11 Schedule of Mitigation

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The purpose of this chapter is to summarise the mitigation measures proposed in each of the technical chapters to avoid, reduce or offset impacts which could otherwise give rise to significant residual environmental effects.

11.1.2 The main aim of the design process was to 'design out' potential for significant environmental effects as far as possible. The majority of the pre-construction and construction phase mitigation would be delivered through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The outline content of the proposed CEMP is provided in EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 2.1: Construction Environmental Management Plan. Further detail on specific measures to be included in the CEMP is contained in each of the technical chapters, where relevant.

11.1.3 Table 11.1 summarises the mitigation proposed in each of the technical chapters to avoid, reduce or offset identified potentially significant environmental effects.

11.1.4 It is anticipated that these mitigation measures could be achieved through appropriately worded conditions of consent.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
Construction				
Landscape and Visual	Effects on landscape fabric.	Construction mitigation measures as described in in Section 4.5.	Construction mitigation measures would be implemented as part of the CEMP which would be required to be agreed as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
	Effects on landscape character.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant effects.
	Effects on designated landscapes.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant effects.
	Effects on visual receptors including walkers and hill walkers.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant effects.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Possible discovery of and/or direct impacts upon previously unknown heritage assets.	Micro-siting and/or archaeological monitoring of groundworks, where appropriate, and proportionate to the importance of the asset.	Following consultations with THC: HET, and the subsequent production and agreement of a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing any necessary monitoring works to be agreed as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
Ecology	Blanket bog: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure and indirect loss as a result of drainage.	Pollution prevention measures, best practice construction methods and a CEMP will be agreed with stakeholders prior to construction (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 2.1: CEMP). An ECoW would oversee the construction process and would be required as condition of consent. The OHMP would deliver net benefits for blanket bog (outside of the proposed turbine area) over the life of the proposed development at a ratio of 4 parts replacement: 1 part loss. An Outline HMP is presented in EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5.	The provision of a CEMP would be required as condition of consent. The requirement for an ECoW to oversee the construction process would be required as condition of consent. The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
	Wet dwarf shrub heath: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure and indirect loss as a result of drainage.	The OHMP would deliver net benefits for wet heath (outside of the proposed turbine area) over the life of the proposed development (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5).	The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
	Dry dwarf shrub heath: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure.	The OHMP would deliver net benefits for dry heath (outside of the proposed turbine area) over the life of the proposed development (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5).	The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
Ornithology	Potential for significant effects on the target species associated with: ▪ Displacement;	A Breeding Bird Protection Plan (BBPP) would be produced to ensure that the nests, eggs and young of any bird species are	BBPP and pre-construction surveys to be	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development

Topic	Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)	Mitigation Proposed	Means of Implementation / Timing	Outcome / Residual Effect
	▪ Disruption of breeding and foraging birds as a result of noise; ▪ General disturbance over a short-term period; and ▪ Direct habitat loss. No likely significant adverse effects identified for golden eagle and golden plover. Moderate adverse and therefore significant effects are identified for dunlin, greenshank and Monadhliath SSSI (breeding bird assemblage).	protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 legislation. This would include requirements to avoid construction activity in an area that could damage an active nest, eggs or young. Specific requirements include: ▪ Avoid construction activity in an area (up to 500 m) that may disturb breeding birds, or damage an active nest, eggs or young for Greenshank and species of the Breeding Bird Assemblage of the Monadhliath SSSI this would be up to 500 m; ▪ Avoiding construction activity within up to 1 km of an active nest or roost site for Golden Eagle. Pre-construction surveys would be carried out by a suitably qualified ornithologist who would determine whether any breeding activity is taking place within potential species-specific disturbance zones. If breeding does occur within this potential disturbance zone, all construction works would be halted immediately and a disturbance risk assessment would be prepared. Spatial and temporal restrictions of construction activity if required, for example, if any roost site used by golden eagle is identified, activity within 1 km would be	delivered as condition of consent. The proposed mitigation measures, and if required, the exact distance of any disturbance-free zone would be agreed with SNH, within which any construction activity that is considered to be potentially disturbing would be avoided in that area until chicks are fledged.	

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development

Topic	Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)	Mitigation Proposed	Means of Implementation / Timing	Outcome / Residual Effect
		avoided between the period of two hours before official sunset time to two hours after official sunrise time.		
Traffic and Transport	No significant effects have been identified for the A82 or A87 trunk road as neither total nor total HGV traffic flows are predicted to increase by more than the relevant threshold of 30%. Potentially significant construction effects were identified on the B862 in relation to pedestrian delay.	Maintenance of access to tracks and paths and NCN78, application of speed limits, traffic management on local road and at site access restricted delivery hours, construction liaison committee.	Implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan and a Traffic Management Plan to be provided as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
Noise	Potential for general construction noise to be created during construction activities.	Due regard for 'best practicable means' (defined by Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974). A range of noise mitigation measures are proposed for the construction phase in accordance with measures outlined in BS 5228-1:2009. Site operations to be limited to 0700-1900 Monday to Saturday (except during turbine erection and commissioning/periods of emergency work). On-site concrete batching.	Noise mitigation measures would be implemented as part of the CEMP which would be required to be agreed as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
	Potential for construction traffic noise to exceed recommended limit of 55 dB(A) for Saturdays 1300-1900.	Construction traffic to be controlled on Saturdays between 1300-1900, if necessary, to ensure relevant noise criteria are met.	Provision of a Construction Traffic Management Plan to be incorporated into the CEMP and delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	Vibration effects due to blasting.	Adherence to PAN50 'Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings. Adoption of vibration and air overpressure reduction measures as per BS 5228-2:2009. Advance warning provided to residents. Blasting limited to the hours of 0800-1800 Mondays-Fridays and Blasting limited to 3 times per day.	Mitigation measures would be implemented as part of the CEMP which would be required to be agreed as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
Socio-economics	The total socio-economic impact during the construction and development phase of the proposed development is the sum of the direct impacts and the induced impacts from the expenditure of direct employees. The total combined impact was estimated to be up to £25.2 million and 224 job years in Highland, and up to £65.8 million and 596 job years in Scotland. However, in the context of the Highland and Scottish economy neither of these values are significant in EIAR terms.	The Applicant is committed to maximising the local economic impact from the proposed development and will would work with Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the Inverness Chamber of Commerce to ensure that local enterprise have an opportunity to bid for contracts. As the developer intends to have a significant presence in Highland this could provide local contractors with an opportunity to build a relationship that may could lead to future contracts.	Not Applicable.	No significant effects.
Operation				
Landscape and Visual	Effects on landscape character areas including: ▪ Rugged Massif LCT (LBR7): ▪ Rolling Uplands LCT (INV2); ▪ Isolated Mountain Plateau LCT (LGN1); ▪ Smooth Rounded Hills LCT (LGN2);	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	Significant effects highly localised and not considered to undermine the integrity of LCTs.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	▪ Uplands and Glens (Monadhliaths & Ardverikie) LCT (CGN2); and ▪ Cairngorm Straths (Spey Headwaters) LCT (CGN3).			
	Effects on designated landscapes: ▪ Cairngorm NP ▪ Ben Alder, Laggan, and Glen Banchor SLA.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 (and in and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	Significant effects highly localised and not considered to significantly effect or undermine the integrity of designations.
	Effects on Wild Land.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant effects on the wild land qualities of WLAs is anticipated.
	Transportation routes.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant effects.
	Effects on hill walkers and walkers.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	Significant effects would be confined to the summits of Geal Charn and Carn Liath and within the Corrieyairack Pass at Garva Bridge, by Melgarve and east of Loch Spey.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Potential setting effects on designated cultural heritage assets.	No setting effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.	-	No significant effects.
Ecology	Addressed under Construction Effects above.	-	-	-
Ornithology	Displacement effects on the target species. No likely significant adverse effects identified for golden eagle, golden plover and dunlin.	Improve quality of habitat within the Glenshero Estate for breeding and foraging for all target species as set out in the OHMP (EIAR	A final version of the HMP would be agreed with stakeholders and	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	Moderate adverse and therefore significant effects identified for greenshank and Monadhliath SSSI breeding bird assemblage.	Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5). An additional mitigation measure for golden eagle would be the increased awareness of impacts of the species at the NHZ10 level.	delivered as condition of consent. Awareness raising of golden eagle would be delivered through financial contributions, by the Applicant to the Regional Eagle Conservation Management Plan (RECMP) and the provision of monitoring data to the RECMP project officer.	
	Death or injury of birds though collision with turbine blades (collision risk). No likely significant adverse effects identified for all target species (golden eagle, golden plover, dunlin, greenshank and Monadhliath SSSI breeding bird assemblage).	No specific measures required for target species with the exception of golden eagle. For golden eagle the following measure is proposed: reduction in foraging quality near turbines.	For golden eagle: Deer carcass and gralloch removal within 500 m of turbines. This would the responsibility of the Glenshero Estate gamekeeper to be delivered as a condition of consent. None required for other species.	No significant effects.
Traffic and Transport	No likely significant operational effects identified	No mitigation required	-	-
Noise	Potential effects on residential amenity were assessed. The locations of the nearest residential properties to the turbines have been determined by inspection of relevant maps and through site visits. More residential properties may have been identified but have not been considered critical to this acoustic	Impact is deemed to be acceptable as wind farm designed to meet noise limits specified by relevant guidance and has been dealt with through design.	-	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	assessment or may be adequately represented by another residential property. As recommended by ETSU-R-97, noise immission levels would be regarded as acceptable if limited to 35 dB(A). Predicted noise levels at all 44 of the nearest neighbours are below 35 dB(A).	No additional mitigation measures are required due to absence of identified significant effect.		
Socio-economics	Direct and induced effects during the operation and maintenance of the proposed development were assessed and estimated that the total economic effect of the proposed development would be up to £5.2 million and 42 jobs in Highland, and up to £8.0 million and 67 jobs in Scotland. The impact on the both the Highland and Scottish economies was considered to be not significant.	No mitigation required.	Not applicable.	No significant effects.
	It is estimated that the proposed development could contribute £1.9 million annually to public finances, and over 30 years could contribute £58.0 million. However, the actual contribution would depend on variables such as the actual load factor, and the potential for any relief from non-domestic rates. The contribution to public sector finances through public sector rates has been assessed to be not significant.	No mitigation required.	-	No significant effects.
	The following great trails, local accommodation and attractions were assessed: ▪ Urguhart Castle; ▪ Glenmore Forest Park; ▪ Glenfinnan Monument;	No mitigation required.	-	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	▪ Nevis Range; ▪ Glencoe Visitor Centre; ▪ Loch Ness; ▪ The East Highland Way; ▪ The South Loch Ness Trail; ▪ The Great Glen Way; ▪ National Cycle Route 7 and 78; ▪ Dalwhinnie to Newtonmore Railway section; ▪ Fort Augustus; ▪ Laggan ▪ Newtonmore; ▪ Kingussie; ▪ Invermoriston; ▪ Klifinnan and North & South Laggan; ▪ General Wade's Military Road; ▪ A86 that connects Spean Bridge to Kingussie; and ▪ A9 that connects Falkirk to Thurso. ▪ A82 that connect Glasgow to Inverness No significant effects on these receptors were identified.			
Decommissioning				
Landscape and Visual	Decommissioning of the proposed development could have effects similar to that of the construction phase with temporary disturbance of landscape fabric and effects on landscape character and visual amenity, both within the site and in the wider study area.	Mitigation measures associated with decommissioning would be agreed during the preparation of the final decommissioning plan, that would require approval of statutory consultees and ECU.	Detailed decommissioning proposals would be devised in conjunction with THC, SNH and other statutory consultees prior to the commencement of this phase, the emphasis being upon minimising	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
			landscape and visual effects.	
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Any decommissioning impacts would be limited to the construction footprint and consequently there would be no further impacts beyond those discussed above and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 5: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.	No mitigation required.	Not applicable.	No significant effects.
Ecology	Due of the distant time frame until their occurrence (>30 years), decommissioning effects are difficult to predict with confidence. They are however considered for the purpose of this assessment to be similar to (or less than) those of construction effects in nature and are likely to be of shorter duration. Refer to construction effects above.	As for construction (above).	As for construction (above).	No significant effects.
Ornithology	Due to the long timeframe until their occurrence, decommissioning effects are difficult to predict with any confidence. For the purpose of the EIAR, decommissioning effects are predicted to be similar in nature to construction effects, but are likely to be of shorter duration.	Same as mitigation proposed in construction phase.	Same as mitigation proposed in construction phase.	No significant effects.
Traffic and Transport	No likely significant effects identified.	No mitigation required.	Not applicable.	No significant effects.
Noise	The noise levels associated with decommissioning are not expected to exceed those predicted due to construction and the same criteria would apply such that no significant effects would be anticipated.	General best practice measures of reducing noise, employed during the construction phase, would be adopted as precaution.	A Decommissioning and Restoration Plan would be submitted to and approved in writing by The Highland Council in consultation with SNH and SEPA no later than twelve months prior to the final decommissioning of the wind farm.	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
Socio-economics	Effects arising from the process of decommissioning were scoped out since they are of a similar nature to construction issues, but of a smaller scale and shorter duration. However, the results of decommissioning (i.e. the removal of the wind farm) was taken into account in assessing ongoing and operational effects, where appropriate.	No mitigation required.	Not applicable.	No significant effects.
Cumulative				
Landscape and Visual	Cumulative effects on landscape fabric during construction.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5.	Construction mitigation measures would be implemented as part of the CEMP which would be required to be agreed as a condition of consent.	No significant cumulative effect.
	Cumulative effects on landscape character during construction.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant cumulative effect.
	Cumulative effects on designated landscapes during construction.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant cumulative effect.
	Cumulative effects on visual receptors including walkers and hill walkers during construction.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant cumulative effect.
	Cumulative effects on landscape character during operation areas including: ▪ Rugged Massif LCT (LBR7):	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	Significant cumulative effects highly localised and not considered to undermine the integrity of LCTs.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	▪ Rolling Uplands LCT (INV2); ▪ Isolated Mountain Plateau LCT (LGN1); and ▪ Smooth Rounded Hills LCT (LGN2).	2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.		
	Cumulative effects on designated landscapes during operation: ▪ Cairngorm NP. ▪ Ben Alder, Laggan, and Glen Banchor SLA.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	Significant cumulative effects highly localised and not considered to significantly affect or undermine the integrity of designations.
	Cumulative effects on Wild Land Areas during operation.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development.	No significant cumulative effects on the wild land qualities of WLAs.
	Cumulative effects on transportation routes during operation.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4,5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development	No significant cumulative effects.
	Cumulative effects on hill walkers and walkers during operation.	Mitigation embedded as part of the siting and design, as described in Section 4.5 and in EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Alternatives.	Embedded in the siting and design of the proposed development	Significant cumulative effects would be confined to the summits of Geal Charn and Carn Liath and significant sequential cumulative effects are predicted along the Corrieyairack pass.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	No setting effects of more than negligible significance have been predicted, and therefore no cumulative effects would occur.	No cumulative setting effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.	-	No significant effects.
Ecology	Blanket bog: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure and indirect loss as a result of drainage.	The OHMP would deliver net benefits for blanket bog over the lifetime of the proposed	The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
		development (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5).		
	Wet dwarf shrub heath: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure and indirect loss as a result of drainage.	The OHMP would deliver net benefits for wet heath over the lifetime of the proposed development (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5).	The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
	Dry dwarf shrub heath: Direct habitat loss due to infrastructure.	The OHMP would deliver net benefits for dry heath over the lifetime of the proposed development (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5).	The OHMP would be delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
Ornithology	No additional significant cumulative construction or operational effects are predicted for golden eagle, greenshank and Monadhliath SSSI (breeding bird assemblage) Moderate adverse and therefore significant long term operational effects are predicted for golden plover and dunlin.	Same measures as for construction effects above. No additional measures proposed.	-	No significant effects.
Traffic and Transport	Potentially significant cumulative construction effects were identified for the B862 relating to pedestrian delay.	Maintenance of access to tracks and paths and NCN78, application of speed limits, traffic management on local road and at site access restricted delivery hours, construction liaison committee.	Implementation of CTMP and TMP to be provided as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.
Noise	Stronelairg Wind Farm is under construction at the time of writing so there is not expected to be any cumulative construction noise impact with this scheme. In the event that the proposed Dell Wind Farm is built at the same time as the proposed development, the site activities would likely be far enough away	Construction traffic to be controlled on Saturdays between 1300-1900, if necessary, to ensure relevant noise criteria are met.	Provision of a Construction Traffic Management Plan to be incorporated into the CEMP and delivered as a condition of consent.	No significant effects.

Table 11.1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Development				
Topic	**Potential Likely Significant Effect (without mitigation)**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
	from each other so as not to have a cumulative impact. A cumulative operational noise assessment was completed to determine the potential impact of the proposed development alongside the consented Stronelairg Wind Farm. The predicted noise levels would be within derived appropriate noise limits at all considered wind speeds. Therefore, the impact on the amenity of nearby residential properties due to cumulative operational noise levels would be regarded as acceptable.			
Socio-economics	The cumulative assessment includes consideration of the potential for cumulative effects resulting from the development in combination with other developments, which have been consented, under construction or operational. Two wind farms have been identified within 10 km that are either operational or being constructed: Corriegarth Wind Farm and Stronelairg Wind Farm. Any cumulative effects on tourism are expected to be minimal, due to the location of the approved Stronelairg Wind Farm. As these developments are in close proximity, the wind farm will appear as an extension, reducing its cumulative impact on the landscape. Additionally, as there are few wind farms in the vicinity of the proposed development, the cumulative impact will be lower than at the chosen site.	No mitigation required.	Not applicable.	No significant effects.

11.1.5 The EIAR Volume 2: Chapter 6: Ecology also included an assessment of the potential for likely effects on the integrity of the Monadhliath SAC and the River Spey SAC. The results of this assessment are summarised in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Summary of Likely Significant Effects of the Proposed Development during Construction, Operation & Decommissioning

European Designated Site	Likely Significant Effect	Mitigation Proposed	Means of Implementation / Timing	Outcome / Residual Effect
Monadhliath SAC	▪ Potential for indirect effects for displaced deer to trample and graze blanket bog during construction and operation. ▪ Increased trampling and grazing pressure could impact conservation objections. ▪ Potential for hydrological effects on the blanket bog arising from the construction of the proposed development.	Management of deer densities through the Strategic Deer Management Plan and Glenshero Deer Management Plan (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.7). Improvement of blanket bog and associated wet heath habitat with the aim of delivery net benefits to the SAC.	The Glenshero Deer Management Plan would be delivered as a condition of consent. An Outline HMP is presented in EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 6.5 and a final version of the HMP would be agreed with stakeholders and delivered as condition of consent.	No adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.
	In combination effect: ▪ Trampling/grazing impacts on the blanket bog habitat. No additional in-combination impacts arising from other developments identified.	As detailed above for construction, operation and decommissioning impacts.	As detailed above for construction, operation and decommissioning impacts.	No adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.
River Spey SAC	▪ Potential for the construction of the proposed development to generate runoff which could connect with the wider watercourses and adversely affect water quality and quantity.	The River Spey SAC is 3.25 km to the south of the nearest point of infrastructure (turbine). A 50 m buffer has been maintained between the infrastructure and downstream River Spey SAC to avoid potential hydrological effects. Tributaries would need to be crossed along the internal access track; however, the layout has been designed to keep the number of crossings to a minimum. Pollution prevention measures, best practice construction methods and a CEMP will be agreed with stakeholders prior to construction (EIAR Volume 4: Technical Appendix 2.1).	The provision of a CEMP would be required as condition of consent. A water quality monitoring plan will be prepared in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and delivered as part of the final CEMP, as condition of consent.	No adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.

Table 11.2: Summary of Likely Significant Effects of the Proposed Development during Construction, Operation & Decommissioning				
European Designated Site	**Likely Significant Effect**	**Mitigation Proposed**	**Means of Implementation / Timing**	**Outcome / Residual Effect**
		The CEMP will also include requirements for water quality monitoring.		
	In combination effect: ▪ Pollution impacts arising from the proposed development. No additional in-combination impacts arising from other developments identified.	As detailed above for construction, operation and decommissioning impacts.	As detailed above for construction, operation and decommissioning impacts.	No adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.