

Eastern Green Link 4: Scottish Onshore Scheme

Volume 4: Appendices

Appendix 15.1: Mitigation Register

December 2025



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1. Mitigation Register

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a summary of mitigation measures proposed throughout this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to minimise or offset the potential effects of the Scottish Onshore Scheme on the receiving environment. **Table 15.1 Mitigation Register** provides a consolidated list of mitigation measures which will be implemented during construction and operation of the Scottish Onshore Scheme.

1.2 Terminology and referencing

As set out in **Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology (Volume 2: Main Report)** mitigation measures required to avoid or reduce the potential significant adverse effects of the Scottish Onshore Scheme have been categorized as follows:

- **Embedded measures:** Measures which have been incorporated into the design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme such that they inform its detailed design and / or how it shall be constructed in order to reduce its environmental effects.
- **Control and Management measures:** Measures typically relating to standard good practice and included within control and management plans such as the Construction Environmental Management Plan
- **Additional measures:** These are additional topic and site-specific measures, over and above embedded measures, that have been applied to mitigate or offset any likely significant effects.
- **Compensation measures:** These are measures to be implemented in the event that a residual effect cannot be sufficiently mitigated. These measures are not considered within the assessment rather, where appropriate, identified after it.

1.3 Approach to Detailed Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

As set out in **Chapter 2: Project Description**, the finalised design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme is contractor-dependent and subject to a competitive tender process.

The final design of the proposed converter station will be subject to an application for matters specified in conditions. The design will be finalised within the maximum parameters described in this EIAR ensuring that its environmental effects are no worse than those assessed.

The proposed underground cable route will be finalised within the working corridor described in this EIAR in order to provide a reasonable degree of flexibility to respond to issues identified during detailed pre-construction surveys or construction. This includes consideration of final cable installation methods, in particular final trenchless methods. For the purposes of the EIA it has been assumed that trenchless crossings will be installed by Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), however, subject to final design alternative methods could be used. The final

methods will be confirmed in a Construction Method Statement (CMS) prepared by the Contractor which ensures that effects are no worse than those assessed in this EIAR. The CMS will be submitted to Fife Council prior to the commencement of underground cable works.

1.4 Mitigation Register

The measures listed in **Table 1 Mitigation Register** are presented on a topic-by-topic basis, reflecting the chapters of the EIAR. The table starts with general mitigation measures, followed by measures by individual environmental topic (e.g. ecology and nature conservation, noise, water environment and flood risk). For further details the relevant document should be consulted.

The table provides a source reference for each mitigation measure within the EIAR. Whilst the measures have been separated by topic, there may be some cross references with other technical assessments, especially where shared receptors have been identified and mitigated by the same measure.

All measures required for the entirety of the Scottish Onshore Scheme are set out in this mitigation register. Measures will be transposed into relevant converter station and cable management plans, for example Construction Environmental Management Plans or Construction Traffic Management Plans specific to the proposed converter station or underground cables, prior to commencement of construction.

Table 1 Mitigation Register

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity					
LV-01	Embedded	Protect existing vegetation where possible, including tree and scrub planting along the B9097, woodland on the eastern and western boundaries and existing hedgerows within the proposed converter station site.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-02	Embedded	Replace habitat lost as a result of the proposed converter station construction and enhance overall habitat quality through the creation of native woodland, hedgerow, wet grassland, scrub planting, and species-rich meadow where appropriate, supporting the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-03	Embedded	Enhance and extend the existing landscape framework through native woodland planting along the eastern boundary, strengthening structural vegetation and providing visual screening of the proposed converter station.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-04	Embedded	Introduce native hedgerow and tree planting along the proposed converter station site boundary and strengthen existing vegetation along the B9097 by infilling gaps with additional native hedgerow and tree planting. All proposed hedgerows incorporate a 1m unmanaged grassland strip on the field side to support invertebrate habitat and enhance structural diversity.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-05	Embedded	An integrated sustainable drainage strategy is proposed, comprising attenuation basins and swales, both seeded with a wetland grass mix appropriate for intermittent water retention. This approach provides effective surface water management while enhancing habitat diversity and supporting ecological resilience. Swales are aligned with the proposed converter station site's low-lying contours, contributing further to water attenuation, ecological value and landscape integration.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
LV-06	Embedded	Landscape bunds are proposed around the converter station in defined locations, planted with a mix of woodland and scrub species. The scrub planting is designed to connect with existing hedgerows, reinforcing the proposed converter station site's landscape structure and providing visual screening of the proposed converter station. Habitat types are strategically arranged to enhance ecological connectivity and support species movement across the site. Whilst the bunds have been included as embedded mitigation, the final height of the bunds will be confirmed at detailed design stage once final cut and fill balances are understood;	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-07	Embedded	The setting of the proposed northern, eastern, southern and western landscape bunds has been informed to aim to reduce the anticipated magnitude and extent of visual change for surrounding receptors. Whilst the bunds have been included as embedded mitigation, the final height of the bunds will be confirmed at detailed design stage once final cut and fill balances are understood;	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-08	Embedded	The highest-priority mitigation measures are the eastern and western bunds. The eastern bund would contribute to lessening effects on receptors to the east of the proposed converter station and would also reduce visibility for receptors to the south-east and north-east. The western bund would mitigate effects for receptors to the west and would also benefit receptors to the north-west and south-west. Whilst the bunds have been included as embedded mitigation, the final height of the bunds will be confirmed at detailed design stage once final cut and fill balances are understood;	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-09	Embedded	The southern bund is of secondary priority, providing additional screening for receptors to the south, where visibility is already limited to the upper elements of the proposed converter station above intervening landform and vegetation. The northern bund is of lower priority, providing localised screening for receptors to the north, where visibility is confined to seasonal and filtered views along the core path towards the proposed converter station site at a far distance. Whilst the bunds have been included as embedded mitigation, the final height of the	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		bunds will be confirmed at detailed design stage once final cut and fill balances are understood;			
LV-10	Embedded	Extensive species-rich meadow planting is proposed across the northern and eastern parts of the proposed converter station site. This approach supports habitat creation for pollinators and invertebrates, enhances ecological connectivity across the proposed converter station site, and contributes to long-term landscape resilience. It also plays a key role in delivering Biodiversity Net Gain, in line with national policy and best practice.	Section 6.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-11	Embedded	The western and southern extents of the proposed converter station site, identified for reinstatement, are proposed to be seeded with a wetland grass mix to promote ecological restoration and ensure integration with the surrounding landscape character.	Section 6.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-12	Embedded	The cable route and undergrounded 132kV line will be reinstated with either species-rich meadow or wet grassland mix, as appropriate, to maintain both visual cohesion and ecological continuity across the proposed converter station site.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-13	Embedded	A 5-metre-wide strip of converter station perimeter grassland mix is proposed within the security and maintenance zone surrounding the fenced converter station platform. This treatment provides a low-maintenance and resilient surface that facilitates access for inspection and maintenance, while preserving a clear zone for security monitoring.	Section 6.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
LV-14	Embedded	To consider opportunities for advanced planting to provide early establishment of woodland planting.	Section 6.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
LV-15	Embedded	Monitoring and maintenance of new planting and seeding to ensure successful establishment.	Section 6.6	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme Outline Landscape Plan
Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation					
ENC-01	Embedded	The permanent above ground components of the Scottish Onshore Scheme associated with the converter station are located in agricultural fields which are of limited ecological value.	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-02	Embedded	All temporary compounds will be situated in agricultural fields of low ecological value.	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-03	Embedded	The landfall is located in an arable field above the coastline and is separated by an existing railway and scrub; HDD will be used to connect the Scottish Onshore Scheme to the Marine Scheme avoiding direct impacts on coastal habitats and reducing disturbance on protected species.	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-04	Embedded	Trenchless installation via HDD will be at an appropriate depth to avoid direct (and indirect) impacts on woodlands and major / sensitive watercourses.	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-05	Embedded	Using an underground cable connection as opposed to an overhead line means that impacts on ecological features will largely be temporary, with all habitats (except at the converter station) being reinstated when works are complete.	Section 7.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-06	Embedded	All temporary watercourse crossings will be designed following relevant SEPA guidance as clear span bridges or bottomless or box type culverts with natural substrate within the base and will allow passage of animals including fish and otter equivalent to baseline conditions.	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
ENC-07	Embedded	The working corridor buffer enables micro-siting to be used to avoid ecological features and vulnerable areas around such features where possible. This includes minimising tree loss as far as possible with retention of mature trees prioritised in line with FIFEplan Policy 13 (detailed in Chapter 7: Section 7.2: Legislation and Policy).	Section 7.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
ENC-08	Embedded	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared and submitted for approval by Fife Council, in consultation with SEPA and NatureScot, where necessary, prior to commencement of construction. The CEMP will set out all environmental management measures and the roles and responsibilities of construction personnel.	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-09	Embedded	All personnel involved in the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scottish Onshore Scheme will be made aware of the ecological features within the ZoI and the mitigation measures and working procedures that must be adopted. This will be achieved as part of the induction process and through the delivery of Toolbox Talks, where required.	Section 7.6	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	CEMP
ENC-10	Embedded	An Ecological/Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed for the duration of the construction of the Scottish Onshore Scheme. The remit of the ECoW will include, but may not be limited to: • carrying out pre-works checks for protected species and other important ecological features (e.g. invasive non-native species) • advising on exact infrastructure placement within micro-siting tolerances • monitoring of, and advising on, storage of overburden to minimise habitat damage • monitoring of any vegetated turves that may be stored for later reinstatement • advising on habitat reinstatement • monitoring of pollution control measures and advising on placement of ditches, settlement ponds, etc. to minimise habitat damage	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		monitoring of protected species, and liaising appropriately to resolve any issues that arise, if necessary, including obtaining further derogation licence(s) and developing associated proportionate mitigation			
ENC-11	Embedded	To ensure legislative compliance, site preparation including vegetation clearance will take place, as far as possible, outside the general breeding bird season (March to August, inclusive). Where vegetation must be cleared in the breeding season, the appointed ECoW will carry out nesting bird check(s) in advance of works and establish any exclusion zones as required.	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-12	Embedded	Where open trenching methods are proposed at watercourse crossing points where salmonids are present, instream works will avoid sensitive migration and spawning windows for salmonids (October-February) and any other species potentially utilising these habitats. Fish habitat surveys can be completed prior to the works commencing to confirm suitability for aquatic species and refine suitable windows for completing works. Furthermore, where any dewatering is to take place, a fish rescue must be carried out prior to dewatering to prevent mortality occurring.	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-13	Embedded	Owing to the presence of numerous invasive non-native plant species within the Application Boundary, a Biosecurity Management Plan will be produced by a suitability qualified ecologist to mitigate risks and prevent spread in accordance with legislation. This will include an updated survey to clarify the extent of INNS within three months of construction commencing. The appointed ECoW will oversee implementation of appropriate mitigation which is likely to include exclusion zones. Reference to the BMP, including associated roles and responsibilities, will be clearly detailed in the CEMP.	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-14	Embedded	During all phases of the Scottish Onshore Scheme, pollution prevention measures will be adopted, following SEPA Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) and Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPP), including the following: controls and contingency measures will be provided to manage run-off from construction areas and to manage sediment	Section 7.6	All phases	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- all oils, lubricants or other chemicals will be stored in an appropriate secure container in a suitable storage area, with spill kits provided at the storage location and at places across the Application Boundary - preventing air pollution via windblown dust by dampening down areas in dry weather - in order to avoid pollution impacts to soils, vegetation and waterbodies during construction, all refuelling and servicing of vehicles and plant will be carried out in a designated area which is bunded, has an impermeable base, and will be situated at least 50 m away from any watercourse - where works in or on the banks of watercourses are required, appropriate isolation of the working area will be implemented			
ENC-15	Embedded	Works near or at any retained native trees or semi-natural woodland will follow guidance in British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (British Standards Institution, 2012), or updated BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Code of Practice, should this be released prior to works commencing.	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-16	Embedded	Artificial lighting required for construction works (and for any maintenance works during operation) will be directional to avoid or minimise light spill beyond immediate works areas and will be of a sensitive nature, following Guidance Note GN08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting At Night (ILP and BCT, 2023).	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-17	Embedded	Workers will be restricted to circa 4 personnel along the coastal path to observe the HDD and jointing activities. No construction vehicles or activities will occur within this area of the coastline due to sensitive ecological features (seals and wintering birds).	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP
ENC-18	Embedded	Measures to prevent the injury or mortality of animals will be adopted, including: - excavations will be provided with a means of escape for animals that may fall in overnight, such as a ramp or battered slope - except where required to remain open for passage of water, pipes that animals could enter will be capped overnight	Section 7.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- construction traffic will be bound by site safety protocol to travel at low speeds (approximately 10 mph) - plant and machinery will be inspected before use each day to check for the presence of animals which may have taken shelter within or beneath			
ENC-19	Additional	There are two trees with Potential Roost Features (PRF) for bats that will be felled during construction of the Scottish Onshore Scheme as works cannot be micro-sited to avoid felling either tree. Therefore, to ensure compliance with legislation, pre-construction tree inspections will be carried out prior to felling and, if the feature is not subsequently blocked or removed, ECoW supervision will be required during works. If, at any point, roosting bats are identified in a tree that is to be subject to direct impacts, a derogation licence must be sought from NatureScot prior to works commencing. As part of the licensing process, suitable mitigation (likely to involve installation of compensatory roost features, e.g. artificial bat boxes) will be devised and agreed with NatureScot. As part of the application for this licence, a method statement will be required to identify the methodology to be followed during works to ensure that no bats are killed or injured. Following consultation with NatureScot, this will be finalised and followed for all specified activities. Owing to the limitations associated with surveying bat roosts in trees, if no bats are detected during pre-construction survey, loss of trees with PRF would still reduce the available roost resource and should be compensated for appropriately. This is likely to involve recycling the PRF (remove the feature and relocate to a nearby tree), recreating the lost PRF via man-made arboreal feature or veteranisation of nearby trees, or the use of artificial bat boxes (at least one per lost potential roost resource). A suitably experienced ecologist will decide which compensatory measure to implement in collaboration with an arboriculturist if required.	Section 7.8	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
ENC-20	Additional	Although effects on other protected species are predicted to be Not Significant and therefore additional mitigation is not necessary, the refuges of these species, and often the animals themselves, are nevertheless subject to legal protection regardless of the importance of individual refuges or populations. Subsequently, where the Scottish Onshore Scheme risks committing an offence (e.g. disturbing an otter refuge), a licence must be applied for from NatureScot to seek permission for the activity to go ahead. Where required, further survey will be carried out to inform any licence applications (as described in more detail below). Construction will not begin until 2027, by which time protected species may have established new refuges and/or the distribution of certain species within the Application Boundary may have changed. Therefore, to ensure legal compliance, pre-commencement surveys will be carried out no longer than three months prior to commencement of works. The results of the surveys will be detailed in a Species Protection Plan (SPP), which will also include the results of the surveys described in this chapter. The SPP will be submitted to the appointed construction contractor and Fife Council. The SPP will provide detailed information on the measures that must be adopted during construction works to comply with relevant legislation.	Section 7.8	Construction	CEMP
ENC-21	Additional	Otter Holt OH01 will be monitored for use and to confirm whether it is a natal holt. Works will be micro-sited to maintain a minimum 30 m buffer from this feature if found to not be used as a natal holt or, if it is a natal holt, a licence will be sought from NatureScot to enable proposed works within 200 m. If any new refuges are identified during pre-commencement surveys within distances where they are vulnerable to disturbance or damage from construction works (30 m for a non-breeding holt or layup and 200 m for a natal holt), those works must be carried out under licence with appropriate mitigation in place to permit the potential disturbance of that refuge.	Section 7.8	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Works within 30 m of watercourses will take place during daylight hours only and no in-channel works will be carried out between 1 hour before sunset and 1 hour after sunrise.			
ENC-22	Additional	Though scoped out of assessment owing to their current absence from within the Application Boundary, the nature of works, and/or the very limited tree loss required to facilitate the Scottish Onshore Scheme, if any beaver refuges or dams, pine marten dens, and/or red squirrel dreys are identified during pre-commencement surveys within distances where they are vulnerable to disturbance or damage from construction works, those works must be carried out under licence with appropriate mitigation in place to permit the potential disturbance of that ecological feature.	Section 7.8	Construction	CEMP
ENC-23	Additional	If works cannot be micro-sited to maintain a 30 m buffer, any badger sett within disturbance distance (e.g. BS04) will be monitored for use, and if the sett is found to be active, a licence will be sought from NatureScot to permit works within 30 m of sett entrances. Similarly, if any new setts are identified during pre-commencement surveys within distances where they are vulnerable to disturbance or damage from construction works (100 m for pile driving and blasting work and 30 m for all other construction activities), those works must be carried out under licence with appropriate mitigation in place to permit the potential disturbance of that refuge. NatureScot will be consulted about the requirement for a licence for setts present above (or within 30 m of) the cable route where HDD installation will be used (i.e. BS04, BS08, BS09, and BS10).	Section 7.8	Construction	CEMP
Chapter 8: Water Environment and Flood Risk					
WE-01	Embedded	Underground cables (excluding HDD points which will be installed at a greater depth) will be encapsulated within plastic ducts to make them watertight in the event that groundwater is encountered.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-02	Embedded	Following good practice all jointing bays will be protected from water ingress. Any jointing bays will, where possible, be located outside flood zones during the detailed design of the cable route alignment.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-03	Embedded	The converter station is to be sited in a location without surface water features to avoid disruption or contamination of water flow and downstream receptors. SEPA flood maps show there is no risk of river or surface water flooding on the site of the converter station.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-04	Embedded	During operation, foul waste will be collected and conveyed to a septic tank designed to BS EN 12566 Small Wastewater Treatment Systems for Up To 50 PT - Packaged and / or Site Assembled Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plants (Ref 8-108, Ref 8-109) and with a capacity of 7,500 l (i.e. 7.5 m³) located within the platform area. The foul drainage system will cater for up to 10 people during normal operation. This will need to be registered with SEPA. The waste collected within the septic tank, which will provide treatment of the foul wastewater before discharging to a raised soakaway system located to the north of the platform and designed to BS EN 6297:2007+A1:2008 Code Of Practice For The Design And Installation Of Drainage Fields For Use In Wastewater Treatment (Ref 8-57), will require a CAR licence.	Section 8.6	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-05	Embedded	The following additional design standards and specifications are to be used for the design of the new foul water drainage system: • TS 2.10.09 Site Drainage (NGET, 2017) (Ref 8-109) • SEPA's online septic tanks and private sewage treatment systems guidance (Ref 8-112) • SEPA WAT-SG-12 General Binding Rules for Water Run-off and Discharge into Surface Water Drainage Systems (Ref 8-59) • British Water Flows and Loads – 4: Sizing Criteria, Treatment Capacity for Sewage Treatment Systems (Ref 8-110)	Section 8.6	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Building Standards Technical Handbook June 2023: Non-domestic buildings (Ref 8-111)			
WE-06	Embedded	Surface water from the Converter Station, associated platform and access roads in the north of the site will be attenuated and treated using a permanent 8,000m ³ attenuation basin located to the north of the site between the Converter Station and B9097. Any berms / baffles installed during the construction phase so that the attenuation basin can be used as a settlement basin will be removed before the attenuation basin is commissioned. The attenuation basin will be designed to be vegetated, which will encourage removal and treatment of fine sediment, dissolved chemical substances and nutrients in runoff, but will require regular maintenance to remove excess growth. It will also be constructed with an impermeable liner to prevent any infiltration of water and thus chemical substances to ground. An inlet forebay will be provided in order to provide enhanced treatment and settlement of fine sediments and associated hydrocarbons, and chemical substances. This may also reduce the need for, and frequency of, silt removal from the main basin area.	Section 8.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-07	Embedded	The risk of hydraulic oils or other chemicals leaking into surface water from outdoor sections of the converter station (e.g. transformers and AC switchyard) will be mitigated with any item containing oil to be bunded and have a separate drainage system with oil interceptors before draining out.	Section 8.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-08	Embedded	Due to the location of the underground cable trenches an outlet pipe from the attenuation basin to the watercourse cannot be routed beneath the trenches, and therefore an open channel will be used over the cable trench and underneath the access road through a designed cattle grate system to allow shallow outfall through the access track before discharging into LOC5 at approximately NGR NT 19619 97616. The open channel would be designed with a depth of 0.5 m and a 1:3 slope. This avoids the need for an engineered outfall to LOC5.	Section 8.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-09	Embedded	Two permanent swales are included in the design, one of which would be located on the eastern side of the platform, which will then discharge into the main attenuation basin. The other swale will be located on the southern boundary of the platform and will discharge into LOC5 at approximately NGR NT 19503 97526. Flow rates into the watercourse (LOC5) will be limited to a maximum of 4l/s/ha. Penstock valves will be installed on all drainage networks in order to isolate discharge if needed in the event of a pollution event.	Section 8.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-10	Control and Management	To manage the risk from fine sediments and hydrocarbons caused by construction vehicles and plant, runoff will be captured in roadside swales that will convey the runoff to temporary attenuation basins. These temporary construction SuDS could be further manipulated for enhanced treatment (e.g. inclusion of check dams) whilst chemical spillage risk will require additional procedural mitigation measures discussed under Standard Mitigation.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-11	Control and Management	In total up to 54 temporary attenuation basins are currently proposed across the site (subject to change at the detailed design stage) to temporarily store and help treat surface water run-off. From here, filtered water will drain via gravity pipes or pumped outfalls into nearby watercourses/ditches. Swales will carry runoff to the attenuation basin across the site. The attenuation basins will be designed to be vegetated depressions with 1:3 slopes as to avoid stabilisation issues. To allow for the settlement of sediment they will have an inlet forebay which will subsequently provide treatment for the runoff. A 5 m buffer will be in place around each basin to allow for side slopes and for access and maintenance. Earth berms, fabric silt fences or straw bale walls etc. will be provided to ensure any water contaminated with fine sediment from earthworks associated with the construction of the attenuation basins is prevented from draining to the nearby watercourse. A full list of these attenuation basins and their locations is provided in Table 8-24.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-12	Control and Management	Discharge to watercourses may cause pollution to the receptive water feature. To reduce the risk of impact to the watercourses being discharged into, a	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		sampling point will be located downstream of all attenuation basins prior to discharge. At this location water quality will be monitored regularly during the construction phase to ensure water quality is not being impacted from the discharge. Temporary outfalls will have a penstock valve fitted which would close or isolate discharge from the outfall if a pollution incident occurs.			
WE-13	Control and Management	The bases of all proposed attenuation basins for the haul road and cable corridor construction drainage will be designed to be located above groundwater levels. However, groundwater is assumed to be shallow along the cable route and as such attenuation basins may need to be lined and anchored to ensure the hydraulic performance and attenuation capacity of the basin remains as designed. Alternatively, shallower basins with a larger surface area may serve to provide the same level of performance, subject to available space, design and construction costs. Groundwater level delineation should be undertaken prior to construction as part of the Ground Investigation, which should include monitoring during the seasonal maximum (i.e. typically winter/early spring) or otherwise a suitable precautionary estimate as agreed with statutory consultees.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-14	Control and Management	After the construction phase, all temporary attenuation basins will be infilled and the ground reinstated to their original state.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-15	Control and Management	Water collected within the temporary attenuation basins will be disposed of via discharge to nearby surface waters. Flows from the SuDS will be implemented to control pollution and limit discharge to the following principles: - The maximum discharge rate will be either 1 in 5-year greenfield runoff rate or 4.0l/s/ha, whichever is lower. For discharge to an existing flood-sensitive watercourse as defined by Fife Council, the lower discharge rate of either a 1 in 2-year greenfield rate or 3.3l/s/ha will be implemented. This will apply only to Tiel Burn within the study area. 1 in 10-year attenuation capacity in accordance with CIRIA C649 Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects Site Guide (Ref 8-83).	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-16	Control and Management	Where possible new drainage outfalls will be by a ditch connection to avoid the placement of a permanent engineered structure along the riverbank, as is the case for drainage of surface water runoff from the converter station. The design of the ditch will be undertaken post-planning permission and in consultation with SEPA to ensure that the arrangement for how it connects to the receiving watercourse is appropriate (e.g. angled downstream). To avoid water bodies becoming contaminated by suspended sediment, the velocity of flows will be reduced using baffles. It is assumed that outfalls will be plastic pipes, supported by sandbags and fitted with baffles to help dissipate energy and avoid erosion of the bed and bank.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-20	Control and Management	The haul roads will be constructed from granular material which is expected to make it effectively impermeable due to the compaction of the granular material from tracking. Where necessary geogrid layers may be added to the haul road composition for added stabilisation.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-21	Control and Management	Either side of the haul road is expected to be bunded with soil excavated from the installation of the underground cables. In some locations upstream of the works this has the potential to disrupt natural flow paths. On the upstream side of the works header drains will be located to collect the surface water as a result of the interrupted flow paths and direct it to the nearest watercourse with appropriate filtration of any fine sediment. If this is not possible the runoff will be dispersed to the downstream side of the works or conveyed to watercourses via the proposed temporary storage basins.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-22	Control and Management	Runoff from the haul road itself will be intercepted by a channel drain along the edges that will discharge into proposed temporary basins for attenuation and treatment.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-23	Control and Management	Where watercourses or ditches will be culverted at haul road crossings, the existing connectivity, capacity (where applicable) and freeboard will be maintained. It is expected that the culverts and clear-span bridges required for	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		the temporary haul road which will be installed for approximately 2 years with the potential to change depending on the progression of the construction phase, after which the affected riverbeds and surrounding bank areas will be fully reinstated as found.			
WE-24	Control and Management	Culverting of watercourses will take place in accordance with SEPA WAT-SG-25 River Crossings (Ref 8-63) and WAT-SG-29 Construction Methods (Ref 8-64) guidance.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-25	Control and Management	Where possible, construction of haul road watercourse crossings will be carried out during drier periods of the year, or during a period of dry weather where flows in the watercourse are low. If this is not possible, then the works area will be kept dry by over-pumping the flow to reduce pollution risks. If required, the natural bed material will be stored during the construction phase and be kept clean. When construction is complete the stored bed material will be used to restore the riverbed. Any affected banks will be restored by re-establishing native riparian vegetation.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-26	Control and Management	In the post-planning phase of the project, the temporary culvert capacity should be established based on the criteria of maintaining the existing watercourse capacity and not increasing flood risk. During this process there will be engagement with landowners and statutory stakeholders (i.e. SEPA and Fife Council) to agree the design and ensure any secondary consents are obtained.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-27	Control and Management	In line with SEPA good practice guidance it is proposed that bottomless culverts or single spanning bridges will be used for new crossings, to minimise the impact of the temporary haul road. The haul road temporary crossings are assumed culverts up to 10 m long at this stage and are assumed to be bottomless, to preserve the natural river bed, or box type with natural substrate within the base of the culvert and will be assessed as a reasonable worst-case scenario. All new crossings must be sized appropriately to allow bank and riparian habitat to remain under the temporary crossings to facilitate crossings for mammals.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Where this cannot be achieved or may be routinely impassable, a mammal ledge or alternative tunnel near the watercourse crossing should be incorporated into the crossing design.			
WE-28	Control and Management	Runoff from excavations when constructing the HVDC cable development will mobilise sediment and transport it downstream. To reduce the impact of this, excavated areas will be limited to areas where work is currently taking place to reduce the amount of sediment mobilised at one time.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-29	Control and Management	Where possible intrusive watercourse crossings will be carried out during drier periods of the year or during a period of dry weather where flows in the watercourse are low (this may be baseflow or where the channels are very small and not as well connected to groundwater, they may even be dry). However, this cannot be guaranteed and so any water flow within the watercourse will need to be over-pumped/flumed through the works area to maintain a dry trench and to reduce pollution risks.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-30	Control and Management	Field drainage affected by the installation of the cable trench will be diverted during construction and will be reinstated with stabilised backfill (such as Cement Bound Sand (CBS)) and locally excavated material above the cables. If private land and agricultural drainage is affected a drainage design produced on an individual field basis may need to be developed after consultation with affected landowners to avoid and minimise risks within the drainage network.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-31	Control and Management	Where groundwater is encountered during trenching and excavations, it will be pumped, stored and go through pollution control measures before being discharged into the nearest watercourse at the lower rate of either 41/s/ha or the greenfield run-off rate. Dewatering activities will be subject to the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) (Ref 8-54).	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-32	Control and Management	Measures to mitigate the risks arising from open trench crossings will be included in the CEMP. These include:	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- Damming and over pumping to create a dry working area and minimise direct water pollution risks. Over-pumping capacity will be determined on a 'case by case' basis by the temporary works designer in consultation with the relevant stakeholder as part of the detailed design ensuring flow rates are sufficient to ensure no upstream hydrological regime changes and using fish friendly pumps as needed. Spare pumps will be maintained on site at all times. - On-site water management protocols would be incorporated to manage off site flows/runoff from within the working area. - Discharge of any water in the excavation will be pumped out via methods which remove sediment before being discharged to local watercourse, or allowed to infiltrate to ground at a controlled rate. This ensures discharge is controlled in terms of quality and volume. - A Groundwater Dewatering Strategy to mitigate the effects of groundwater abstraction will be implemented.			
WE-33	Embedded	To minimise pollution in the six temporary construction compounds the following mitigations have been considered: - The construction compound surfacing will utilise permeable materials where appropriate. Consideration will be given to the prevention of clogging of the permeable pavement by sediments. Permeable paving is particularly effective at removing the main pollutants: suspended solids, hydrocarbons and metals. - An area for settlement of silts will be included within the attenuation basins as the treatment method for sediment control. All attenuation basins will be provided with oil absorbents to absorb any hydrocarbons accumulated. - Runoff from adjacent ground will be intercepted and prevented from entering the underground AC and DC cable corridors, as this may create additional polluted runoff. - Compounds will need to implement water conservation measures which may include: - To prevent dust being generated the water within the attenuation basins may be pumped into a bowser and used to dampen the haul roads.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- Vehicle washing should only be used in a bunded area where the runoff can be contained and channelled to a treatment area, such as an attenuation basin, prior to discharge. Runoff from washes and vehicle wash bays must not be allowed to enter surface water or foul water drainage systems without permission. - Storage areas should sit away from sensitive receptors, at least 10 m from a watercourse or a land drain.			
WE-34	Embedded	The compounds to the east of the Converter Station will be drained using a combination of internal surface water drainage pipes and swales. Runoff from the compound will be attenuated in the basin to the north of the proposed converter station platform prior to discharge to watercourse LOC5.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-35	Embedded	Upon completion of the main works, the construction compounds, temporary swales and parking area will be reinstated using stockpiled topsoil. The attenuation basin shall remain in place as it will continue to receive surface water runoff from the permanent access road and converter station platform. However, it will be modified to remove berms which form the settlement ponds, making the basin act as one.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-36	Embedded	Effluent from the main temporary compound will be collected within a cesspit holding tank with capacity for 450 people which will be removed regularly from the site by a licensed wastewater disposal contractor and then taken to a licensed sewerage treatment works where it can be properly treated in accordance with their regulatory requirements. No discharges of foul wastewater will be discharged to ground or watercourses during construction.	Section 8.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
WE-37	Control and Management	During Pre-construction and Construction phases, the contractor(s) will ensure that all secondary consents are obtained in advance of any relevant works in, over, under or near watercourses, and / or abstractions/discharges (including dewatering), and that the works are carried out in accordance with them.	Section 8.7	Pre-construction and Construction	CEMP Water Management Plan (WMP)

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-38	Control and Management	The contractor(s) will undertake all works in accordance with good practice methods and measures as set out in Chapter 8: Water Environment and Flood Risk,	Section 8.7	Construction	CEMP WMP
WE-39	Control and Management	Mitigation measures to manage site run-off from construction areas will include: - Avoidance of wet weather working where practical, especially site clearance, earthworks and works to water features. - Appropriate separate storage of topsoil/subsoil and materials, and at least 50 m from water features on flat ground, other than where works are necessary adjacent to water features in which case a site/works-specific risk assessment will be carried out and additional measures added if required. - Any earth bund/ stockpile to be present for longer than two weeks will be either seeded, covered using geotextiles, or other measures provided to ensure it is not a source of excessive fine sediment in runoff to water features. - The implementation of a temporary drainage system and other measures to manage pollution risk during construction (e.g., fabric silt fences, lagoons, bunds, straw bales, sandbags, lamella clarifiers or other proprietary measures etc. as may be required). - Any dewatering of excavations will include measures where necessary to filter the water prior to discharge to a watercourse or ground (there shall be no discharge of any construction site runoff to existing basins). - The control of mud deposits at entry and exit points to the Scottish Onshore Scheme using wheel washing facilities and/ or road sweepers operating during earthworks or other times as considered necessary. - All plant will be kept clean but washed in dedicated areas only where runoff can be captured and appropriately treated prior to discharge from the site to watercourse or ground. Any contaminated water that cannot be treated on site will be collected and disposed of at a suitable licenced wastewater facility.	Section 8.7	Construction	CEMP WMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-40	Control and Management	To prevent chemicals, fuels / oils and other such substances from entering the water environment, adequate measures to control the storage, handling and disposal of these substances will be put in place prior to and during construction. Mitigation measures to control spillages and leaks during construction works will include: - Storage of fuel and chemicals will be in accordance with GPP 2: Above ground oil storage (Ref 8-67). - Surface water drains on local roads or within the Scottish Onshore Scheme will be identified by the contractor(s) and where there is a risk that fine particulates or chemical spillages could enter them, they will be protected (e.g. covers or sandbags). - Any containers/tanks of contaminating substances (e.g. fuel) onsite will be leak-proof and kept in a safe and secure building or compound from which they cannot leak, spill or be open to vandalism. The containers will be protected by temporary impermeable bunds (or drip trays for small containers) with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume. Areas for transfer of contaminating substances (including refuelling areas) will be similarly protected. - Any permanent oil storage tanks and temporary storage of 201 litres or more of oil in drums and mobile bowlers, and ancillary pipe work, valve, filters, sight gauges and equipment will have secondary containment (e.g. bunding or drip trays). - No oil/chemical tanks will be stored within 50 m of a water feature and potentially further if ground is angled towards a water feature except for fixed/large plant associated with works that must occur close to water features or hand tools that must be placed in that location. Such chemical storage will be on flat, impermeable hard standing, and with an isolated drainage system. - Particular care will be taken with the delivery and use of concrete and cement as these materials are highly corrosive and alkaline. No washing out of delivery vehicles to take place on the site without suitable provision for the washing out water and provision of a suitable location (e.g. geotextile	Section 8.7	Construction	CEMP WMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		wrapped sealed skip, container or earth-bunded area) that is lined with a geotextile to prevent infiltration to ground. Such washing will not be allowed to flow into any drain or over the edge of a floating barge. The CEMP/ WMP will contain a methodology for dealing with any washing out water, or wheel wash. Wash/ wheel wash water will be adequately contained, prevented from entering any water feature, and either treated by an on-site Water Treatment Plant or removed from the site for appropriate disposal at a suitably licensed waste facility. - Where possible re-fuelling will be undertaken in designated areas within main compounds or satellite compounds. It is possible that refuelling of mobile plant may be required by mobile fuel bowser. This will not be undertaken within 50 m of a water feature, and only on flat land (or otherwise a greater distance and other measures may be required subject to an on-site/ works-specific risk assessment) and with a drip tray/plant nappy. Certain semi-mobile very large plant (e.g. cranes) may need to be located close to watercourses and potentially within 50 m. Due to the difficulties in moving plant such as this they may need to be refuelled in situ. Again, a site/ works-specific risk assessment will need to be undertaken by the contractor. - Biodegradable hydraulic oils will be used where possible in all plant used during pre-construction and construction works, and only in plant and equipment working in or over water features. - Spill kits and oil absorbent material will be available on the site in watertight containers in compounds, areas of works, strategically near water receptors and carried on all mobile plant. They will be regularly checked and topped up, especially after use. Appropriate training will be given to all construction workers in their use and spillage response. - The CEMP will include an Emergency Response Plan. - Any plant, machinery or vehicles will be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they are in good working order and clean for use in a sensitive environment. This maintenance is to take place offsite if possible or only at designated areas in the site compounds. - All fixed plant used on the Scottish Onshore Scheme to be self-bunded.			

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- Mobile plant to be in good working order, kept clean and fitted with plant 'nappies' at all times. - The site is to be secure to prevent any vandalism that could lead to a pollution incident. - Construction waste/ debris are to be prevented from entering any surface water drainage or water feature.			
WE-41	Control and Management	To minimise the impact of any groundwater control activities during construction on the water receptors, the contractor will undertake works in accordance with good practice as described earlier, as well as a project specific CEMP and WMP. The mitigation options deployed by the contractor will be informed by the findings from the ground investigation which will provide information of site-specific ground conditions, including groundwater quality and quantity data. In addition, the HDD design will also be informed by the results from the ground investigation. As a minimum the contractor will adhere to the following mitigation measures: - Groundwater control will be implemented to ensure water levels in adjacent water features are maintained and any discharge is of a suitable quality. - If discharging water to a nearby watercourse, the rate of discharge will need to be agreed with the relevant authority to ensure that there is no unacceptable increase in flood risk or risk of scour. Any discharge will need to be undertaken with the agreement of the relevant statutory regulator and will need to comply with the pollution prevention requirements set out in the CEMP/WMP. - Managing the risk from groundwater flooding through appropriate working practices (during excavations) and with adequate plans and equipment in place for de-watering to ensure safe dry working environments.	Section 8.7	Construction	CEMP WMP
WE-42	Control and Management	The management of the risk to any changes in flood risk during temporary works will be managed by applying good practice mitigation measures and construction methods as described below:	Section 8.7	Construction	CEMP WMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		- The proposed CEMP will detail measures to prevent an increase in flood risk during the construction works, in addition to the provision of temporary settlement and drainage measures already proposed. - Construction works undertaken adjacent to, beneath and within watercourses will be undertaken using suitable methods informed by relevant guidance, including SEPA guidance documents. - The CEMP will incorporate measures aimed at preventing an increase in flood risk during the construction works. Examples of measures that could be implemented include: - Topsoil and other construction materials will be stored outside of the functional floodplain extent where feasible. If areas located within the functional floodplain are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, this will be done in accordance with the applicable flood risk activity regulations, if required; - Connectivity will be maintained between the floodplain and the adjacent watercourses, with no changes in ground levels within the floodplain as far as practicable; - During the construction phase, the contractor will monitor weather forecasts on a monthly, weekly and daily basis, and plan works accordingly. For example, works in the channel of any watercourse will be avoided or halted were there to be a significant risk of high flows or flooding; and - The construction laydown area site office and supervisor will be notified of any potential flood occurring by use of the Floodline Warnings Direct or equivalent service. - The contractor will be required to produce an Emergency Response Plan prior to construction, which will provide details of the response to an impending flood. These actions will be hierarchical meaning that as the risk increases the contractor will implement more stringent protection measures and may include: - A 24-hour availability and ability to mobilise staff in the event of a flood warning;			

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		– The removal of all plant, machinery and material capable of being mobilised in a flood for the duration of any holiday close down period where there is a forecast risk that the site may be flooded; – Details of the evacuation and site close down procedures; and – Arrangements for removing any potentially hazardous material and anything capable of becoming entrained in floodwaters, from the temporary works areas. • If water is encountered during below ground construction, suitable de-watering methods will be used. Any groundwater dewatering required in excess of the exemption thresholds will be undertaken in line with the requirements of a CAR Licence; • Safe egress and exits are to be maintained at all times when working in excavations. When working in excavations, a banksman is to be present at all times; and • Prior to any works being undertaken, Scottish Water and other third-party drainage assets will be identified following appropriate desk studies. Suitable construction method statements and mitigation will then be applied to avoid these assets or to undertake the works minimise any risk to them.			
WE-43	Additional	Where open cut crossing techniques are used, watercourses will be reinstated as found. A Pre-works Hydromorphological and Riparian Survey will be undertaken to provide the baseline against which reinstatement will be provided. Bank and bed sediments must be stored separately and in distinct layers as excavated on geotextile layers so they can be reinstated as found following completion of the works. The banks and the bed will need to be appropriately reprofiled with the inclusion of suitable geomorphic features with the aim to provide betterment on the original channel. Once the watercourses are reinstated, silt fences, geotextile matting or straw bales will be used initially to capture mobilised sediment until the watercourse has returned to a settled state. Regular observations of the watercourses will be undertaken post-works	Section 8.9	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		during vegetation re-establishment of the banks, to ensure that no adverse impacts have occurred.			
WE-44	Additional	There is a small risk of hydraulic fluid break out from drilling to the watercourse or groundwater aquifer if not appropriately mitigated for site specific conditions. A site-specific Hydraulic Fracture Risk Assessment will be produced prior to commencing works to define the mitigation required based on ground conditions. Water quality monitoring (groundwater and surface water) will also be undertaken prior to, during, and following on from the construction activity to ensure any spillages or other pollution is identified.	Section 8.9	Construction	WMP
WE-45	Additional	During the construction phase it is proposed to undertake water quality monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures are operating as planned and managing the risk of pollution of water features during temporary works effectively (i.e. during construction phases). Monitoring will help to ensure that should pollution occur it is identified as quickly as possible and appropriate action is taken in line with the Pollution Response Procedure that can be described within the CEMP/WMP. The scope of the monitoring during construction and when it is required will be set out in the Water Quality Monitoring Plan, likely pursuant to a pre-commencement planning condition, and in consultation with SEPA and other relevant stakeholders. Water quality monitoring will be required of all potentially affected water features and for this type of development is likely to consist of visual and olfactory observations and in situ monitoring using a calibrated water quality meter, although some grab samples for laboratory analysis may also be undertaken if required. In the absence of any baseline data, the approach will be to monitor the quality of water upstream and downstream of the works to determine any change, and if there is a change, to assess whether pollution is occurring as a consequence of the Scottish Onshore Scheme and to trigger remedial action as set out in the Pollution Response Procedure.	Section 8.9	Construction	Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP)

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
WE-46	Additional	The current groundwater levels across the Scottish Onshore Scheme area are unknown. To establish baseline conditions, groundwater level monitoring will be required prior to any excavation works. A minimum of 12 months of pre-construction monitoring should be undertaken in advance of excavation activities. Groundwater level monitoring around GWDTEs should be informed by Appendix C of the 'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Developments on Groundwater Dependent terrestrial Ecosystems' (Ref 8-106).	Section 8.9	Pre-construction	WMP
WE-47	Additional	During the construction phase, regular groundwater level monitoring should be carried out to assess potential impacts associated with dewatering and related groundworks. A phased monitoring approach may be adopted, aligned with the sequential progression of excavation and construction activities across different areas of the site. The frequency and duration of monitoring should be proportionate to the scale and anticipated duration of dewatering operations within each zone.	Section 8.9	Construction	WMP
WE-48	Additional	Post-construction monitoring is also essential to detect any residual or delayed impacts on groundwater levels, flow regimes, or connected receptors. This includes continued assessment of GWDTEs. Monitoring data will be critical to inform any required mitigation or adaptive management measures and to ensure long-term protection of the water environment. In particular, winter and early spring monitoring should be undertaken to determine maximum (high) groundwater levels, ensuring that seasonal variations are captured and appropriately considered in the design and mitigation planning. If it is determined that groundwater is shallow, it is likely that attenuation basins and swales will require a lining.	Section 8.9	Operation	WMP
WE-49	Additional	An understanding of groundwater across the site is recommended to be obtained from the ground investigation and monitoring to inform the baseline conditions, particularly where HDD works are expected to take place or foundations constructed for the Converter Station.	Section 8.9	Construction	Groundwater Dewatering Strategy

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Groundwater Dewatering Strategy will be prepared with the aim to ensure any water entering excavations are appropriately managed and minimising localised draw down and impacts to any nearby receptors. This will be based on a Ground Investigation and will take into account excavation design, permeability, groundwater levels, location of any confined aquifers, and nearby receptors that could be impacted. A suitable method for the management of groundwater entering excavations will be prepared and agreed with SEPA, and any secondary consents obtained. The Groundwater Dewatering Strategy may also be secured through the use of pre-commencement planning condition.			
WE-50	Additional	In areas where confined aquifers may be encountered during HDD works, there is a risk of dewatering depleting the confined aquifers. The Groundwater Dewatering Strategy could include measures such as drilling boreholes upstream of the works and confined aquifers to form injection wells. Groundwater from dewatering at the excavations could be collected and pumped into the well by pressure of gravity into the aquifer to help maintain water levels within confined aquifers.	Section 8.9	Construction	Groundwater Dewatering Strategy
WE-51	Additional	Ground Investigation undertaken should be used to inform where and if confined aquifers are present where HDD is to take place and subsequently where the injection wells should be placed. In the case injection wells are used monitoring of water quality and depth should take place to ensure the groundwater injected is not contaminated, and to prevent excess pressure within the confined aquifer.	Section 8.9	Construction	Groundwater Dewatering Strategy
WE-52	Additional	The exact location of PWS02 was not accessed during the survey due to ongoing activities in the field at that time. It is therefore recommended that a follow-up visit be conducted to confirm the precise location of PWS02. Following this visit, an assessment should be made to determine whether PWS02 is genuinely at risk and if the property requires an alternative water supply. There are two potential options for an alternative water supply following the recommended follow-up visit. The first option is connection to the mains supply, noting that mains infrastructure is present along nearby roads. The second	Section 8.9	Pre-construction and Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		option is the provision of a new PWS located elsewhere within the user's land ownership. Both options would mitigate any risks to the current PWS users during temporary works. This would be addressed through the PWS Response Plan which will be incorporated into the CEMP. Volume 5 Appendix 8.1 PWS Risk Assessment outlines a 'Response Plan' summary in the event the quality or quantity of water to a PWS is disrupted.			
WE-53	Additional	Given the uncertainty inherent in any assessment of potential risk to PWS, and in the absence of any other information it is recommended that PWS01 (and potentially PWS02 if found to be within 250m of construction works) is incorporated into all monitoring plans. Volume 5 Appendix 8.1 PWS Risk Assessment specifies parameters that should be incorporated into the monitoring plan.	Section 8.9	Pre-construction, Construction and Operation	CEMP
WE-54	Additional	Water quality of potentially at risk PWS will be monitored to ensure the water has not been contaminated by the works. Water levels will also be monitored locally and prior to any construction activities to determine the normal response pattern, and then during and post construction to identify any changes to supply. If there is disruption to the supply in terms of quality or quantity the contractor will be required to provide an alternative supply for the duration of the disruption. It is advised that trigger levels for both levels and quality are set after the pre-construction monitoring has been undertaken.	Section 8.9	Pre-construction, Construction and Operation	CEMP
WE-55	Additional	Prior to any works commencing, a detailed online search of any existing sewers or mains (as well as other utilities) will be undertaken so that appropriate construction methods can be put in place to avoid them or protect them during construction works.	Section 8.9	Pre-construction	CEMP
WE-56	Additional	Prior to any works commencing it is necessary for a Detailed Drainage Strategy to be prepared for the main Converter Station. This will build on the available information prepared at this pre-planning stage and will cover how surface and	Section 8.9	Pre-construction	Drainage Strategy

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		foul drainage will be managed (in terms of attenuation and treatment to prevent pollution of receiving water features), as well as potable water supply			
WE-57	Additional	Two permanent swales are included in the initial drainage design proposals for the Converter Station. One would be located on the eastern side of the platform and would discharge into the main attenuation basin. The other swale would be located on the southern boundary of the platform and would discharge into LOC5 at approximately NGR NT 19503 97526. The main attenuation basin will be lined. During the detailed drainage design the pollution risk to groundwater will be further considered and the need for the two swales to also be lined will be evaluated.	Section 8.9	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage					
CH-01	Embedded	The Scottish Onshore Scheme has been designed to avoid recorded heritage assets, where possible while embedded landscape mitigation, such as the reinstatement of removed hedging and planting to provide screening, as well as the design of the above ground infrastructure, has also been developed to reduce impacts on setting. In particular, tree and scrub planting will be undertaken to strengthen existing hedgerow and woodland along the converter site boundary, notably along the B9097 road to the north and the eastern and western boundaries.	Section 9.6	Construction and Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CH-02	Control and Management	Procedures will be adopted to ensure that archaeological areas and sites are protected during construction. This will involve temporary fencing where appropriate and clear notices on site fences. Toolbox talks will be undertaken when necessary to inform construction supervision staff and site operatives of archaeologically sensitive areas.	Section 9.6	Construction	CEMP
CH-03	Control and Management	A procedure to agree a minimum period of time to undertake mitigation actions for unforeseen finds during the construction process will be agreed with the Applicant and will be recorded in the CEMP.	Section 9.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
CH-04	Additional	Archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during any ground works (i.e. stripping for access tracks, bell-mouths, and tower foundation upgrades) in areas where archaeological remains have been recorded.	Section 9.8	Construction	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
CH-05	Additional	Archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during any ground works (i.e. stripping for access tracks, bell-mouths, and tower foundation upgrades) in areas in close proximity to previously recorded archaeological remains, or where the archaeological potential is considered to be higher due to aspects such as limited ground disturbance.	Section 9.8	Construction	WSI
CH-06	Additional	New temporary access to be restricted in width to avoid removal of historic landscape features such as dry-stone walls.	Section 9.8	Construction	WSI
CH-07	Additional	Previously recorded heritage assets to be preserved in situ near areas of construction works to be protected to avoid accidental damage.	Section 9.8	Construction	WSI
CH-08	Additional	Any sections of historic landscape features removed (i.e. dry-stone walls, boundary dykes etc) to be reinstated/restored once construction has been completed. In areas where the need for a permanent access means reinstatement/restoration is not possible, exposed ends of walls and similar features should be 'made good' by a qualified individual to avoid further loss of the features through erosion.	Section 9.8	Construction	WSI
CH-09	Additional	Pre and Post-Condition surveys to be undertaken in fields where construction works are being undertaken.	Section 9.8	Construction	WSI
Chapter 10: Access, Traffic and Transport					
ATT-01	Control and Management	Temporary environmental effects forecast to result from the presence of construction traffic on study area roads will be mitigated through the implementation of an appropriate Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). This will promote and manage the safe and efficient use of public roads by construction traffic. A detailed CTMP will be worked up and approved once a Principal Contractor for the Proposed Cable Route has been appointed.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Consultation with Fife Council, Transport Scotland and Police Scotland will be a key element of preparing and agreeing the CTMP.			
ATT-02	Control and Management	Severance of communities – construction traffic will give particular attention to locations and environments where pedestrian traffic and road crossing points are present to ensure severance effects are minimised.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP
ATT-03	Control and Management	Fear and intimidation on and by road users – construction traffic will be mindful of vehicle speeds and manoeuvring in proximity to vulnerable road users (pedestrian and cycle traffic) in all locations and environments to ensure fear and intimidation effects are minimised.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP
ATT-04	Control and Management	Road user and pedestrian safety – construction traffic will be mindful of vehicle speeds and manoeuvring in proximity to vulnerable road users (pedestrian and cycle traffic) in all locations and environments. Best practice for construction traffic operators will be promoted to ensure accident and road safety effects are minimised.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP
ATT-05	Control and Management	Non-motorised amenity – construction traffic will give particular attention to locations and environments where pedestrian and cycle traffic are present to ensure effects on pedestrian and cycle amenity are minimised.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP
ATT-06	Control and Management	Non-motorised user delay – construction traffic will give particular attention to locations and environments where pedestrian and cycle traffic are present to ensure effects on pedestrian and cycle delay are minimised.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP
ATT-07	Control and Management	Road vehicle driver and passenger delay – HGV construction traffic on minor and unclassified roads will be mandated to cede priority to general traffic when appropriate and safe to do so by considerate use of passing places and similar such infrastructure.	Section 10.8	Construction	CTMP

Chapter 11: Noise

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
N-01	Control and Management	Standard construction working hours should be adhered to as far as possible i.e. 07:30-18:30 weekdays and 08:00-13:00 Saturdays with no working on Sundays or Bank Holidays (including site deliveries). Note some activities will require works outside of standard hours including trenchless crossings which would require short periods of 24 hour working.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-02	Control and Management	Fixed and semi-fixed ancillary plant such as generators, compressors and pumps should be located away from the northern and western boundaries.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-03	Control and Management	All plant used on site should be regularly maintained, paying particular attention to the integrity of silencers and acoustic enclosures.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-04	Control and Management	All equipment should be shut down when not in use.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-05	Control and Management	The loading and unloading of materials should take place away from residential properties, ideally in locations which are acoustically screened from nearby noise sensitive receptors.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-06	Control and Management	Materials should be handled with care and placed rather than dropped where possible. Drop heights of materials from lorries and other plant should be kept to a minimum.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-07	Control and Management	Modern plant should be selected which complies with the latest EC noise emission requirements. Electrical plant items (as opposed to diesel powered plant items) should be used wherever practicable. All major compressors should be low noise models fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers. All ancillary pneumatic percussive tools would be fitted with mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturers.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
N-08	Control and Management	Site operations and vehicle routes should be organised to minimise the need for reversing movements, and to take advantage of any natural acoustic screening present in the surrounding topography.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-09	Control and Management	No employees, subcontractors and persons employed on the site should cause unnecessary noise from their activities e.g. excessive 'revving' of vehicle engines, music from radios, shouting and general behaviour etc. All staff inductions at the site should include information on minimising noise and reminding them to be considerate of the nearby residents.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-10	Control and Management	As far as practicable, noisier activities should be planned to take place during periods of the day which are generally considered to be less noise sensitive i.e. not particularly early or late in the day.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-11	Control and Management	Measures should be put in place to ensure that employees know that minimisation of noise will be important at the site.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-12	Control and Management	A final CEMP would be prepared prior to works commencing once specialist sub-contractors have been appointed and detailed information on the proposed methods are known a more detailed consideration of the need for noise and/or vibration mitigation measures can be made if required by Fife Council.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-13	Control and Management	Regular communication with the local community throughout the construction period would also serve to publicise the works schedule, giving notification to residents regarding periods when higher levels of noise may occur during specific operations, and providing lines of communication where complaints can be addressed. A communication plan would be included in the final CEMP.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP
N-14	Control and Management	The appointed Principal Contractor should be a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme'.	Section 11.5	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
N-15	Embedded	An earth bund has been included as embedded mitigation for noise modelling purposes. Whilst the bund is primarily for landscape and visual mitigation it also provides some limited noise attenuation/screening. It does not provide significant noise attenuation due to the barrier not being continuous around the perimeter of the converter station platform. The final height of the bund will be confirmed at detailed design stage once cut and fill balances are understood	Section 11.5	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
N-16	Embedded	Where practical plant and equipment has been housed within buildings or enclosures to reduce noise emission from the proposed converter station at the site boundary and nearest NSRs. The converter station layout has been designed to position the external air handling units between two tall buildings that provide screening for the two closest NSRs, one in the north and one in the south of the site.	Section 11.5	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
N-17	Embedded	The development design has been undertaken on the assumption that potential operational sound of a tonal, impulsive or intermittent nature will be designed out of the proposed converter station during the detailed design phase by the selection of appropriate plant, building cladding, louvres and silencers/attenuators as necessary.	Section 11.5	Operation	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
N-18	Additional	At the landfall specific mitigation in the form of a temporary 10 metre high barrier has been included around the modelled construction area to provide an indication of the potential noise reduction provided. The mitigated predicted levels from HDD works is presented in Table 11.17 (Chapter 11: Noise, Volume 2: Main Report).	Section 11.7	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
N-19	Additional	For each trenchless crossing along the underground DC cable route, a site-specific Noise Management Plan will be prepared informed by detailed design. This plan will consider factors such as equipment selection, selecting the drilling site that maximises separation distance between the HDD and NSR and/or	Section 11.7	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		benefits from natural screening, as well as the implementation of temporary noise barriers.			
Chapter 12: Geology and Ground Conditions					
GG-01	Embedded	The Scottish Onshore Scheme has been designed to avoid areas of sensitive geology or ground-related risk as much as possible.	Section 12.6	Design	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-02	Embedded	Where areas of sensitive geology or ground-related risk cannot be avoided the proposed underground DC cable has been designed to cross them as directly as possible to reduce impacts or minimise exposure to risks.	Section 12.6	Design	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-03	Embedded	The trenchless crossing at the proposed landfall has been designed to cross the designated geological sites (Firth of Forth SSSI, Kinghorn Coast GCR, Burntisland to Kinghorn Coast GCR and Abden GCR) to avoid crossing the exposed faces/geological outcrops. It will cross below ground level at a maximum depth of up to 42m below ground level before emerging in the Firth of Forth below Mean Low Water Springs	Section 12.6	Design	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-04	Embedded	The underground cables will be installed within ducts which provides a level of protection to the cables in event of ground instability issues arising.	Section 12.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-05	Embedded	During installation of the underground cables including trenchless crossings there is the potential need for dewatering of groundwater from excavations. Where groundwater is encountered during trenching and other excavations, it would be pumped, stored and treated through pollution control measures before being discharged into the nearest watercourse.	Section 12.6	Construction	CEMP
GG-06	Embedded	Where possible excavated materials arising from trench excavation for the proposed underground cables and/or earthworks for the proposed converter station, will be reused on site in reinstatement. This includes reinstatement of underground cable trenches, establishing a cut/fill balance for the converter station platform and as part of landscaping at the proposed converter station.	Section 12.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
GG-07	Embedded	The siting of the proposed converter station platform optimised the extent of ground engineering required to establish a level platform on which the converter station will be located by moving material for the south and east of the platform to the north and west (i.e. cut/fill balance). Siting the converter station platform in this location also avoids areas to the south of the site which are underlain by greater depths of made ground associated with past mining activity.	Section 12.6	Design	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-08	Embedded	Converter station buildings will be designed to include gas protection measures. The design will be informed by further pre-construction ground investigation and ground gas monitoring.	Section 12.6	Design	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
GG-09	Embedded	General embedded control and management measures comprise the following: • Inductions and Training: All construction personnel to receive site-specific induction including environmental information. All personnel will be suitably trained on emergency procedures, including the use of spill kits. • Environmental Monitoring: Regular monitoring, auditing and reporting to ensure effective implementation of mitigation measures and environmental performance. A designated Site Environmental Manager will conduct regular checks of works areas, record environmental incidents and corrective measures, and monthly audits recording compliance with the CEMP and relevant environmental legislation. • Spill Response: Spill kits will be available, and personnel will be trained in their use. In the event of a spill/leak the flow of pollution will be stopped (if safe to do so) using spill kits or other means to prevent the spill reaching watercourses. Spill kit contents will be checked weekly, and their contents replaced if used. Contaminated materials from spill kits will be disposed	Section 12.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		according to the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The cause of any spill/ leak/ incident will be investigated and reported to prevent recurrence. - Fuel Storage and Refuelling: All fuel will be stored within double-skinned bowzers, kept in a secure building. Refuelling areas will be on hardstanding to prevent infiltration to ground. Each refuelling area will have a designated spill kit. Refuelling lines will be fitted with automatic shutoffs. Only vehicles which do not regularly use public roads will be refuelled on site. Refuelling will only be undertaken by suitably trained personnel within designated areas. Plant nappies will be kept beneath stationary mechanical plant. Regular inspections will be undertaken, and plant removed offsite where maintenance is required. - Non-fuel items, e.g., hydraulic oil, will be stored in appropriate labelled containers/bunded areas. Where possible, biodegradable oils will be used when working over watercourses. - Storage of fuel and chemicals would will be in accordance with GPP 2: Above ground oil storage. - Any containers/tanks of contaminating substances (e.g. fuel) onsite would will be leak-proof and kept in a safe and secure building or compound from which they cannot leak, spill or be open to vandalism. The containers would will be protected by temporary impermeable bunds (or drip trays for small containers) with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume. Areas for transfer of contaminating substances (including refuelling areas) would will be similarly protected. - Any permanent oil storage tanks and temporary storage of 201 litres or more of oil in drums and mobile bowzers, and ancillary pipe work, valve, filters, sight gauges and equipment will have secondary containment (e.g. bunding or drip trays). - No oil/chemical tanks will be stored within 50 m of a water feature and potentially further if ground is angled towards a water feature except for fixed/large plant associated with works that must occur close to water			

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		features or hand tools that must be placed in that location. Such chemical storage will be on flat, impermeable hard standing, and with an isolated drainage system.			
GG-10	Embedded	Soil Management: In order to avoid or reduce adverse effects on soil a range of good site practice and management measures will be followed: • Topsoil and subsoil movements will only be undertaken in suitable conditions, for example, avoiding extreme wet weather. • Soil stripping will be undertaken with care and will be restricted to as small a working area as practicable. • Soil will be stripped using appropriate machinery (to prevent compaction) and stored in bunds adjacent to the area stripped/excavated to ensure the soil is returned to approximately the same area during reinstatement. • Excavated material will be stored separately to prevent mixing of topsoil and subsoil during construction. • During reinstatement subsoil ripping will be undertaken to reduce potential compaction prior to topsoil replacement.	Section 12.6	Construction	CEMP
GG-11	Embedded	Contaminated Land: Further ground investigation will be undertaken prior to construction to inform detailed design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme. This will also inform an assessment of the nature and extent of contaminated land present, the risks it poses to the environment and human health and design of appropriate mitigation and/or remediation. A mitigation/remediation strategy will be agreed with Fife Council and SEPA prior to the commencement of construction. A protocol will be developed setting out the steps for managing contamination encountered. during the course of construction. A watching brief will be maintained in the absence of potential sources of contamination such as Made	Section 12.6	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		Ground, visual or olfactory evidence of hydrocarbons or other potential contaminants. Where areas of potentially contaminated ground and/ or water are encountered these will be sampled and undergo appropriate sampling and laboratory analysis. Subsequently a risk assessment will be undertaken to identify if these areas of potential contaminants pose a risk to construction workers and/or groundwater. Where appropriate a remediation strategy will be devised and agreed with Fife Council prior to any remedial works. Measures to prevent the creation of contaminant linkages include: • Risk assessments in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act to restrict exposure to potentially harmful substances to a safe level for construction workers. Personal Protective Equipment will be used as appropriate. Construction Design and Management (CDM) practices will be applied; • Dust suppression measures to reduce the generation of dust from excavated contaminated soils, for example impermeable covers spread over mounds of bare contaminated soil. Implementation of these measures can reduce the risk of effects to construction workers and adjacent site users from potentially contaminated dusts; • Should contaminated material be identified that requires removal it will be disposed of appropriately. Material to be disposed offsite will be analysed to determine the appropriate waste classification and disposal location; • In the event contaminated water (for example from dewatering) is encountered it may not be suitable for direct discharge to the water			

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		environment. Water may need to be treated prior to discharge or taken off-site for disposal; - In the event contaminated soils are identified and material requires to be exported from site, vehicles carrying contaminated soils off-site will only to be loaded to appropriate levels and be covered to prevent contaminated materials dropping onto roads; and - Any material imported to site, such as stone for access roads will be natural quarried stone or, if recycled, the material will undergo chemical testing. The suite of contaminants and site use criteria will be agreed with Fife Council, in order to demonstrate that the material is suitable for use on site and does not pose a risk to construction workers or the environment.			
GG-12	Additional Mitigation	Further ground investigations, including ground gas monitoring, are to be undertaken in advance of and to inform the detailed design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme. A Ground Gas Risk Assessment will be undertaken in accordance with CIRIA guidance 'Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings' (C665).	Section 12.8	Pre-Construction	CEMP
GG-13	Additional Mitigation	The results of preliminary ground investigation and, where appropriate additional ground investigation will inform the final design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme including trenchless crossings.	Section 12.8	Pre-Construction	CEMP
GG-14	Additional Mitigation	The results of preliminary ground investigation and, where appropriate additional ground investigation as well as groundwater level monitoring will inform the design and application of groundwater control and drainage measures.	Section 12.8	Pre-construction	CEMP
GG-15	Additional Mitigation	Where the proposed underground DC cable route crosses areas of potential ground instability such as made or infilled ground, loose sands or	Section 12.8	Construction	CEMP

ID	Measure Type	Mitigation Description	EIAR Ref.	Project phase	Method of delivery
		localised/buried peat deposits, additional trench supports may be installed to mitigate against the risk of collapse.			
GG-16	Additional Mitigation	Where the proposed underground DC cable route crosses localised/buried peat deposits, subject to further design these may be removed from the trench and reused in reinstatement plans. A peat management plan will be prepared setting out how peat deposits will be handled, stored and reinstated, or where this is not feasible, disposed of.	Section 12.8	Construction	CEMP
Chapter 13: Climate Change					
CC-01	Embedded	Sensitive routeing and siting of infrastructure and temporary works to avoid areas of high environmental value and reduce land disturbance.	Section 13.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CC-02	Embedded	Use of site-won aggregates in construction to minimise transport-related emissions.	Section 13.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CC-03	Embedded	Specification of materials with low embodied carbon, in line with SPEN's Sustainability Strategy.	Section 13.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CC-04	Embedded	Adoption of low-carbon construction techniques.	Section 13.6	Construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CC-05	Embedded	Implementation of circular economy principles throughout the design and procurement process.	Section 13.6	Pre-construction	Design of the Scottish Onshore Scheme
CC-06	Control and Management	A CEMP and Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) will be prepared, setting out mitigation and monitoring measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Section 13.6	Construction and Operation	CEMP OEMP