



Appendix 4.1

Schedule of Mitigation and
Monitoring

Appendix 4.1 – Schedule of Mitigation

Environmental Aspect	Project Stage	Measures	EIA Report Reference	Where this mitigation is secured
General - CEMP	Construction	During Construction of the Proposed Development a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would be followed. The CEMP would set out best practice construction methods and safe working practices to be followed so as to limit construction impacts on the environment. Specific items included in a CEMP for the Proposed Development are discussed below topic by topic. An outline CEMP for the Project is provided as Appendix 3.1 of the EIA Report.	N/A	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
Air Quality	Construction	Dust soiling effects due to demolition and construction phase works will be of a temporary nature. Furthermore, it is considered that potential dust impacts during the demolition and construction phase can be managed by appropriate mitigation measures from the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance on the assessment of dust from construction and demolition (IAQM 2014). These measures will be set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).	16.2 (Scoping Report)	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		The following site planning measures that should be implemented to mitigate air quality impacts are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prior to commencing works, the site manager must have regard to weather conditions and the dust generating potential of material to be excavated. ■ Plan site layout to maximise distance from plant/stockpiles etc. to sensitive receptors; and ■ Removal of dusty materials from site as soon as possible. 	Appendix 3.1 (outline CEMP)	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		The following construction traffic measures that should be implemented to mitigate air quality impacts are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loads entering and leaving the site with dust generating potential should be covered and wheel washing facilities made available to avoid mud being tracked onto local roads; ■ The performance of the wheel washing system will be maintained by the regular removal of settled sediment from within the sump; ■ Plant and wheel washing to be carried out in a designated area; ■ No idling of vehicles; ■ Vehicles to comply with site speed limits; ■ Water assisted sweeping of local roads to be undertaken if material is tracked out of site; ■ Install hard surfacing (e.g. access roads) as soon as practicable on site and ensure they are in good condition; and 	Appendix 3.1 (outline CEMP)	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site roads should be cleaned regularly, and damped down if necessary to prevent nuisance dust. 		
		<p>The following site activities that should be implemented to mitigate air quality impacts are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exposed soils should be re-vegetated as soon as practicable; ■ Minimise dust generating activities during prolonged dry, dusty weather unless damping/other suppressants are used; ■ Ensure an adequate water supply and use water as dust suppressant where applicable; ■ Ensure any site machinery is well maintained and in full working order; ■ Ensure equipment available for cleaning spills etc is available at all times; and; ■ Fine material should be delivered to site in bags. <p>Good site management practices (e.g. adherence to guidance such as ‘control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition, best practice guidance’ 2006) during the construction works will help to prevent the generation of airborne dust. It will be the responsibility of the EPC Contractor and respective site manager to ensure that sufficient precautionary measures to limit dust generation are undertaken.</p> <p>Standard mitigation measures for low risk sites, taken from the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) document ‘Dust and Air Emissions Mitigation Measures’ tables would also be applied. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked; ■ Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off- site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in a log book; ■ Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials on site; and ■ Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. 	Appendix 3.1 (outline CEMP)	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.

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Noise and Vibration	Construction	<p>A number of management practices would be adopted during the construction phase. These would be secured through a CEMP, an outline of which is included in Appendix 3.1 of the EIA Report. This would outline noise mitigation measures and management practices that could be adopted for site-based construction activities. Typical measures that could be included within a CEMP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Locating noisy plant and machinery as far away as possible from neighbours or sensitive environmental receptors, as identified through pre-construction noise baseline surveys. ■ Selecting quiet or low noise equipment e.g., use of silent generators. ■ Using acoustic screens and enclosures. ■ Turning off plant and equipment, when not in use. ■ Ensuring site working hour restrictions are effectively communicated to all site staff and subcontractors to ensure strict conformance to working hour restrictions. ■ Conducting regular means of communication and liaison with potentially affected parties to minimise the potential for noise and vibration nuisance related complaints. ■ Agreeing construction works outside of daytime hours with ABC. ■ Restriction of number of plant items in use at any one time. ■ Frequent maintenance of plant and equipment. ■ Where practical, carry out loading and unloading activities at a suitable distance away from residential dwellings. ■ Closing of compressor, generator and engine compartment doors when in use or idling. ■ Careful lowering of materials/equipment and the minimisation of drop heights. ■ Undertaking piling work with a method that minimises the transmission of noise (and vibration) to residential dwellings and other sensitive receptors. 	10.7	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		Measures such as avoiding unnecessary revving of engines and restricting construction vehicle movements to sociable daytime hours can be employed that is likely to reduce effects associated	10.10	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced

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		with construction road traffic noise at the receptors. These would be implemented through the use of a CEMP.		in accordance with the outline CEMP.
	Construction (blasting)	<p>To avoid the impacts of blasting activities, BS 5228-2 outlines a number of practical measures can be implemented that are likely to reduce the significance of effects at nearby receptors. These measures can be implemented through the use of a CEMP. Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintaining good relations with the public and advising occupiers of sensitive properties of any imminent blasting. ■ Publicising blasting times and avoid blasting outside of these. ■ Good blast design to reduce vibration and air overpressure from blasting, which may include practical measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use of free faces to relieve blasting energy. ■ Ensuring appropriate burden to avoid over or under confinement of the charge. ■ Accurate setting out and drilling. ■ Appropriate charging. ■ Appropriate stemming with appropriate material such as sized gravel or stone chippings. ■ Using delay detonation to ensure smaller maximum instantaneous charges (MICs). ■ Using decked charges and in-hole delays. ■ Blast monitoring to enable adjustment of subsequent charges. ■ Designing each blast to maximize its efficiency and reduce the transmission of vibration; and ■ Avoiding the use of exposed detonating cord on the surface in order to minimize air overpressure. <p>A detailed assessment should be undertaken once detailed information regarding the exact location, methodology and outcome of trial blasting is known in order to determine the noise and vibration impact of blasting at nearby noise sensitive receptors.</p>	10.10	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.

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Ecology	Construction	<p>An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will oversee all stages of construction, to ensure that good practice measures with regards to ecology are implemented. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Work areas will be carefully marked out and delimited on the ground, with the assistance of the ECoW, to ensure no extraneous habitat loss. Temporary fencing will be used to ensure that plant and operatives do not encroach further than is necessary into ecologically sensitive areas; ■ Preparation of a Biosecurity Management Plan; ■ Trenches and excavations will be covered at the end of each working day, or will include ramps, and stored pipes will be capped, to prevent entrapment of animals; ■ If construction work is carried out during the hours of darkness, machinery and floodlights will be directed away from watercourses and woodland edges. Use of heavy machinery and pile drivers will be limited to avoid two hours before and after dawn and dusk within 30 m of watercourses, waterbodies or woodland edges; and ■ A site speed limit of 15 mph for all construction traffic will be in place to protect otter, badger, red squirrel and pine marten. ■ The working areas along the Access Track and the A85 widening will be tightly contained to avoid unnecessary encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas, including the fencing-off and clear signage of no-go zones for construction personnel, plant and vehicles. ■ The site induction for construction personnel will include a Toolbox Talk provided by the ECoW regarding protected species, and the identification of shelters of this species. 	8.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring an ECOW.
Ecology	Construction	<p>Habitats</p> <p>A full Habitat Restoration Plan, in line with the Peat Management Plan (Appendix 6.2) will be prepared for the temporary compound areas, including those which are currently bare peat, to ensure that the biodiversity value of these areas are maintained in the long-term after the works have been completed. Where possible, this will include the careful stripping, storage and replacement of heathland and other peat-based habitats.</p>	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation
Ecology	Construction	<p>Otters</p> <p>A licence will be needed for all works directly affecting otter shelters, be supported by up to date survey information and a Species Protection Plan which will detail how the works will be carried out and the mitigation needed in order to ensure that there are no long term impacts on the conservation status of the local otter population. A pre-construction survey for otter will be</p>	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation in the form of protected

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		undertaken for the Site and a buffer of at least 200 m, 6 months prior or closer to the commencement of the works in order to ensure that a robust licence application can be made to NatureScot.		species surveys.
Ecology	Construction	<p>Protected Species Surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pre-construction surveys will be carried out for badger for all relevant habitat within 100 m of construction. If necessary, licences will be sought for any relevant setts discovered as a result of this; ■ Pre-construction surveys will be carried out for red squirrel for all relevant habitat within 50 m of construction. If necessary, licences will be sought for any relevant dreys discovered as a result of this; ■ Pre-construction surveys will be carried out for pine marten for all relevant habitat within 250 m of construction. If necessary, licences will be sought for any relevant dens discovered as a result of this 	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation in the form of protected species surveys.
Ecology	Construction	<p>Bats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If potential indirect effects on trees cannot be discounted, then further survey will be necessary for tree-roosting bats, prior to commencement of the works. ■ Where it is not practical to avoid impacts on potential roost features (PRFs) in trees that have been classified as having high or moderate bat roosting suitability, works on or in close proximity to these trees will require formal confirmation of their bat roosting status. The PRFs will need to be inspected at-height and endoscopically by an appropriately licensed bat worker (LBW). ■ If roosting is confirmed, then a licence would be needed from NatureScot (see "Licensing" below). Where trees are listed as not being safe to climb, other survey methods are likely to be required such as dusk or dawn activity surveys with the aid of infrared cameras, prior to works taking place. ■ If Site activities are undertaken during the hours of darkness, machinery and floodlighting will be directed away from woodland edges and tree canopies, ensuring wherever possible an unlit corridor of 10 m. ■ Where wider-scale night lighting is needed and where this may present a barrier to commuting or foraging bats, higher wavelength lighting will be needed rather than standard white lights. The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) provides a range of information sources relating to bats and lighting which should be consulted and these measures incorporated into the CEMP. ■ With respect to hibernating bats, blasting will not occur within 100 m of the known hibernation roost 	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation in the form of protected species surveys.

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		location within the core hibernation months, namely November to February inclusive.		
Ecology	Construction	<p>Other breeding birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tree-felling and or vegetation removal will not be undertaken during the bird nesting season, including vegetation clearance of non-tree-ed habitat at the Upper Control Works, the Upper Site Compound and the Lower Site Compound. If this is not possible, the relevant areas will need to be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist in advance of the works, to ensure that no breeding birds are present. If nesting is noted or suspected, works will need to cease until it has been ascertained that all fledglings have hatched and have left the nest(s). ■ A range of bird nest boxes will be installed as part of the Proposed Development around the Quayside and Lower Works, including dedicated boxes for spotted flycatcher and redstart. In addition, boxes for more common species such as blue and great tits, and robins will also be installed. 	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation
Ecology	Construction	<p>Fish</p> <p>A comprehensive Fish Monitoring and Management Plan (FMMP) will be devised, prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development. This will incorporate a range of monitoring activities to be undertaken pre-, during- and post-construction of the works.</p>	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation
Ecology	Operation	<p>Otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compensatory measures will be needed for otter, and this will require the creation of two artificial holts in the wider area, preferably also incorporating the resting place tree in some form. The details of these holts will be included in the licence application for otter. ■ The permanent lighting strategy for the Lower Works will be designed so as to avoid any direct lighting of Loch Awe. No permanent lighting will be installed around the Upper Works. ■ A speed limit of 20 mph will be enforced during the operational phase, for all access roads associated with the Site. 	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation
Ecology	Operation	<p>Fish</p> <p>Certain design elements will be required in order to ameliorate some of the operational phase effects of the Proposed Development on fish. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An appropriately designed fish guidance system (e.g. bubble curtain) implemented if required in order to guide fish away from water 	8.10	S36 Planning Condition specifically referencing ecological mitigation

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		<p>movement/turbulence which may attract them and leave them open to increased risks of entrapment and predation at the inlet/outlet (lower control works).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appropriately designed screens of to cover the inlet/outlet pipes will be implemented to prevent fish from entering into the underground waterway system at Loch Awe and Cruachan reservoir to reduce the risks of fish entrapment, injury and mortality or translocation. The screens will require regular inspection and maintenance to prevent blockage / damage from foliage and debris. <p>A comprehensive Fish Monitoring and Management Plan (FMMP) will be devised, prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development. This will incorporate a range of monitoring activities to be undertaken pre-, during- and post-construction of the works. The main elements of this FMMP will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An annual monitoring programme for the first 5 years of the operational phase of the Proposed Development, to track the movements and behaviour of downstream migrating smolts in relation to the works. ■ An updated SFCC fish habitat survey walkover to be carried out during the operational phase to monitor impacts associated with the Proposed Development. These surveys should be conducted every two years for the first 6 years post-construction (three surveys in total). ■ Monitoring of the underground waterway system for entrapment of fish to determine the effectiveness of screens. 		
Hydrology	Construction	<p>The CEMP will include the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Details of how fuels and chemicals will be safely stored on site with appropriate bunding and impermeable geomembranes in place in case of leakages; ■ An Erosion Prevention and Sediment Management Plan; ■ A Construction-Phase Surface Water Management Plan; ■ Details of plant/vehicles used and how they will be kept in good working order to prevent hydrocarbon leakages. 	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		<p>The following mitigation measures will be embedded within the CEMP and implemented during the construction phase, to</p>	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to

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		<p>manage flood risk, increased surface water runoff and the disturbance of groundwater flow paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Movement of materials around the Site would be managed under an appropriate Materials Management Plan to ensure the placement of materials does not impact flood risk. Materials would not be stockpiled adjacent to drainage systems or in such a way that would increase flood risk off-site; and ■ Best practice construction measures would be adopted in line with the Considerate Contractors Scheme and 'Site handbook for the construction of SuDS' (CIRIA C698) and the Control of water pollution from construction sites (CIRIA C532) to minimise the risk of flooding during construction. 		be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		<p>The following mitigation measures will be embedded within the CEMP and implemented during the construction phase, to manage the risk of alterations to groundwater flow and quality, on-site during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If perched groundwater is encountered within the made ground or superficial deposits at the Site, during the establishment of the foundations, or during excavation activities, dewatering may be required. The most appropriate method of dewatering would be chosen at this stage, which may include the enclosure of the excavation by sheet piling. Piezometers could be used outside of the sheet-pile to monitor any perched groundwater levels; ■ If ground contamination is encountered during construction works, work would stop immediately and measures would be taken to prevent disturbance and mobilisation of contaminants, until the contamination has been treated in-situ or removed for off-site treatment; 	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		<p>The following mitigation measures should be embedded within the CEMP and implemented during the construction phase, to manage the risk of leaks and spillages of contaminants entering surface water or groundwater bodies on-site during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of incident response plans, prior to construction, which should be present onsite throughout construction to inform contractors of required actions in the event of a pollution incident; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spillages and leaks would be immediately contained in line with the incident response plan; ○ On-site availability of oil spill clean-up equipment including absorbent material and 	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.

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		<p>inflatable booms for use in the event of an oil spill or leak;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wherever possible, plant and machinery would be kept away from the drainage system; ○ Use of drip trays under mobile plant; ○ Construction materials brought to the Site should be free of any contaminated material, so as to avoid any possible contamination of watercourses; and ○ Care should be taken to ensure that wet concrete does not come into contact with surface water. Concrete should be poured in dry conditions, where possible, and consideration should be given to the use of fast drying cement. 		
		<p>The following mitigation measures should be embedded within the CEMP and implemented during the construction phase, to manage the risk of physical contamination of surface and groundwater bodies, on-site during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Working areas shall be clearly defined to ensure the disturbance of soils is minimised, where possible; ■ The cleaning of vehicle wheels prior to leaving Site; ■ Controlled and covered waste storage areas; ■ Dust Management Plan (i.e. damping down); 	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
		<p>A temporary canopy structure, enclosed on three sides by brick or concrete with a corrugated roof, will be designed to protect the spoil storage pile from natural elements including the wind from the dominant north westerly direction. An indicative design for the canopy structure is shown on Figure 3.1</p>	7.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.
	Operation	<p>The new lower inlet – outlet structure has been designed to minimise the depth of the structure on the foreshore, to be similar to existing levels. In terms of water velocity at the Proposed Development intake (which will also be the new outlet when generating), the new smolt screens have been designed such that maximum velocities through the screens will not exceed 0.3 m/s; a velocity that is unlikely to cause additional scour or morphological damage to the bed and banks of Loch Awe.</p>	7.8	CAR License.

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		<p>The planning and design of a flood management plan will need to be implemented for the operational buildings on the quayside structure, including signing up to SEPA live flood updates and the planning of evacuation routes to higher ground in the event of flooding.</p>	7.11	S36 Planning condition relating to design.
Ground conditions	Construction	<p>The CEMP will include measures relating to the following as standard: contractor management, materials storage, working methods and physical controls to avoid disturbance to areas of the site outside of the proposed development footprint, and standard measures and procedures to manage sources of potential pollution (e.g. fuel and other chemical spillages, concrete contamination, sediments, silts, grits and other pollutants) such that no pollution would be capable of reaching the water environment. This will be through suitable site management practises using bunds and containment systems, and or suitable treatment or settlement facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where ground improvement or piling techniques are required, contamination aspects of the site as identified in this assessment and associated technical appendices must be carefully considered such that pathways are not created for contaminants to travel from the upper strata downwards. Cognisance of the site conditions, following any necessary remediation, will be required and method statements produced and adhered to accordingly. ■ Ground and construction workers will be required to develop appropriate standard Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) and undertake works in accordance with these RAMS. ■ Deep Peat Avoidance and Peat Management - where possible, the design and layout of the proposed development avoids known areas of deep peat. The following has been applied in the design of the proposed development and will be implemented during construction: (1) Prevent creation of waste peat, (2) Use peat on site or offsite in peatland restoration, (3) Recycle / Recover, and (4) Disposal. ■ Excavated materials taken to temporary storage areas positioned at safe slope gradients and certified by a geotechnical engineer. ■ Earthworks and any excavation will be designed and undertaken in such a way as to avoid any excavation of slope toe support material. The excavation of any temporary slopes would be fully designed. ■ A Geotechnical Risk Register will be completed as part of the design phase and geotechnical supervision will be provided throughout construction. 	6.7	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP.

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Ground conditions	Pre-construction	Given the potential for peat deposits to be present on site, a Peat Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared and is included as Appendix B.6. This has been prepared to set out measures proposed to manage the peat habitat at the site, firstly to avoid the peat habitats during construction where possible, and secondly, where this is not possible, that peat is handled effectively with minimal loss of carbon to the atmosphere. The PMP is based on site specific information available at the time of writing, with the final PMP to be subject to discussion and approval by SEPA prior to implementation.	6.9	S36 condition specifically referencing the development being undertaken in accordance with a PMP
Ground conditions	Pre-construction	For the Proposed Development, it is recommended that the underground excavation works will require a preliminary acid rock drainage management plan (ARD MP) which would be prepared and implemented by the main Civils Contractor who will be responsible for the excavation works. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ARD MP should include additional advanced ARD testing and Acid-Based Accounting (ABA) and geological mapping to better define the likely environmental hazard and risk. ▪ The ARD MP plan should consider how potential acid generating (PAG) materials are tested and segregated during the drilling and blasting and other methods of rock excavation both underground and at surface within the site. ▪ The management plan should also define appropriate waste sites and temporary storage and transportation of materials identified as PAG aligned with the appropriate legislation and international guidance. 	6.9	S36 Condition specifically referencing an ARD MP
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Construction / operation	Landform reinstatement is integral to the restoration of areas disturbed during construction to ensure the Proposed Development is successfully incorporated into the existing landscape. This would be achieved through a combination of natural regeneration in sensitive upland habitat areas, seeding where required and planting of appropriate woodland species.	11.9	S36 Condition requiring a landscaping plan / strategy
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Construction / operation	Around the main permanent structures at the upper and lower control works, native woodland planting is proposed to help soften the appearance of new features and compensate for trees and woodland lost through construction activities as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the upper intake: Softening of the appearance of the rock cut areas through mounding of stored topsoils / peat at the base of the cut and planting of upland woodland species (e.g. birch, rowan and willows), supplemented by the encouragement of natural vegetation growth at the base of the cutting and on benches. <p>At the quayside: Softening of the appearance of the new quayside walls with strategic replacement of stored soils on the quayside and planting with native woodland and scrub species reflective of those within the nearby Coille Leitire. The locations of such areas would be dependent on the operational requirements of the quayside.</p>	11.9	S36 Condition requiring a landscaping plan / strategy
		Mitigation related to traffic and transport to address potential traffic and transport impacts during construction are as follows:	9.7.1	S36 Planning Condition requiring a

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The construction process for the Proposed Development has considered: the minimisation of the use of materials; the reuse of materials within the design of the development to reduce importing and exporting where viable; and minimising workforce travel – such as the use of local accommodation. The works programme will be reviewed to seek to reduce effects on sensitive receptors where reasonably practicable and to consider where seasonal working might reduce the magnitude of effects. ■ Prior to any remediation or construction taking place a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be prepared and subsequently implemented. This will include control measures, including robustly enforced traffic management measures, to control construction traffic movements in order to protect the environment, amenity, safety of local residents, businesses, and the general public. ■ The construction sequence and traffic management related to the construction of the main access tunnel portal will be managed to minimise impacts on vulnerable road users and minimise disruption to vehicles on the A85. A temporary signalised pedestrian crossing on the A85 will be provided near the location of the Falls of Cruachan railway station during the construction of the main access tunnel portal. Further details of the traffic management measures and the pedestrian crossing have been included within the TA. 		final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP and contain a CTMP.
Traffic and Transport	Construction	<p>Standard mitigation measures for the management of waste are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The consumption of materials and production of waste shall be minimised through good design procedures and procurement practice; ■ Opportunities for reusing, recycling or recovery of waste will be considered as an alternative to disposal to landfill which should be a last resort; ■ Material will be stored for short periods on site within the dedicated canopy structure on the quayside which will prevent wind blown silt and runoff from entering waterbodies. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 tonnes would be stored at any one time; ■ All waste will be managed by a nominated Technically Competent Manager i.e. the manager will be technically competent to manage the permitted activity, as defined by the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management/Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory 	14.7	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP and SWMP.

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		<p>Board’s (CIWM/WAMITAB) Operator Competence Scheme (CIWM, 2022);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All waste management contractors carrying waste shall be authorised to do so (i.e under prevailing Duty of Care) and all sites that receive the waste shall be authorised to do so (i.e. under prevailing WML requirements); ■ A sample of waste management routes will be subject to an annual audit to confirm that waste is being managed correctly; ■ Management of all waste will be accompanied by the relevant statutory transfer documentation that adequately describes the waste, the documentation will be retained and be readily accessible; ■ Quantities of waste generated will be recorded and monitored, records will be kept for a minimum of three years; ■ All employees and contractors involved with the handling and managing of waste will have the relevant training and be assessed as competent and training records retained; ■ All employees and contractors will have a Duty of Care (Section 1.5.6) when controlling the carriage and disposal of waste to ensure it is handled in a responsible manner; ■ Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) and Materials Management Plans (MMP) (will be produced where appropriate. 		
Waste Management	Construction	<p>All wastes produced by Drax and its contractors are governed by waste management legislation. The producer of the waste is the holder of the waste generated by an activity. Duty of Care is a legal process designed to control the carriage and disposal of waste to ensure it is handled in a responsible manner from “cradle to grave”. In line with the Duty of Care requirements, waste produced will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transferred only to an Authorised Person accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note or Hazardous Waste/Special Waste Consignment Note; and ■ Not able to escape from anyone's control on site or in transit. <p>An Authorised Person is a Registered Waste Carrier, broker and/or the manager of a legitimate waste management facility, e.g. a waste disposal site.</p>	14.7	Waste Management legislation / Operational Environmental Management Plan

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Environmental Aspect	Project Stage	Measures	EIA Report Reference	Where this mitigation is secured
		<p>If a third party employed by Drax or one of its contractors, arranges waste transfer/reuse/disposal, and is not the waste producer, the Registered Waste Carrier or the manager of a receiving site, then that third party shall be a Registered Waste Broker.</p> <p>Waste shall not be allowed to leave site unless Duty of Care checks are successfully completed.</p> <p>Where a contractor is employed to undertake work that produces waste, it is the contractor’s responsibility as producer of the waste to carry out the Duty of Care checks outlined above (including Registered Waste Carriers, Registered Waste Brokers, and Waste Management Licences for waste disposal sites or proof of exemptions from licensing).</p> <p>However, Drax retain a Duty to ensure that waste is managed in a responsible manner; the member of staff employing the contractor shall ensure the contractor has a system of works to ensure that adequate Duty of Care checks are being undertaken and shall carry out periodic checks to ensure the contractor is using only Authorised Persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The contractor shall provide evidence of Duty of Care checks that have been undertaken on request. 		
		<p>All waste will be classified in accordance with prevailing legislation and principles and procedures defined in core waste classification technical guidance ‘WM3’, published by DEFRA (2021).</p> <p>Appendix A to the WM3 guidance includes the waste classification codes, also referred to as LoW (List of Waste) or EWC (European Waste Catalogue) codes for hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p>	14.7	
		<p>Although not legally required, Site Waste Management Plans can help reduce the amount of waste and its management in the most sustainable manner. It is assumed that appropriate SWMPs shall be produced by the Principal Contractors on the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A SWMP will be produced by each of the Principal Contractors appointed for specific phases of the Proposed Project. They will provide the following information in SWMPs (which will build on information contained within this Chapter and other Chapters of the EIA Report):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A description of the construction works (for the Proposed Development) – A description of the key construction activities is presented in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report. The key assessment parameters and quantities of spoil generated by construction of the Proposed Development are presented in section 14.4 of this Chapter. They have been based on worst case assumptions and experience of developing other similar projects in 	14.7	

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Environmental Aspect	Project Stage	Measures	EIA Report Reference	Where this mitigation is secured
		<p>the UK and overseas. Quantities of spoil generated, stored securely at any one time and the residual quantities to be transported off site for re-use are therefore well understood;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Measures to increase reuse of any aggregates generated and maximise use of secondary or recycled aggregate; - the Proposed Development has sought to maximise the re-use of material as far as reasonably practicable. Approximately one fifth of the material (0.45Mt) will be re-used on site in construction of the quayside structure in Loch Awe and for concrete production used mainly for lining of the tunnels. ■ Demonstration of how the consumption of raw materials and generation of waste shall be minimised, through sound design and good practice in sustainable procurement and construction methods i.e. encourage the re-use of recycled or secondary resources and aggregates; ■ Where waste is generated, show measures taken to reduce, re-use and recycle waste within the development or off-site, including the provision of on-site separation and treatment facilities (using fixed or mobile plants where appropriate) to minimise disposal via landfill; - The Applicant is having ongoing discussions with several parties to re-use spoil on other sites. The Applicant has committed to not disposing of any spoil by landfill or other licensed disposal site. ■ Demonstrate how waste laydown/ stockpile areas have been designed to allow effective sorting and storing of recyclables and recycling and composting of waste and facilitate waste collection; - Approximately 15,000t of spoil would be securely stored in an enclosed canopy structure on the quayside at any one time to allow appropriate sorting (if required) and onward transportation. <p>The SWMPs would be reviewed regularly, (as a minimum, every six months) and updated as necessary following these reviews, to give a current position on how the work is progressing against the waste estimates contained in the plan, this would include recording details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Types and quantities of waste produced and a comparison of the estimated quantities of each waste type against the actual quantities of each waste type; ■ An explanation of any deviation; 		

Appendix 4.1 – Schedule of Mitigation

Environmental Aspect	Project Stage	Measures	EIA Report Reference	Where this mitigation is secured
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The identity of the person removing the waste (including waste carrier’s registration number); ■ All waste fate documentation e.g. transfer and consignment notes, marked with the time and date of collection; ■ Details of the final destination of waste, a description of the waste type and the EWC if appropriate; ■ Quantitative and qualitative estimate of site waste produced during construction; ■ Requirements for reporting under the Hazardous Waste Regulations (if any); and <p>An estimation of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing the SWMPs.</p>		
		<p>In order to ensure the principles, standards and requirements for waste management are delivered, the Principal Contractor(s) would develop and implement comprehensive communications and training programmes for all relevant staff, to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Understanding the different sources, types and nature of wastes and materials likely to be generated during the Proposed Project; ■ The legal responsibilities for waste and its impact on the Proposed Project; ■ The requirements of the SWMP and MMP (if applicable) and CEMP; ■ How to conduct basic waste audits to identify, estimate and report quantities of waste; ■ How to produce a SWMP (and, if appropriate MMP); ■ The roles and responsibilities of waste regulators and licensed carriers; and ■ The roles and responsibilities of site personnel in the management of waste. 	14.7	
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Construction	Works will be undertaken in compliance with a CEMP that will provide for the protection of the fabric of the dam and the Category A-listed Cruachan Turbine Hall (LB51688). In particular, this will provide detailed specification for protective measures to be installed to prevent accidental damage to the Faulkner mural and the tiled floor of the Turbine Hall.	12.8	S36 Planning Condition requiring a final CEMP to be produced in accordance with the outline CEMP

Appendix 4.1 – Schedule of Mitigation

Environmental Aspect	Project Stage	Measures	EIA Report Reference	Where this mitigation is secured
		To address the potential for adverse impacts to unrecorded heritage assets a programme of archaeological works will be undertaken. This will allow for the physical loss of any assets present to be offset by appropriate recording. The programme of work will realise the archaeological potential of such assets and hence offset completely their physical loss.	12.11	S36 Condition specifically referencing further heritage works
		The first phase of the programme will comprise trial trenching of the lower construction compound site and the line of the access track serving it. This will determine the need for and form any further work. The programme of work will be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with WoSAS.	12.11	S36 Condition specifically referencing further heritage works

It is noted here that this document contains the key mitigation measures outlined in the EIAR and how these will be secured, often at a high level. Further detail is provided in the EIAR and outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1 of the ES)