1 Schedule of Mitigation

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The purpose of this appendix is to provide a summary of mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIA Report to minimise or offset the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the receiving environment.

1.1.2 During the construction phase these shall be detailed within, and implemented through the site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), refer to Appendix 4.2: Outline Draft CEMP of this EIA Report.

1.1.3 Table 1 provides details of those mitigation measures identified throughout the EIA Report.

Table 1 – Summary of Mitigation Measures

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
General Mitigation				
G1	Recreational access	A Recreational Management Plan will be prepared in discussion with SIC that will set out the principles for promoting access in the area, including retaining access to Sandwater Loch, and access to the wind farm. The plan will also allow for potential reinstatement of the existing road (in part), if this is considered to be desirable.	4.3.3, 12.4.5	The Applicant
G2	Road design standards - drainage	Permanent drainage is designed and constructed in accordance with good practice guidance.	4.3.16	Designer / Contractor
G3	Road design standards - water crossings	Culverts to be designed in accordance with industry good practice to accommodate the design axle loads of construction traffic and necessary capacity of watercourses. Culverts to be subject to suitable provision being made for flood flows and ecological and geomorphological mitigation, and compliance with environmental commitments detailed elsewhere within the EIA Report.	4.3.17	The Applicant / Designer
G4	Road design standards - water crossings	All watercourse crossings to obtain authorisation under the Water Environment Controlled Activities (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR)	4.3.19	The Applicant
G5	Community Engagement	Liaison with landowners and local residents to be carried out prior to, and during construction, to ensure there is minimum disruption to them.	4.4.4	Contractor
G6	Programming and reinstatement	As far as practicable, reinstatement of new slopes and areas disturbed during the initial establishment of the road construction would take place at the earliest opportunity to minimise the length of time that peat and soils would need to be stored, to give the best opportunity for habitat reinstatement and to minimise risks to the water environment from silt-laden runoff.	4.4.5	Contractor
G7	Environmental Management during construction	Construction method statements for the Proposed Development would include the requirements of the Draft CEMP included in Appendix 4.2. In particular, the CEMP would specify conditions relating to protection of habitats and species, pollution prevention and the means by which site monitoring would occur.	4.5.1, 9.7, 10.11, 12.2.6, 12.3.5, 12.9.3	The Applicant / Contractor
Landscape and Visual Mitigation (see Chapter 7)				
LV1	Sensitive Design Considerations	The gradient of cuttings should be modified to tie into the adjacent landscape where appropriate and top and bottoms should be rounded out to form a smooth transition.	7.7.4	Contractor
LV2	Sensitive Design Considerations	Other than when in hard bedrock, cuttings and embankments should be at a gradient suitable for the placement of excavated peat turves in order to allow regeneration of the native heather and grass species, prevent erosion and reduce the appearance of contrast with the surrounding moorland landscape.	7.7.4	Contractor
LV3	Sensitive Design Considerations	Where drainage or SUDs features are required their appearance should be designed to reflect the natural lochs and pools found within the landscape.	7.7.4	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
LV4	Sensitive Design Considerations	The requirement for fencing should be minimised and, where required, this should be of post and wire construction to reflect the character of surrounding fencing and minimise visibility.	7.7.4	The Applicant / Designer
LV5	Planning and Programming	Construction activities should be carefully planned in advance to minimise the footprint required and the duration between site strip and reinstatement.	7.7.5	Contractor
LV6	Soil Management	Peat and peaty topsoils should be stripped, stored and handled in accordance with best practice avoiding compaction and mixing of horizons and subsoils. Site storage areas should be identified in advance of works commencing and protected during use.	7.7.5, Appendix 10.4	Contractor
LV7	Reinstatement	The reinstatement of peat on cut slopes and embankments should occur as soon as possible after construction. This will give the greatest chance for vegetation to re-establish and help prevent erosion and runoff during this interim phase.	7.7.5, Appendix 10.4	Contractor
LV8	Planning and Programming	Programming should take consideration of all aspects of the development to ensure that requirements for re-excavation or multi-handling of peat are minimised.	7.7.5	Contractor
Mitigation for Ornithology (see Chapter 8)				
OR1	Bird Protection Plan (BPP)	A Bird Protection Plan (BPP) will be drawn up that describes the measures that will be deployed to manage disturbance of breeding birds, especially WCA Schedule 1 species such as whimbrel.	8.6, Appendix 8.4	ECoW / Contractor
OR2	BPP	The BPP will identify the type, timing and location of activities that are likely to disturb breeding Schedule 1 and other priority bird species and their nests and young, and identify appropriate temporary protection zones and other mitigation procedures to prevent disturbance.	8.6, Appendix 8.4	ECoW / Contractor
OR3	BPP	The BPP will be informed by survey work conducted by an experienced ornithologist in the period leading up to and throughout construction work.	8.6, Appendix 8.4	ECoW / Contractor
OR4	Breeding Whimbrel Protection Zone (BWPZ)	There will be a defined Breeding Whimbrel Protection Zone (BWPZ) with no access to workers and construction equipment during the period when whimbrel are breeding and sensitive to disturbance.	8.6, Appendix 8.4	ECoW / Contractor
OR5	Timing of Works	The timing of construction work starting in the eastern section of the new road will be critical to avoiding disturbance to whimbrel (and other bird species). The ideal time of year to start work on the eastern section of the road would be immediately post-breeding. This would be likely to be early to mid-August but would be determined by survey. Alternatively, if a spring start is desired by the main contractor on the eastern section, then starting work on the road in early March would be possible and would allow time to implement the breeding bird disturbance zone prior to their arrival in April. An early spring start would need to be under the clear understanding that if on-going bird surveying into the spring identifies whimbrel presence and the likelihood of disturbance then work would have to be suspended completely in this area, at short notice, and possibly until early to mid-August. A construction start in the eastern section of the road later into the spring or early summer should be avoided and would be likely to be stopped due to breeding birds.	8.6.5	ECoW / Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
Mitigation for Ecology (see Chapter 9)				
EC1	Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat and Species Protection Plans will be the responsibility of the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). The ECoW will be a qualified ecologist and a Member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM). In addition, the appointed ECoW will fulfil all requirements set out in section 10.5 of the CEMP.	9.7	ECoW
EC2	Pre-construction surveys	Pre-construction surveys will be carried out to mitigate against disturbance to and the potential destruction of otter resting places (offences under the Habitat Regulations 1994 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)). A targeted otter survey will therefore be carried out prior to commencement of construction works (preferably within 6 months of commencement), within a minimum of a 200m buffer zone around the site boundary at the watercourse crossing locations for the new road and other suitable habitat. Should any active structure or place used for shelter or protection by otters be discovered during the pre-construction surveys, and be within the relevant disturbance zone, an SNH development licence will be applied for prior to any works commencing. The licence application will detail all suitable mitigation and/or compensation works and would be agreed with SNH.	9.7.5	ECoW
EC3	Work Programming and Raising Contractor Awareness	Schedule work tasks where possible to take into account periods of high sensitivity for protected species, when necessary. As part of the CEMP requirements, the ECoW will provide ecological constraints training and raise construction staff awareness of specific ecological issues through both the main contractor's site induction process and regular toolbox talks. To reduce the likelihood of otter mortality and injury during construction and operation of the new road for construction traffic, on-site speed limits will be made and enforced. For protection of animals (particularly otter) from entrapment in open excavations, pipes and culverts all personnel will be required to ensure that safe exits and/or blocking of ends of pipes is undertaken at the end of every working day.	9.7.6 – 9.7.8	ECoW / Contractor
EC4	Minimising the Risks of Pollution and Sedimentation	The Sandwater SSSI immediately downstream of the Proposed Development will be treated, at all times, as being extremely sensitive to all forms of pollution, as will both the Burns and any culverts passing under the new section of the road. To control pollution and sedimentation risk as far as is possible, all issues will be mitigated where they occur using best practice methods (e.g. the use of oil interceptors and impermeable hard stands for all generator and fuel supply areas and the use of lagoons, silt fencing and controlled safe vegetation spread for dirty water). Full implementation of a detailed pre-construction CEMP should ensure that direct and indirect pollution and sedimentation impacts on watercourses and their associated species are avoided.	9.7.9	ECoW / Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
EC5	Watercourse Crossings	Best practice will be followed for all construction works, combined with appropriate hydrological mitigation (see Mitigation for Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology below). The new road bridge will be built completely outwith the Burn of Pettawater with no disturbance to the immediate banks or the channel substrate. It will be designed to ensure otter foraging and movement, and fish spawning and movement is maintained. Culverts and drainage channelling designed to exactly replicate the volumes of water currently flowing towards the north end of the Sandwater, in their current locations to safeguard the Sandwater SSSI.	9.7.10 – 9.7.12	ECoW / Contractor
EC6	Micro-siting of Infrastructure and the Use of Exclusion Zones	50m marked exclusion zones will be used for non-breeding otter resting-up sites, where possible, and this will only be decreased to 30m to 50m, where the ECoW can be assured that disturbance will not occur. Adjacent to watercourses, access to the watercourses by personnel and machinery will be kept to an absolute minimum and will follow agreed plans and methods. The use of higher level lighting (above single storey height and not pointing directly down to the ground) in all work areas and compounds will not be allowed within 200m of watercourses or waterbodies, unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW. No artificial lighting will be used within 100m of watercourses and waterbodies, unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW. The presence of an ECoW during pre-construction and construction phases will help to ensure that opportunities to avoid any unexpected ecological sensitivities during construction are identified and, where feasible, taken. Any micro-siting required to avoid such areas will be undertaken in consultation with the main contractor by the ECoW.	9.7.13 – 9.7.14	ECoW / Contractor
EC7	Habitat Reinstatement	Best practice techniques for vegetation and habitat reinstatement will be adopted and implemented in all areas of disturbed vegetation. Where vegetation is to be removed (with the exception of floating road sections), all vegetation turves will be carefully stripped and stored outside of the construction area and outside of any temporary peat storage. Early reinstatement of all disturbed areas will be undertaken where possible to minimise the effects of soil and peat erosion and maximise the success of turf reinstatement. Any seed that is necessary for reinstatement will be fully agreed with the ECoW prior to any use on site. All reinstatement techniques, appropriate to the Proposed Development, will be detailed in the CEMP, and will all be implemented in consultation with the ECoW.	9.7.15	ECoW / Contractor
EC8	Monitoring	During construction, continuous monitoring of otter/otter signs of use will take place. To ensure the full implementation of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring requirements, an ECoW will be on site for the pre-construction and construction phase of the Proposed Development. The ECoW will monitor the EIA Report/CEMP compliance of all the proposed mitigation measures for ecology. Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) in place for the construction of the Viking Wind Farm will also be used in relation to the Burn of Weisdale, the Burn of Pettawater and Sandwater SSSI.	9.7.16 – 9.7.17	ECoW / Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
EC9	Habitat Compensation	A Habitat Management Plan, including for a blanket bog enhancement scheme, has been committed to for the main wind farm and includes for 260ha of damaged bog enhancement. This area is greater than the combination of the replacement area of the Proposed Development bog and all the wind farm areas. This enhancement of existing degraded bog habitat will aim to return it to actively accreting bog with the diversity of micro-habitats/plant communities that would support.	9.7.18	ECoW / Contractor
Mitigation for Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology (See Chapter 10)				
HY1	Natural Drainage Patterns and Runoff	Consideration will be given to natural drainage paths within the catchment during the permanent drainage design, prior to construction commencing, to ensure they are not altered by construction.	10.11.1	Designer / Contractor
HY2	Natural Drainage Patterns and Runoff	Culverts would be designed in accordance with industry good practice to accommodate the design axle loads of construction traffic and necessary capacity of the watercourses. Culverts would be subject to suitable provision being made for flood flows and ecological and geomorphological mitigation, and compliance with the environmental commitments detailed within this EIA Report.	10.11.2	Contractor / ECoW
HY3	Pollution Impact from Silt Laden Runoff	Rainfall would be managed as close to its source as possible and would not be conveyed over long distances unless unavoidable.	10.11.3	Contractor
HY4	Pollution Impact from Silt Laden Runoff	Pollution control measures would be implemented with reference to best practice, and incorporated in a CEMP. Silt entrapment measures would be provided where appropriate.	10.11.4	The Applicant / Contractor / ECoW
HY5	Pollution Impact from Silt Laden Runoff	All temporary stockpiles will be located at least 50m from the edge of watercourses, unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW. All excavations will be backfilled as soon as practicable.	10.11.5	Contractor / ECoW
HY6	Pollution Impact from Silt Laden Runoff	Soil compaction and disturbance will be controlled to essential areas only. Topsoil will be stripped and stored according to good practice guidelines. The movement of plant will be controlled and limited as part of the CEMP. The performance of the drainage measures will be monitored and recorded. The construction works will follow good practice principles and adhere to the CEMP and be supervised by the ECoW.	10.11.6	Contractor / ECoW
HY7	Pollution Impact from Silt Laden Runoff	Unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW, no discharge of water from settlement ponds or temporary stockpiling of excavated material will be allowed within 50m of any of the watercourses or water bodies identified within the site.	10.11.7	Contractor
HY8	Clean Water Diversion	At all construction works areas, as far as reasonably practicable, greenfield run-off will be kept separate from potentially contaminated water from construction areas where possible. Where appropriate, interceptor ditches and other drainage diversion measures will be installed.	10.11.9	Contractor
HY9	Clean Water Diversion	Ditches will be constructed in accordance with industry guidance with shallow longitudinal gradients and will intercept any greenfield surface water run-off immediately upstream of any construction works areas.	10.11.10	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
HY10	Clean Water Diversion	Diverted greenfield run-off will be discharged into an area of vegetation for dispersion or infiltration as close as possible to interception. The interception and diversion of greenfield runoff will occur at regular spatial intervals so that the volumes dispersed or infiltrated are not significant. Appropriate scour control and energy dissipation measures will be used at the discharge point.	10.11.11	Contractor
HY11	Clean Water Diversion	Unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW, discharge points for clean run-off water will be located at least 50m from any watercourses to allow adequate infiltration or settlement of suspended solids prior to any discharged surface run-off potentially entering watercourses.	10.11.12	Contractor
HY12	Drainage Channels	Where possible, drains will be constructed so that the gradient does not exceed 2% in order to prevent rapid runoff rates, concentration of flow, erosion of the drain base and sides, and encourage establishment of terrestrial and aquatic vegetation where possible. Drainage channels will be checked regularly during the construction phase, and appropriate erosion prevention measures will be implemented where required.	10.11.13	Contractor
HY13	Drainage Channels	Temporary check dams will be installed at regular intervals within any cut off ditches to reduce the velocity of water and allow settlement of coarser sediment particles and silt (at low flow) and prevent scouring of the drainage channel itself.	10.11.14	Contractor
HY14	Drainage Channels	Silt traps will be installed where required (and where practical for maintenance purposes) at intervals along drainage channels. Silt traps will also be constructed at the inlet and outlet of pipe culverts to prevent the pipes becoming blocked and prevent erosion at the inlet and outlet points.	10.11.15	Contractor
HY15	Drainage Channels	Check dams and silt traps will be maintained and monitored on a regular basis. Where check dams become fully laden with silt they will be replaced.	10.11.16	Contractor
HY16	Settlement Ponds	Silt-laden run-off will be captured and directed via berms or ditches towards specially constructed sediment control structures for use during the construction phase.	10.11.17	Contractor
HY17	Settlement Ponds	The use of synthetic liners within settlement ponds will be avoided, where practical, in order to reduce the impacts from disturbance of silt during liner removal and reinstatement of ponds on completion of construction. Any introduced or artificial materials required for temporary erosion or silt mitigation controls, such as silt fencing, straw bales, sand bags etc. will be removed upon completion of construction works.	10.11.18	Contractor
HY18	Settlement Ponds	Final discharge from any settlement pond will be over vegetated ground and away from surface water bodies (minimum distance 5Om, unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW). Silt fences or other flow attenuation measures may be required at the discharge point in order to aid dispersal and prevent build-up of settled solids, which could be subject to remobilisation.	10.11.19	Contractor
HY19	Settlement Ponds	Settlement ponds will be designed and constructed with sufficient capacity for settlement and to allow contingency for unexpected increased rainfall events.	10.11.20	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
HY20	Settlement Ponds	In the event that the natural or excavated ground profile in any area of the site does not lend itself easily to construction of an adequate settlement pond, water will be directed towards a sump area prior to being pumped away to a suitable settlement pond(s) or vegetated area with adequate silt mitigation measures well away from sensitive habitats or watercourses.	10.11.21	Contractor
HY21	Settlement Ponds	Silting of settlement ponds would take into consideration access requirements for reinstatement and maintenance (for example: periodic silt removal, expansion of ponds or incorporation of additional silt mitigation measures, etc.). Additional temporary silt mitigation measures will be provided during maintenance and reinstatement activities, as required.	10.11.22	Contractor
HY22	Settlement Ponds	Where water depth within settlement ponds has the potential to exceed 0.5m, the Contractor considers the use of perimeter safety fencing and appropriate warning signs. The Contractor will discuss and agree the location of lagoons and other drainage mitigation measures with the ECoW prior to associated works taking place.	10.11.23	Contractor / ECoW
HY23	Soil Storage and Reuse	The location of any temporary soil storage areas will be considered such that erosion and run-off is limited, leachate from the stored material is to be controlled and stability of the existing ground is not affected.	10.11.24	Contractor
HY24	Soil Storage and Reuse	Surface water interceptor ditches (up slope), down slope drainage collection systems, containment berms (embedded where appropriate), and appropriate drainage mitigation measures may be required.	10.11.25	Contractor
HY25	Soil Storage and Reuse	The Contractor, in conjunction with their ECoW will carefully select the locations and design the spoil storage requirements whether temporary or permanent, including methods for reinstatement works and incorporated drainage elements. Such design shall be prepared and agreed in consultation with the ECoW and Contractor prior to works commencing.	10.11.26	Contractor / ECoW
HY26	Peat Storage and Reuse	The storage and reuse of peat would be undertaken in line with guidance (Scottish Renewables and SEPA, 2012), such as dressing off and reinstating peat on the slopes and road verges as soon as practicable. A Peat Management Plan will be developed and implemented.	10.11.28, Appendix 10.4	Contractor / ECoW
HY27	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	Pollution control measures will be implemented with specific reference to best practice guidance and incorporated within the CEMP.	10.11.29	Contractor / ECoW
HY28	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	All fuel and other potential contaminative chemicals will be stored in accordance with good practice procedures and relevant legislation, at a min. of 50m from watercourses.	10.11.30	Contractor
HY29	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	Spill kits would be kept at locations where proposed infrastructure is in close proximity to a watercourse and in all construction and plant vehicles to enable a rapid and effective response to any accidental spillage or discharge. Construction staff will be trained in the effective use of this equipment.	10.11.29, 10.11.31	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
HY30	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	Construction vehicles and plant including fuel pipes on plant, outlets at fuel tanks etc. will be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that no drips or leaks to ground occur. Refuelling will be carried out at least 50m from watercourses or as agreed with the ECoW.	10.11.32	Contractor / ECoW
HY31	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	Construction works for watercourse crossings will use good practice measures to ensure that freshly mixed concrete and/or dry cement powder is not be allowed to enter any watercourse.	10.11.33	Contractor
HY32	Chemical Contaminated Runoff/ Pollution	There will be no unauthorised discharge of foul or contaminated drainage from the site either to groundwater or any surface waters, whether direct or via soakaway. Sanitary facilities will be provided and methods of disposal of all waste will be governed by the appropriate regulations and legislation.	10.11.34	Contractor
HY33	Groundwater Disruption	Potential disruption to groundwater and soil interflows will largely be mitigated where possible through appropriate engineering design of the works. Excavation works will be undertaken in accordance with PAN 50. The condition of GWDTEs on-site would be assessed by the ECoW during the construction phase in comparison with baseline conditions.	10.11.35	Contractor / ECoW
HY34	Groundwater Disruption	The finalised preconstruction CEMP will include plans to minimise potential problems related to dewatering.	10.11.36	Contractor
HY35	Watercourse Bank Integrity	Micro-siting considerations for the road layout, construction vehicles and construction working areas will, where practicable, maintain a minimum stand-off distance of 50m from the edge of watercourses. In the event that construction activity is required within these limits the main Contractor shall agree a working method with the ECoW.	10.11.37	Contractor / ECoW
HY36	Watercourse Bank Integrity	Temporary watercourse crossings may be required as part of construction. On sloping ground these watercourses will be crossed by tracked machines. Level water features will be crossed in accordance with good practice to avoid any damage being caused to the bank or bed. Should drainage ditches become damaged or blocked as a result of construction vehicles crossing them, these will be repaired or cleared by construction staff immediately.	10.11.38	Contractor
HY37	Watercourse Bank Integrity	All permanent watercourse crossings will be designed to maintain hydraulic conveyance therefore, each watercourse crossing will have sufficient capacity to pass the 1:200 year flood and include an allowance for potential partial blockage and the potential effects of climate change.	10.11.39	Contractor
HY38	Watercourse Bank Integrity	Detailed flow calculations will be undertaken by in order to inform detailed design and the required CAR application(s). Consideration will be given to any local variations in channel dimensions and to bankside conditions. Where feasible the narrowest locations will be selected and the stability of the channel banks considered.	10.11.40	The Applicant / Designer
HY39	Watercourse Bank Integrity	Splash boards and run-off diversion measures, including silt fencing adjacent and parallel to watercourses beneath bridges and at culvert crossings, will be used at all crossings during construction to prevent direct siltation of watercourses.	10.11.41	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
HY40	Peat Landslide Hazard Risk	If a medium to high peat slide risk is confirmed during detailed pre-construction site investigation, mitigation measures should be implemented as follows: • adequate staff training to raise awareness of the risks and tell-tale signs of peat slides; • develop methodologies to ensure that accelerated degradation and erosion of exposed peat deposits does not occur; • regular monitoring, for example, instrumentation regular visual and survey observations; and • development of an emergency plan and procedures in the event of a peat slide.	10.11.42	Contractor / ECoW
HY41	Monitoring	To ensure construction works are compliant with the agreed preconstruction CEMP and pollution prevention requirements, regular monitoring would be undertaken.	10.11.43	Contractor / ECoW
HY42	Monitoring	A site representative will be nominated by the Contractor to take responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).	10.11.44	Contractor
HY43	Monitoring	The Contractor's Environmental Site Representative checks the contents of the site waste and recycling skips on a weekly basis for non-compliance which will be highlighted at the weekly progress meeting and appropriate actions taken.	10.11.45	Contractor / ECoW
HY44	Monitoring	Monitoring of water quality will be carried out on selected watercourses at monitoring locations identified post-consent during the detailed design phase. Surface water quality monitoring will be undertaken at intervals outlined in the agreed preconstruction CEMP. Monitoring will include pre-construction, during and post construction monitoring.	10.11.46, 9.7.17	Contractor / ECoW
Mitigation for Cultural Heritage (See Chapter 11)				
CH1	Archaeological Clerk of Works	An Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be appointed to oversee the programme of archaeological works and be responsible for the implementation of the Archaeological Management Plan.	Appendix 11.3	ACoW
CH2	Cultural Heritage Management Plan	The risk of impacts on known and unknown archaeological remains will be reduced by a programme of archaeological evaluation. The proposed stages of this work are outlined in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Bailey 2019), included as Appendix 11.3. The scope of these evaluation works will be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which will be agreed with Shetland Amenity Trust.	11.6.7, Appendix 11.3	ACoW
Mitigation for Noise and Air Quality (See Chapter 12)				
AQ1	Air Quality	Prior to commencement of construction activities, it is anticipated that an agreement on the scope of the CEMP for the construction phase will be reached with the local authority to ensure that any potential for adverse environmental effects on local receptors is minimised. The updated CEMP should include, inter alia, measures for controlling dust, general pollution from site construction operations and details of any monitoring scheme, if appropriate. Controls should be applied throughout the construction period to ensure that emissions are mitigated.	12.2.6, Appendix 12.1	Contractor

Ref.	Issue	Mitigation / Monitoring Measure	EIA Report Reference	Responsibility
N1	Noise	A noise management plan should be agreed with the Shetland Islands Council as part of the pre-construction CEMP to demonstrate how works will protect Sandwater House from construction noise throughout the project.	12.3.5	Contractor
N2	Noise	All site plant and equipment shall be fitted with effective silencers/insulation.	12.3.5	Contractor
N3	Noise	Regular noise monitoring will be undertaken by the Contractor at specific areas around the site to monitor noise effecting nearby properties.	12.3.5	Contractor
Mitigation for Land Use, Socioeconomics and Recreation (See Chapter 12)				
LSR1	Construction Phase Mitigation	The Applicant will seek to use local suppliers as reasonably practicable so as to maximise beneficial effect upon the local economy.	12.4.6	The Applicant
LSR2	Construction Phase Mitigation	Where interaction with road users, pedestrians, cyclist and equestrian users is likely, signage would be installed at strategic locations in advance of the works to inform users of the scheduled construction period and duration.	12.4.6	Contractor
Mitigation for Access Traffic and Transport **(See Chapter 12)**				
TT1	Traffic Management	A Traffic Management Plan has been prepared for Viking Wind Farm and construction traffic associated with the Proposed Development would be managed in accordance with this TMP.	12.5.6	The Applicant / Contractor
Mitigation for Materials **(See Chapter 12)**				
M1	Compliance with all relevant waste legislation	The Contractor would be required to comply with The Waste Management licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Consideration would also be given to relevant SEPA guidance and appropriate SEPA Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs).If necessary.	12.9.2	Contractor
M2	Site Waste Management Plan	A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) would be developed either as part of the CEMP or as a separate document, and would be updated during construction of the Proposed Development.	12.9.4	Contractor