation works	Major Civils (large excavations for new buildings, platforms, cables, wood-pole line, tower foundations etc)	Any project working in or near the water environment or in a protected area	Any project which requires a Construction Site Licence from SEPA	Maintenance and repair works above ground (e.g. wiring/ tower painting)	Balance of Plant (which may include some minor civils works) and commission phase

13.1 Further Surveys & Pre-Construction Checks

The Contractor is responsible for all additional environmental surveys and pre-construction checks. Based on the current environmental conditions, SPT recommends the Contractor consider the following surveys and checks, subject to their design and input:

- Prestart Ecological survey emphasis on protected species.
-

For more detail on baseline conditions, further surveys and pre-constructions see Site-Specific Aspects & Impacts Register, alongside relevant appendices.

13.2 Existing Environmental Permit, License, Registration & Consent

As part of the development process SPT have not secured any environmental permits, licenses, registrations or consents.

Future Environmental Permit, License, Registration & Consent Requirements

The Contractor is responsible for arranging any further relevant environmental permits, consents, licenses and registrations after contract award and the accompanying mitigation measures for the works.

Based on the current environmental assessment, the Contractor may require the following, subject to their design and input:

- Forestry land Scotland Felling License
- Species protection license (Badger, Great Crested Newt & Squirrel)
- Scheduled monument consent

For more detail on baseline conditions, environmental permits, consents, licenses and registrations see Site-Specific Aspects & Impacts Register.

14. APPENDICES

All appendices will be attached separately as PDFs.

Table 11 - Appendix Information and Project Supporting Documentation

Appendix 1: SPT Contractor Environmental Performance Requirements (CEPR)	DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX1-CEPR
Appendix 2: Environmental Surveys and Reports	DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-8-Biodiversity-UPRATING DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-8-Biodiversity-CB REMOVAL DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-8-Biodiversity-AA UNDERGROUNDING DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-8-Biodiversity-NEWBUILDOVERHEADLINE DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-9-Water Environment-Cumbernauld DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-9-Water Environment-Combined excl Cumbernauld DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-APPENDIX-9.2-Watercourse Crossings



Construction Environmental Management Plan Planning
Application Placeholder
DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001
Denny to Wishaw Network Upgrade

SPT-ENV-FR-0006
Issue No.2

	DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-16-Schedule of Mitigation-Cumbernauld DWNO-SPT-CS-DWNOSUBS-EP-KE-0001-APPENDIX2-EIAR-CHAPTER-7-Cultural Heritage-Combined exl Cumbernauld
--	---