Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Dupplin Solar EIA Report

TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP

Prepared by:

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BS	British Standards
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
EASR	Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EEMs	Embedded ecology measures
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIRS	Environmental Incident Response Strategy
EM	Environment Manager
EPPS	Emergency Pollution Prevention Strategy
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
HGV	Heavy goods vehicles
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
MW	Megawatts
MWp	Megawatt peak
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
PC	Principal Contractor
PD	Principal Designer
PM	Project Manager
PV	Photovoltaic
RAMS	Risk assessment and method statements
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SQE	Suitably Qualified Ecologist
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TBTs	Toolbox Talks

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) has been prepared to support the Section 36 application for the construction and operation of the Dupplin Solar project (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 This Outline CEMP aims to:

- ensure all the relevant mitigation measures identified within the Environmental Impact Assessment Report are implemented during the construction works;
- ensure that any planning conditions relating to the works are adhered to; and
- ensure that all relevant legislation, Government and industry standards and construction industry codes of practice and best practice standards are complied with throughout the construction of the Proposed Development.

1.2 Legal Compliance

1.2.1 Considerable environmental legislation will apply to the construction of the Proposed Development. All relevant legislation, including requirements for licenses, permits and/or consents shall be identified and TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP (the 'Applicant') will be required to provide details of how compliance is to be achieved as part of the construction process.

1.2.2 For each significant environmental aspect, the relevant applicable environmental legislation and regulations will be identified from, but not limited to, the list provided in **Appendix A**. The list of relevant legislation and its applicability to the proposed works will be reviewed and updated where necessary.

1.3 Structure of this Outline CEMP

1.3.1 This Outline CEMP details the environmental controls and procedures that will need to be adopted during the proposed works. It sets out roles and responsibilities for the management of these controls and procedures.

1.3.2 This Outline CEMP includes details of the following:

- **The Site**: Including management structure, roles and responsibilities, location of any potentially sensitive receptors such as watercourses, trees, residents etc., and any designations with associated criteria;
- **Proposed Works**: A description of the works, works programme and proposed working hours;
- **Environmental Management**: Methods for managing environmental risks (includes mitigation), emergency procedures, waste and hazardous materials storage procedures, proposed liaison with residents and stakeholders and outline specific management plans relating to dust, landscape, lighting and noise; and
- **Legal Compliance**: A schedule of relevant and current environmental legislation.

1.4 Document Control and Distribution

1.4.1 This document is a “live” document and will be subject to periodic review and updating. The document is intended for use by the Applicant and their contractors specifically involved in the construction of the Proposed Development. When this document is updated, the document control table will be updated (**Table 1-1**) and will be issued to all personnel named on the distribution list below (**Table 1-2**).

1.4.2 It is the responsibility of all users to ensure that they have the current version of the document.

Table 1-1: Document Control

Status	Date Issued	Prepared by	Summary of Alterations
Version 1.1	26-01-2026	SLR	First Issue

Table 1-2: Distribution List

Role	Organisation	Contact
Applicant	TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP	Name: Neil Lindsay E-mail: neil.lindsay@blcenergy.com Mobile: [redacted]
Principal Designer (PD)	TBC	TBC
Principal Contractor (PC)	TBC	TBC
Project Manager (PM)	TBC	TBC
Environment Manager (EM)	TBC	TBC
Local Authority	Perth and Kinross Council	TBC

2.0 Proposed Development Site

2.1 Site and Surrounding Area

2.1.1 The Site, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NO 04810 21645, is located north of the A9 at Dupplin Estate, Tibbermore - approximately 2.7 km west of Perth, within the Perth and Kinross Council (PKC) administrative area. The Site comprises 13 distinct agricultural fields enveloped by mature woodland to the west and east. The total area of the Site is 175 ha, of which approximately 126 ha will comprise solar arrays.

2.1.2 The existing land use is predominantly arable farmland and distinct field margins (hedge, dykes) managed by the estate. There is one overhead electrical line running north west to south east through the eastern extent of the Site. Scottish Water maintain and operate a water tank immediately south of the Site on the Roman Road at NO 04480 20973.

2.1.3 There are no residential properties on the Site. The closest residences are within the working estate on the south-eastern boundary of the Site (Windyedge Cottage), and on the eastern boundary near Tibbermore Road. A small cluster of dwellings, also associated with the estate, is located approximately 200 m north of the Site along Old Gallows Road. The small village of Tibbermore is located approximately 1.4 km north east of the Site.

2.1.4 The Site does not overlap with any statutory nature conservation designations. The woods to the west (Cultmalundie) and east (West Lamberkine) are both listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI, of plantation origin). The closest statutory sites are Dupplin Lakes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) approximately 10 m south west of the Site, and South Tayside Goose Roosts Special Protection Area (SPA) approximately 800 m south west of the Site, which overlaps an extent of Dupplin Lakes. Methven Moss Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is approximately 2.6 km north west.

2.1.5 The Site and surrounding area contain several prehistoric assets. One designated heritage asset is located within the Site boundary – Battle of Tippermuir (BTL39, Inventory of Historic Battlefields). However, it has been confirmed by relevant consultees that the designated battle boundary does not reflect the precise geographical location of the battle itself. Old Gallows Road (MPK18634) runs east to west c.300 m north of the Site and is considered relevant to the battlefield.

2.1.6 Ten non-designated heritage assets are located within the Site boundary as recorded in the Historic Environment Record maintained by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT). These generally represent two periods – Roman and post-medieval – and are listed and described in **Chapter 7** of the EIA Report.

2.2 Proposed Development Description

2.2.1 The Proposed Development will consist of the following main components:

- A ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) array with an export capacity of 75 MW and a maximum generating capacity of 97.5 Megawatt peak (MWp), with modules mounted on prefabricated alloy frames and reaching a maximum height of 2.67 m above ground level;
- Approximately 12 transformer stations (for solar arrays) and string inverters distributed across the site to ensure voltage compatibility and energy conversion from DC to AC;

- An on-site Distribution Network Operator (DNO) substation (8.1 m x 2.6 m x 2.7 m), two customer (private) substations (8.1 m x 2.6 m x 2.7 m), a spares and communications container (6.1 m x 2.4 m x 2.9 m), and a standalone spares container (12.2 m x 2.4 m x 2.9 m);
- Underground electrical cabling linking the PV modules, inverters, transformers, and substations via trenching along internal access tracks;
- Two access points to each land parcel from the internal track network;
- One new site access from C411 Roman Road to the south;
- Internal access tracks with a typical running width of 4m, constructed using local compacted aggregates and designed to accommodate construction and maintenance traffic;
- A temporary construction compound (approximately 10,000m²) located near the Site entrance, incorporating laydown and vehicle parking areas, along with a welfare container (6.1m x 2.4m x 2.9m);
- Security infrastructure comprising 2.4m high palisade fencing around the Site perimeter, 5m wide double-leaf access gates, and CCTV cameras mounted on 4.5m poles at key locations within the Site.

2.2.2 **Figure 1** (appended) shows the Proposed Site Layout.

3.0 Construction Management

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1.1 As the Proposed Development is at the application stage, the outline CEMP has been developed to provide advisory guidance and describes good construction practices. This is a live document and will ultimately be provided to the contractors appointed to construct the Proposed Development. It will form part of the documentation required to ensure compliance not only with planning requirements but also environmental and other legislative requirements.

3.1.2 It is expected that the contractor selected to construct the Proposed Development will further develop this outline CEMP with respect to the following:

- task-specific method statements;
- detailed Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) design;
- Site Waste Management Plan; and
- additional Management Plans as may be required by planning conditions.

3.1.3 The anticipated roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the proposed works are set out in **Table 3-1**. However, it should be noted that all members of staff are responsible for ensuring the requirements of the outline CEMP will be met.

Table 3-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Individual / Organisation	Responsibilities
The Applicant / Holder of the Consent	TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP	The holder of the consent must take overall responsibility for the adherence to the CEMP and Consent Conditions. As such, the Applicant / Holder of the Consent will be responsible for: • appointing an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) for the duration of the construction phase; • be fully familiar with the EIA Report, Consent Conditions and CEMP; • the overall implementation of the CEMP; • ensuring compliance, by all parties, and the imposition of penalties for non-compliance; • implementing corrective and preventative measures, where required, and • preventing pollution and actions that will cause harm to the environment.
Principal Designer (PD)	TBC	Providing detailed designs of all infrastructure.
Principal Contractor (PC)	TBC	The day-to-day management of Health and Safety, Environmental and Quality performance during the works. The PC will be responsible for implementing the CEMP, including monitoring the performance of sub-contractors and maintaining records to demonstrate compliance with and implementation of the CEMP.

Role	Individual / Organisation	Responsibilities
Project Manager (PM)	TBC	Directing the PC on the delivery of the CEMP. This will include checking that the PC has allocated sufficient resources to allow delivery of the CEMP, participating in communication with Perth and Kinross Council and other third parties as required and arranging for the update of the CEMP.
Environment Manager (EM)	TBC	An EM (supported by an ECoW (as detailed below)) will be on-site supervising and monitoring sensitive locations, ensure implementation of the CEMP, provide advice and deliver toolbox talk to all staff and subcontractors.
ECoW	TBC	Reports to the Applicant and is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the environmental mitigation measures on site prior to, during and post-construction. The ECoW will be, or will be supported by, a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE), will be aware of the ecological sensitivities on the Site and the legal implications of not complying with agreed working practices. The ECoW will be responsible for: • Undertaking pre-construction surveys to provide up to date baseline ecology information, prior to construction activity commencing; • Providing toolbox talks to Site contractor staff (at the commencement of construction and from then on as considered appropriate by the EM); • Undertaking routine Site visits and providing expert advice and guidance during construction to ensure ecological and wider environmental compliance; and • Ensuring adherence to generic and specific measures by Site contractor, during construction. • Installation and maintenance of ecological protection zones; • Monitoring of bats, red squirrel, pine marten and target ornithology species to inform protected species licence applications and supporting mitigation plans as required; • Overseeing the delivery of mitigation strategies and ensuring compliance with protected species licence conditions; • Nesting bird checks within 48 hours prior to any Site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive); • Liaison with NatureScot, SEPA and Perth and Kinross Council as required; and • Reporting any incidences of non-compliance with the CEMP to the EM.

Role	Individual / Organisation	Responsibilities
All staff and subcontractors	TBC	All staff and subcontractors have a responsibility to: • Work to agreed plans, methods and procedures to minimise environmental effects and nuisance to receptors during the works; • Understand the importance of avoiding pollution on-Site, including noise and dust and how to respond in the event of an incident to avoid or limit environmental effects; • Report all incidents immediately to their line manager; • Monitor the workplace for potential environmental risks and alert their line manager if any are observed; and • Co-operate as required during Site inspections and audits.

3.2 Communication

3.2.1 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant will inform Perth and Kinross Council prior to any construction starting onsite and communication will be maintained with updates of any incidents or significant changes notified within one week of occurrence. The Applicant will provide contact details to Perth and Kinross Council of key site personnel prior to the start of the works.

3.2.2 Any resident who has a question regarding the construction of the Proposed Development will be directed to the Applicant's PM. All questions will be logged and responded to within a specified number of days.

3.2.3 Careful monitoring of any complaints received, including recording details of the location of the affected party, time of the disturbance and nature of the issue will assist with managing the works to reduce the likelihood of further incidents.

3.3 Construction Programme

3.3.1 The construction of the Proposed Development will take place over eight to twelve months and is anticipated to commence in 2030 due to grid availability (with completion expected in 2031).

4.0 Details of the Proposed Works

4.1 Health and Safety / RAMS

4.1.1 Risk assessments and method statements (RAMS) are to be reviewed and approved by the Applicant. A daily brief will be read out to all members of the working party.

4.1.2 The work area will be barriered off for security and segregation.

4.1.3 Only authorised persons will be allowed on the site. To prevent unauthorised access to site the following arrangement will be implemented:

- Everyone employed on the project will receive a site-specific induction to inform them of the health and safety and environment arrangements, welfare on site and to ensure they understand the requirements of the risk assessment and method statement relevant to their work. Workers will be informed of their legal obligation to comply with health and safety. The site induction will evolve to reflect changes in the CEMP as the project develops. Environmental topics covered in the induction shall include, but will not be limited to:
    - Water Resources;
    - Pollution Prevention;
    - Emergency Response Procedures;
    - Waste Management and Housekeeping;
    - Management Structure;
    - Duties and Responsibilities;
    - Relevant Procedures;
    - Ecologically and Ornithological Sensitive Areas and Times;
    - Incident and Non-Conformance Reporting;
    - Consents and Licences and Compliance;
    - Legislation; and
    - Environmental Good Practice.

4.1.4 Toolbox Talks (TBTs) on specialised topics shall supplement the induction course. TBTs shall be used to highlight issues of concern and to disseminate any new information or responsibilities. They will also be used as a means of providing basic environmental training to crews on a specialised topic, e.g. water management. The TBTs also offer site personnel the opportunity to provide feedback. TBTs will be provided when:

- There is a change to existing legislation, which requires an operational change;
- Site inspections or audits have identified corrective actions which require rolling out;
- Work is being undertaken in particularly sensitive areas; and
- There are significant changes in environmental conditions, e.g. heavy rainfall.

4.1.5 Records of all TBTs undertaken, including attendance, will be maintained.

4.2 Working Hours

4.2.1 Normal construction hours will be:

- 07:00 - 19:00 Monday to Friday; and
- 09:00 - 13:00 on Saturdays.

4.2.2 No work and ancillary operations, which are audible at the planning application boundary, will be permitted outside these working hours unless fully justified to Perth and Kinross Council on the grounds of engineering necessity or for the reason of health and safety. Any such works should be kept to an absolute minimum.

4.2.3 No continuous 24-hour activities are envisaged at this stage and any working on Sundays or Bank Holidays is not allowed. Any change to working hours will be agreed with Perth and Kinross Council.

4.2.4 These hours will be strictly adhered to unless or in the event of:

- An emergency demands continuation of works on the grounds of safety; or
- Completion of an operation that would otherwise cause greater interference with the environment or general public if left unfinished.

4.2.5 The majority of deliveries will be programmed to arrive during normal working hours only. Night-time deliveries will be minimal and will only be undertaken with special consideration. Care will be taken to minimise noise when unloading vehicles, and construction traffic would be prohibited from unnecessary idling within the Site boundary or at the Site access point.

4.3 Methods of Work

4.3.1 Construction Method Statement(s) will be produced by the PC and will provide details of all onsite construction works. These will be held with the CEMP within the Site office and will be made available for all Site personnel.

- Phase 1 – Enabling Works:
  - Any upgrades required for the existing access junction and Site access track.
  - Construction of new internal access tracks.
  - Establishment of temporary construction compound, including laydown and vehicle parking areas.
  - Erection of security fencing and gated access.
- Phase 2 – Site Set-Up:
  - Installation of welfare facilities and temporary power (e.g. diesel generators during construction-phase only).
  - Delivery and set-up of storage areas for plant and materials.
  - Preparation of ground and layout marking for infrastructure installation.
- Phase 3 – Main Construction Works:
  - Piling and erection of PV module mounting frames.
  - Construction of the on-site substation and drainage infrastructure (including SuDS).
  - Installation of supporting electrical infrastructure including substations(s), transformers and inverters.

- Trenching and laying of underground electrical and communication cables.
- Installation of lighting columns, CCTV systems, and security infrastructure.

- Phase 4 – Commissioning:
  - Electrical testing of all installed systems (PV and substations).
  - Grid connection works and energisation.
  - Final commissioning of solar array.
- Phase 5 - Demobilisation and Site Reinstatement:
  - Removal of temporary construction compound and laydown areas.
  - Restoration of disturbed ground and landscaping in accordance with the approved Landscape Management Plan.
  - Completion of final habitat enhancements and planting measures (e.g. hedgerow enhancement, species-rich grassland, installation of bird/bat boxes).
- Phase 6 – Post-Construction Monitoring:
  - Environmental compliance checks and performance reporting.
  - Maintenance period for new planting and habitats (e.g. 5 years).
  - Ongoing ecological monitoring as required under planning conditions.

4.3.2 Based on data from the associated Transport Statement, the development will generate a range of traffic movements, including deliveries of infrastructure components and daily staff travel.At the peak of construction activity, maximum vehicle movements during the construction of the Proposed Development would be at month five, when 92 vehicle movements could be expected per working day (of which 38 would be HGVs). Over the entire 12 months of the construction programme, an average of 60 vehicle movements (of which 20 would be HGVs) could be expected each working day.

4.3.3 Over the course of the project, the following types of HGV deliveries will take place:

- Aggregates and material for internal access track construction and the temporary compound.
- Transport of solar frames, inverters, transformers, substation components and storage containers.
- Solar panels will be delivered to site in batches.
- Miscellaneous deliveries such as welfare units, fencing, water tanks, and general plant and materials.

4.3.4 Access during construction and operation would be from a new access formed on the C411 on the southern frontage, at a point to the west of an existing Scottish Water facility. There would be no vehicle access to the Proposed Development from the U47 during construction or operation.

4.3.5 The Site access will accommodate articulated vehicles up to 16.5 m in length, including for entering and existing. It is expected that all construction-related vehicles would enter and exit the access only to and from the east, via the A9.

4.3.6 A Temporary Construction Compound (TCC) would be provided towards the southern edge of the Site, to the east of the access. Sufficient temporary vehicle parking would

be provided at this compound to cater for likely demand and no parking would occur on the C411.

4.3.7 Suitable internal temporary turning areas would be provided during construction to allow vehicles to turn around and all vehicles would enter and leave the C411 in forward gear. The layout of the access tracks within the operational layout would allow vehicles to turn internally and enter and leave the C411 in forward gear.

4.3.8 Vehicle routing, delivery scheduling, and driver briefings will be managed through a site-specific Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), which will be provided by the Principal Contractor (PC), and agreed with Perth and Kinross Council prior to the commencement of construction works.

5.0 Schedule of Commitments – Mitigation and Implementation

5.1 Schedule of Mitigation

5.1.1 **Chapter 9: Schedule of Mitigation** of the EIA Report summarises the various mitigation measures that have been proposed to offset the potential impacts of the Proposed Development.

5.1.2 Alongside each mitigation measure identified, the proposed mechanism by which it will be adopted, implemented or enforced has been provided as well as the period by which the mitigation measure will be undertaken.

5.1.3 These mitigation measures will be required to be implemented prior to and/or during construction of the Proposed Development.

5.2 Site-Specific Environmental Mitigation Measures

5.2.1 The Proposed Development has been designed and refined in response to site constraints and environmental sensitivities identified through detailed surveys and public consultation. The following mitigation measures will be implemented to manage potential environmental impacts during construction and operation:

- A 30 m buffer will be maintained around ancient woodlands, individual trees and other ecologically sensitive features. These buffer zones will be clearly marked on site and respected throughout construction.
- Flood-prone areas within the development boundary have been excluded from the layout. Where panels are located in areas with minor flood potential, the minimum clearance above ground level will be increased to 1.5m to reduce risk.

5.2.2 The findings of the **Glint and Glare Assessment** (appended to this EIA Report) have been incorporated into the layout. This includes making use of existing and proposed vegetation to shield views from sensitive receptors, including residences and roads such as the A9 and local access to Tibbermore.

5.2.3 Habitat buffers and ecological stand-offs have been applied to features used by protected species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten. Tree lines, hedgerows, and watercourses have been preserved or avoided where necessary to minimise disturbance and protect biodiversity. Further details on recommended ecological mitigation and enhancements are outlined in **Sections 8.2-8.4**.

5.2.4 These mitigation measures form part of the embedded design and must be reflected in the Construction Method Statement and on all relevant site layout drawings. The ECoW will be responsible for monitoring implementation and ensuring compliance throughout the construction phase.

5.3 Implementation and Control

5.3.1 Compliance with the CEMP is the key control measure required during construction to ensure mitigation is appropriately addressed. It documents the principles and processes to be followed to implement all relevant agreed environmental mitigation.

5.3.2 The PC will be required to prepare a series of method statements in accordance with the Schedule of Mitigation. These method statements will detail how the contractor intends to implement the mitigation set out in the CEMP and will be integrated with their detailed Construction Method Statements.

5.3.3 If any significant changes are required to mitigation due to changing environmental sensitivities, results of pre-construction surveys, unforeseen events or for any other reason, these will be discussed and agreed with statutory bodies in advance of any amended works being carried out. The Schedule of Mitigation will be revised with any approved changes required resulting from the discussions with the relevant statutory bodies.

6.0 General Construction Good Practice

6.1 Handling of Excavated Materials

6.1.1 The construction of internal access tracks, substation foundations, and infrastructure platforms will require an element of excavation and stripping of soils, including topsoil and subsoil. Materials excavated during construction will primarily comprise soil and, to a lesser extent, rocks.

6.1.2 Where possible, materials will be reused onsite for backfilling, reinstatement around compound areas, cable trenches, and site grading. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to prevent degradation, and any upper vegetated layers (turves) removed, will be reinstated adjacent to similar habitat areas under guidance from the ECoW.

6.2 Materials Storage

6.2.1 Granular or non-organic materials will be stockpiled in designated locations a minimum of 50 m from any watercourse and away from sensitive habitats including marshy or boggy grassland. Stockpiles will be compacted to reduce erosion risks and managed per ECoW recommendations.

6.2.2 In the formation of the substation compound, temporary silt fences and drainage control structures may be installed, especially near slopes or watercourses, in line with Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) C532 Control of water pollution from construction sites: guidance for consultants and contractors. Material excavated during new and upgraded access track construction will be stored adjacent to the track and compacted in order to limit instability and erosion potential.

6.3 Management and Movement of Concrete

Accidental Spillage

6.3.1 Spill kits with absorbent materials will be stationed in all construction zones. In the event of a concrete or fuel spill, emergency measures outlined in the Pollution Prevention and Incident Plan (PPIP) will be implemented.

6.3.2 In the event of any spillage or pollution of any watercourse the emergency spill procedures as described in the PPIP will be implemented immediately (refer to **Section 7.0**)

6.3.3 A speed limit of 15 mph will apply for vehicles onsite and will be monitored and enforced by the PC. Maximum vehicle load capacities will not be exceeded.

Vehicle Washing

6.3.4 There will be a wash-out facility within the construction compound consisting of a sump overlain with a geosynthetic membrane. The geosynthetic membrane will filter out the concrete fines leaving water to pass through to the sump. The sump water will either be pumped to a licenced carrier and taken offsite for approved disposal, or it will be discharged to surrounding vegetated surfaces where such discharge meets the requirements of NatureScot and SEPA. No washing of concrete-associated vehicles will be undertaken outside the wash out facility, and the area will be signposted, with all site contractors informed of the locations.

Concrete Pouring

6.3.5 To prevent pollution, it is important that all concrete pours are planned and specific procedures will be adopted in accordance with CIRIA C532 *Control of water pollution from construction sites: guidance for consultants and contractors*. These procedures will include:

- ensuring that all excavations are sufficiently dewatered before concrete pours begin and that dewatering continues while the concrete cures. Construction good practice will be followed to ensure that fresh concrete is isolated from the dewatering system; and
- ensuring that covers are available for freshly placed concrete to avoid the surface of the concrete washing away during heavy precipitation; and
- perimeter drains with silt traps are used to prevent any cement/fines washout entering watercourses.

6.3.6 The excavated area will be back-filled with compacted layers of graded material from the original excavation, where this is suitable, and capped with soil.

6.4 Surplus and Waste Material

6.4.1 It is best practice to produce a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for large scale construction sites. The SWMP will be included as part of the final CEMP. This will include appropriate level of detail on how construction waste materials will be managed, including the management and definition of excavated materials.

6.4.2 The PC and any other contractors and subcontractors will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the requirements under the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 and that materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.

6.4.3 Appropriate waste management, disposal and waste carrier documentation and licences will be obtained (e.g. complete waste transfer notes prior to waste leaving site, ensure all waste carriers have a valid waste carrier's registration certificate, ensure wastes are disposed of at a correctly licensed site, complete notification for hazardous waste to SEPA).

6.4.4 Waste streams will include wastes generated by plant, machinery and construction workers over the period of the works, for example waste oils, sewage, refuse (paper, carton, plastic etc.), wooden pallets, waste batteries, fluorescent tubes etc.

Soils and Spoils

6.4.5 It is planned that any materials excavated onsite in the course of the construction works will be stored onsite ideally close to the excavation location and re-used where it is appropriate to do so. As such, offsite disposal of this material is not anticipated but when required will be disposed of appropriately.

Hazardous and Other Wastes

6.4.6 **Table 6-1** lists some of the waste types that may be generated during the construction works with their corresponding European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes. Although some waste types may be generated in locations other than the construction compound such waste materials will be stored within the construction compound only. Waste materials generated outside the construction compounds will be taken to the compound on a daily basis to be managed thereafter.

Table 6-1: Common Construction Wastes

EWC Code	Description
13 01 10*	Used mineral hydraulic oil (non-chlorinated)
13 02 08*	Other waste engine, gear or lube oil
13 02 05*	Waste engine, gear or lube oil (non-chlorinated)
13 02 08*	Other waste engine, gear or lube oil
16 01 07*	Oil filters
20 01 23*	Discarded equipment containing CFCs e.g. waste fridges & freezers
16 06 01*	Lead batteries
16 07 08*	Oily waste from transport and storage tanks
16 10 01*	Hazardous liquid wastes to be treated off-site
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 33*	Hazardous batteries and accumulators that are collected separately
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
15 01 01	Cardboard or paper packaging
15 01 02	Plastic packaging e.g. toner & ink cartridges, polythene sheeting
15 01 03	Wooden packaging e.g. timber pallets
15 01 04	Metallic packaging e.g. drink cans, paint tins
16 01 03	Tyres
16 01 15	Antifreeze fluids that do not contain dangerous substances e.g. Coolants
16 01 17	Ferrous metal from vehicles e.g. car parts
16 02 14	Non-hazardous waste electricals e.g. washing machines, power tools
16 05 05	Gases in pressure containers i.e. gas cylinders
17 01 01	Concrete
17 02 01	Wood from construction or demolition e.g. timber trusses, supports, frames, doors
17 04 11	Cables that do not contain dangerous substances e.g. electric cabling
20 01 01	Paper & card similar to that from households e.g. office paper, junk mail
20 01 30	Non-hazardous detergent e.g. flushing agent/universal cleaner
20 01 39	Separately collected plastics e.g. plastic containers, bottles
20 03 01	Mixed waste similar to that from households e.g. mixed office, kitchen & general waste

* Denotes Hazardous Waste, as categorised by the European Waste Catalogue.

Regulatory Compliance

6.4.7 Waste will need to be transferred to a licensed waste management site or site with a waste exemption. The PC will need to check that the site is licensed and that the licence permits the site to take the type and quantity of waste involved. Copies of the waste management licence or waste exemption license will need to be held on file.

6.4.8 A 'Waste Transfer Note' must be completed by all parties involved and must be retained for a period of two years. Sub-contractors excavating and hauling waste offsite must complete their own Waste Transfer Notes and copy them to the PC. It is not necessary to have a Waste Transfer Note for each load of waste and a Waste Transfer Note can be issued weekly or monthly as a season ticket.

6.4.9 It will be the responsibility of the PC to ensure that other parties involved in the transport, storage and disposal of waste are legally entitled to carry out their duties.

6.5 Dust and Air Quality Management

6.5.1 Good practice measures as listed in **Table 6-2** will be adopted during construction to control the generation and dispersion of dust such that significant impacts on neighbouring habitats should not occur. The hierarchy for mitigation will be prevention – suppression – containment.

Table 6-2: Dust Mitigation Measures

Task	Mitigation Measures
Excavation and Earthworks	• Working areas will be stripped only as required in order to minimise exposed areas; • during excavation works drop heights will be minimised to control the fall of materials reducing dust escape; and • temporary cover may be provided for earthworks if necessary and completed earthworks and other exposed areas will be covered with topsoil and re-vegetated as soon as it is practical in order to stabilise surfaces.
Stockpiling of loose materials	• Ensure that stockpiles exist for the shortest possible time; • material stockpiles will be low mounds without steep sides or sharp changes in shape; • material stockpiles will be located away from the site boundary, sensitive receptors, watercourses and surface drains; and • material stockpiles will be sited to account for the predominant wind direction and the location of sensitive receptors.
Track works/ traffic movements	• Water bowsers will be available onsite and utilised for dust suppression where required; • daily visual inspections will be undertaken to assess need for use of water bowsers; and • vehicle loads to be covered.

6.5.2 The Principal Contractor (on behalf of the Applicant) will be required to control and limit dust, air quality, odour and exhaust emissions during the construction works as far as reasonably practicable and in accordance with best practice measures. This will include reference to publications on best practice including the following:

- Guidance on the Assessment of the Impacts of Construction on Air Quality and the Determination of their Significance, Institute of Air Quality Management, January 2014 (IAQM 2014);
- Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites, Institute of Air Quality Management, November 2012 (IAQM 2012); and

- EU Directive 97/68/EC Requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery (NRMM).

6.6 Noise Management

6.6.1 The sources of construction noise are temporary and vary both in location and their duration as the different elements of the Site are constructed. Construction noise will arise primarily through the operation of large items of plant and equipment such as bulldozers, diesel generators, vibration plates, concrete mixer trucks, rollers etc. Noise also arises due to the temporary increase in construction traffic near the Site. The level of noise varies depending on the different elements of the Site being constructed.

6.6.2 The works will comply with BS 5228-1:2009 “Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise; and BS 5228-2:2009 “Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites - Vibration” and the following mitigation measures will be considered:

6.6.3 Plant and Equipment:

- Plant will be certified to meet relevant current EU legislation and should be no noisier than would be expected based on the noise levels contained in BS 5228-1: 2009;
- The following threshold noise levels have been set using the ‘ABC method’ provided in BS 5228 (British Standards Institution, 2014): Weekday daytimes (weekdays 07:00 – 19:00 and Saturdays 07:00 – 13:00) – 65 dB;
- Noisy plant or equipment will be situated as far as possible from site boundaries and will be fitted with exhaust silencers, maintained in good and efficient working order and operated in such a manner as to minimise noise emissions. Plant will comply with the relevant statutory requirements;
- Equipment and vehicles to be shut down when not in use; and
- Semi-static equipment is to be sited and oriented as far as is reasonably practicable away from noise sensitive receptors and will have localised screening if deemed necessary.

6.6.4 Methods of Working:

- Site inductions will highlight the need for vehicle horns and alerts to only be used when absolutely necessary;
- No work which is audible at the site boundary will be undertaken outside the specified hours, except in cases of emergency where safety is an issue, or where a prior agreement has been reached with Perth and Kinross Council Environmental Health Officer (EHO) and local residents have been informed;
- The PC will comply with the requirements of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (with particular reference to Part III), the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005;
- All trade contractors will be made familiar with current noise legislation and the guidance contained in BS 5228 (Parts 1 and 2) which will form a prerequisite of their appointment;

- Deviation from approved method statements will be permitted only with prior approval from the PC and other relevant parties. This will be facilitated by formal review before any deviation is undertaken; and
- A contact number which the public may use shall be displayed prominently on the Site board.

6.7 Site Lighting

6.7.1 Temporary site lighting may be occasionally required for specific activities to ensure safe working conditions, during periods of limited natural light but will be carried out within the limits of the permissible working hours. It is intended the type of lighting will be non-intrusive and specifically designed to negate or minimise any effect to local properties and any other environmental considerations.

6.7.2 The use of artificial lighting may be required in order to facilitate the works, such as vehicle and plant headlights; compound lighting; office portacabin lighting; and localised floodlights / mobile lighting units. There will be fewer requirements for artificial lighting in the summer months when natural lighting will be present during normal working hours. There are no known issues with regards to the limit of lighting levels in this area, but lighting will be provided to meet the required lighting levels for the respective works which are being undertaken, especially where there is plant and machinery involved. Any issues identified with regards to limiting the lighting levels, either the lux values, or the time/duration of the lighting will be taken into consideration as part of the developed construction method statement.

6.7.3 In accordance with embedded mitigation measures set out in **EIA Report Chapter 6: Ecology and Ornithology**, a sensitive lighting scheme that aims to avoid disruption to bat, red squirrel and pine marten foraging and commuting behaviour and nesting bird activity will be adopted during construction. The following measures are to be incorporated into the design and installation of temporary lighting during works:

- Any lighting will be directional (using fittings such as hoods, cowls or shields to direct light downwards wherever possible and avoid unnecessary light spill);
- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability;
- A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 Kelvin, max 4000 Kelvin) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component;
- Lighting will be positioned to avoid illuminating suitable foraging, commuting and nesting habitat within hedgerows and edge habitat adjacent to the Site and any newly created woodland and hedgerow habitats that form part of the planting design for the Site; and
- The times during which lighting is on should be limited to provide dark periods.

6.7.4 During the construction phase the following good practice measure, endorsed by NatureScot is recommended:

- Wherever possible works should be undertaken during daylight hours but avoiding the two hours from sunrise and the two hours before sunset (this can be reduced to one hour from November to February, inclusive, when daylight hours are limited).

7.0 Environmental Incident Prevention Measures

7.1 Environmental Incident Response Strategy

7.1.1 The PC will be responsible for developing and implementing an Environmental Incident Response Strategy (EIRS). The EIRS will provide reference to procedures to be followed in the event of a specific incident. In general, if an environmental incident was to occur, the following will take place immediately:

- mitigation will immediately be implemented to stop or reduce impacts from the incident always ensuring the health and safety of people;
- if these are ineffective, work in the area will cease immediately;
- if necessary, monitoring will be undertaken to identify the source of the incident;
- work will only recommence once it is considered that it will not continue to adversely impact sensitive environmental receptors; and
- provision of a full report by the PC and separately by the ECoW to the Applicant following an incident occurring.

7.1.2 The EIRS will reflect site-specific conditions/issues. The PC will submit the detailed Strategy to the Applicant for approval prior to any construction works commencing onsite. The Strategy will provide:

- a summary of local environmental sensitivities, e.g. environmentally designated areas, protected species or habitats and high amenity areas;
- an outline of the construction works and appropriate references to other environmental plans and construction method statements;
- an inventory of stored materials and emergency response spill kits;
- details on training requirements, evidence of training of site staff / plant operators in emergency response procedures including inclusion of Environmental Incident and Response training in site inductions and TBTs; and key staff contacts for environmental management and emergency response;
- detailed procedures to be taken in the event of an incident or emergency (including procedures for positioning and movement of plant) and identification of relevant personnel who will be responsible for implementing such procedures; and
- contact telephone numbers for the emergency services and SEPA Pollution Hotline (0800 80 70 60).

7.1.3 A plan of the Site will also be provided, detailing;

- all areas of potential pollution sources including the locations of car parks, delivery and fuel / chemical storage areas, oil separator equipment, excavations, and any other high risk areas that could give rise to pollution;
- the location of potential sensitive environmental receptors, including sensitive habitats or species, surface watercourses, drains or culverts where pollution may travel to; and
- the location of spill kits and other pollution control or emergency response equipment.

7.1.4 The procedures for responding to a major pollution incident will be a regular topic at onsite TBTs and management meetings in order to ensure that the incident response plan is fully understood by all personnel, and that all involved know their role in it. Any lessons learnt from any response to real incidents will be fed back into the plan to ensure that best practice is followed.

7.2 Re-Fuelling of Vehicles, Plant and Machinery

7.2.1 Generally, re-fuelling of mobile plant and machinery will be carried out at a designated location within the Site.

7.2.2 Vehicle re-fuelling will take place either at a dedicated impermeable refuelling pad or by mobile double bunded bowsers at their place of work. The refuelling pad will have an impermeable base and bund with a capacity of at least 110% such that they do not drain directly into the surface water drains. Where practicable, drainage will be passed through oil interceptors prior to discharge. Refuelling will be carried out using an approved mobile fuel bowser with a suitable pump and hose. Absorbent material (spill kits) will be available onsite and will be deployed to contain drips and small spillages.

7.2.3 All other fuels, oils and potential contaminants, as well as waste oils, will be stored in secure, fit for purpose containers within bunded containment as appropriate and in accordance with SEPA guidance. The bunded containment will have a capacity of at least 110% of the volume to be stored and will have impervious, secured walls and base. Maintenance of mobile plant will take place within the construction compounds only and will comply with SEPA PPG 7 (The safe operation of refuelling facilities, July 2011).

7.2.4 There will be no fuel storage outside the contractor's designated Site. Plant will be maintained in good operational order and any fuel/oil leaks recorded for attention. Absorbent pads/granules in the case of an accidental leak/spillage will be available at the construction compound.

7.3 Spillage

7.3.1 Spillage of fuel, oil and chemicals will be minimised by implementation of an Emergency Pollution Prevention Strategy (EPPS) which will be prepared by the PC as part of the CPP. In the event of any spillage or pollution of any watercourse the emergency spill procedures as described in the EPPS will be implemented immediately. Procedures developed in the EPPS will be adhered to for storage of fuels and other potentially contaminative materials to minimise the potential for accidental spillage.

7.4 Other Storage

7.4.1 Stripped topsoil/superficial soil will be stockpiled in a suitable location away from the area of movement of heavy vehicles, machinery and equipment, to minimise compaction of soil. Stockpiling of excavated material will be managed such that the potential contamination of down slope water supplies and/or natural drainage systems is mitigated / minimised.

7.4.2 Low mound stockpiles will be formed from excavated material, adjacent to construction areas, away from open drains.

7.4.3 Waste storage and raw material will be at the construction works compound and will be suitably stockpiled in a safe manner that prevents any migration of silts or contamination.

7.5 Silt

7.5.1 Silt-laden runoff could be expected from any areas of recently exposed soil or rock and from access tracks in regular use. There will be no discharge or disposal of any material directly into any river, stream or drainage ditch.

7.6 Hydrocarbon Contamination

Vehicle Maintenance

7.6.1 Plant and machinery will be regularly maintained to ensure that the potential for fuel or oil leaks/spillages is minimised. All maintenance will be conducted on suitable absorbent spill pads to minimise the potential for groundwater and surface water pollution. All machinery will be equipped with drip pans to contain minor fuel spillage or equipment leakages.

Chemical Storage

7.6.2 All fuels, oils and other chemicals will be stored in secure, fit for purpose containers within bunded containment as appropriate and in accordance with SEPA guidance. The bunded containment will have a capacity of at least 110% of the volume to be stored and will have impervious, secured walls and base.

7.6.3 The bunded area will be underlain by an impermeable ground membrane layer to reduce the potential pathways for contaminants to enter watercourses and groundwater.

7.6.4 The PC will ensure that a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) register is maintained for all storage and use of chemicals during the construction.

8.0 Biodiversity

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 Any development within the Site should ensure that valuable habitat areas are protected or reinstated and, where appropriate, enhanced to ensure opportunities for net gain in biodiversity, in line with National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

8.1.2 Best practice guidelines should be followed throughout all stages of any development to protect existing wildlife within the Site. Where applicable, this includes obtaining appropriate species licences prior to the commencement of works and implementing mitigation strategies to ensure compliance with relevant wildlife legislation.

8.2 Embedded Mitigation

8.2.1 Several design iterations were undertaken with the aim of either eliminating or reducing the potential for any significant effects on receptors, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy[1].

8.2.2 Specific requirements for mitigation within the Site would include standard embedded ecology measures (EEMs):

- Not more than 4 months prior to construction of the Proposed Development, the Applicant will engage a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to undertake a series of pre-construction surveys for all terrestrial species to update the baseline information reported within **EIA Report Chapter 6: Ecology and Ornithology** of the EIA Report. The aim of these surveys would be to provide up to date information in order to inform Species Protection Plans, Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plans (OBEMP) and identify any new features that may require licensing.
- An Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) management plan should be produced which will outline measures to avoid the spread of INNS (particularly giant knotweed) during construction.

8.2.3 The following embedded design measures have been applied to the design or will be applied during Proposed Development construction, to ensure that any effects on IEFs and IOFs are avoided or reduced:

- utilising existing access tracks as far as practicable to reduce the need for new tracks;
- application of a minimum 10 m buffer for any infrastructure or construction activity around all watercourses;
- application of a minimum 30 m buffer between woodland habitats and construction works of development infrastructure, and a 15 m buffer between woodland habitats and fencing;
- avoidance of areas of priority habitats including AWI woodland, as far as practicable; and
- protection of retained habitats including woodland, to minimise impacts as far as practicable.

[1] CIEEM: Good Practise principles for development (2016) (online) available at: https://cieem.net/resource/biodiversity-net-gain-good-practice-principles-for-development/

8.3 Mitigation During Construction

Ecological Clerk of Works

8.3.1 A suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) should be employed to oversee construction activities and ensure that all mitigation measures are properly implemented.

8.3.2 Where any person on Site identifies any field signs/evidence or a sighting of what they believe to be of a protected species (i.e., badger, red squirrel, breeding birds, reptiles, amphibians) within the designated working area, they shall notify the ECoW immediately. If these signs are present within a working area, works will be stopped immediately until further information can be gathered.

8.3.3 In the unlikely event that a protected species is injured or killed, or a burrow is damaged, the ECoW will be notified immediately. The ECoW will attend the Site and make a written and photographic record, including details of the time, location and personnel involved in the incident. This information will be communicated to NatureScot within 24 hours.

Potential Ground Water Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE)

8.3.4 ECoW to ensure that no plant tracks across these habitats or other direct impacts (e.g., storage of materials) occurs on these habitats. This may include establishing a zone around them using tape or another marker to ensure that no vehicles cross them. Fuel, oil and other chemicals will be stored at least 50m away from watercourses and potential GWDTE habitats.

Bats

8.3.5 Where construction activities that have the potential to result in excessive noise and/or vibration are located near trees with the potential to support roosting bats or buildings, a sound barrier should be used to avoid disturbance to roosting bats. A disturbance buffer of up to 50m should also be put into place.

8.3.6 Mitigation in relation to light disturbance to bats should include:

- Avoid lighting in areas where bats are known to forage and/or commute;
- Use the lowest light levels necessary for safety and functionality;
- High-intensity lights should be avoided with lighting directed away from foraging areas;
- Hoods, or cowls to control light spill should be used to avoid light spill;
- Lighting should be limited during peak bat activity times, typically from dusk to dawn;
- Warm white or amber lights should be used, as these are less disruptive to bats compared to blue or white lights.

Protected Species

8.3.7 Open excavations will be covered at the end of each working day. A method of escape (e.g., plank) will be placed in all excavations or trenches so animals can vacate the area overnight. Should any animals be trapped in an excavation, the ECoW shall be immediately notified.

8.3.8 Open pipes will be capped at the end of each day to prevent animals from accessing them and potentially becoming trapped.

8.3.9 All machinery and plant will be checked each morning for the presence of animals in the unlikely event that an individual is using them for resting.

8.3.10 A maximum speed limit will be established on the site to reduce the likelihood of injury and/or mortality to individuals.

8.3.11 No works will be undertaken during hours of darkness unless necessary. Should working during darkness be required, the use of artificial lighting will be minimised where possible and directional lighting and/or screening will be used to avoid illuminating watercourses or other sensitive areas (e.g., otter holts or badger setts).

Freshwater Fish – Field Drains and Downstream Hydrological Connectivity during Flood Events

8.3.12 The two field drains have potential for downstream hydrological connectivity during flood events.

8.3.13 Any work that could directly impact spawning habitat for fish will be undertaken between June and mid-October, inclusive, inclusive, to avoid the sensitive spawning and emergence periods for fish.

8.3.14 As required, a minimum 50 m buffer should be maintained around any spawning habitat for fish during the sensitive spawning and emergence period (sensitive period defined as mid-October and May, inclusive) for any work on the riverbank that could create excessive noise or vibration (e.g., piling).

Nesting Birds

8.3.15 For all works undertaken during the nesting bird season (March to August, inclusive), the ECoW will undertake nesting bird checks no more than 72 hours (preferably within 24 hours) in advance of works to identify any constraints and to ensure that no disturbance will occur. If necessary, site works should be stopped within a species-specific buffer to be outlined by the ECoW until chicks have fledged and dispersed from the area. It should be noted that whilst the main bird breeding season runs between March and August, some birds can nest at any time of year, including woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, and protections for nesting birds must be implemented regardless of the time of year.

8.3.16 Where necessary, disturbance buffers around nesting birds will be established, in line with published guidance (Goodship, 2022).

Wintering Geese

8.3.17 For works undertaken between October and April, inclusive, a 200m disturbance buffer will apply for geese around the active working area(s) (and not the full Site boundary). The ECoW will be suitably empowered to halt or postpone works if necessary to avoid impacts to geese. The ECoW will record all decisions made and actions taken regarding geese and these records will be made available to NatureScot and the Energy Consents Unit following construction.

8.4 Biodiversity Enhancement Measures

8.4.1 Full details of biodiversity enhancement occurring on Site can be found in the associated **Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan** (included as a

Technical Appendix document as part of the EIA). A summary of the enhancements includes:

- Grassland Creation;
- Grassland Enhancement;
- Grassland Management;
- Enhancement of Aquatic Habitat;
- Creation and Enhancement of Mixed Woodland, Scrub and Hedgerows;
- Native Scrub Planting and Enhancement;
- Native Species-rich Hedgerow Planting;
- Management of Woodland, Scrub and Hedgerows;
- Provision and Maintenance of Wildlife Boxes / Refugia;
- Provision and Maintenance of Small Bird Boxes;
- Provision and Maintenance of Raptor Boxes;
- Provision and Maintenance of Bat Boxes;
- Provision and Maintenance of Reptile/Amphibian Refugia; and
- Monitoring on each of the above listed enhancement objectives.

9.0 Drainage and Surface Water Management

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Control of water is of great importance during construction to prevent exposed soils eroding and silting up surrounding drainage channels and watercourses. It is essential that the works have little or no impact on the existing hydrology in order to minimise potential impact on ecology and environmental quality of the surrounding area.

9.1.2 The following principles are intended to demonstrate measures that could be used across the site to adequately protect hydrological, and related, resources. Detailed proposals for such measures will be documented prior to construction and will provide the same or greater protection for the water environment as those described in this document. The measures are proportionate to the risk and, where greater risk is highlighted at specific locations prior to construction, specific measures will be agreed for those locations.

9.2 Construction Site Permit (Run-off)

9.2.1 In accordance with the Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations (EASR), prior to any construction at site, an application for a Construction Site runoff permit will be made to SEPA. The permit, which is regulated by SEPA, is used to ensure that runoff from a construction site does not cause pollution of the water environment. The Construction Site permit requires the development of pollution prevention measures, which once agreed with SEPA is adhered to onsite.

9.3 Good Practice and Embedded Mitigation

Environmental Measures Embedded into the Development Proposals

9.3.1 Generally, a 10 m buffer has been applied around watercourses and waterbodies, as shown on the 1:10,000 scale mapping, which is also in accordance with SEPA's riparian corridor guidance - a minimum 10 m buffer has also been applied. It is confirmed that no development is proposed within 10 m of any of the mapped watercourses, apart from two proposed watercourse crossings and the only development located within the 50 m buffer are solar panels (which are considered water compatible), part of the proposed access track and security fencing.

9.3.2 In addition, a 100 m and 250 m buffer has been applied to Private Water Supply 01 (PWS01) which is located within the immediate study area in the north west corner of the site and it is confirmed that no development or construction activities are proposed within 100m of the PWS sources. The only development within 250m of the PWS source includes the security fencing, part of the proposed access track and a transformer station, which will not require excavations >1m deep.

9.3.3 Areas of surface water flooding, as shown by SEPA flood maps, were also considered as a design constraint. The development has been designed to avoid deep areas of surface water flooding (>0.3m deep) as shown on SEPA flood maps for up to and including the 1 in 200-year flood event plus an allowance for climate change - to ensure that solar panels remain flood free and sufficient freeboard can be maintained during flood events.

Good Practice Measures

9.3.4 The Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with industry good practice guidance including those detailed in **Section 8.3**. As a principal, preventing

the release of any pollution or sediment is preferable to dealing with the consequence of any release.

9.3.5 During the construction phase of the Proposed Development, measures will be adopted, in order to prevent silt, chemicals and/or other contaminants from being washed into watercourses. Discharge into watercourses will require authorisation via permitting under the EASR. Areas exposed due to the removal of existing structures and/or vegetation are more susceptible to erosion during heavy rainfall so areas will be reinstated as soon as possible to minimise this effect.

9.3.6 The appropriate methodologies to cover water control and the means of drainage from all hard surfaces and structures within the site are described in the following sections.

9.4 Management of Sediment and Surface Waters

9.4.1 Measures would ensure that the works minimise the risk to the water environment and would ensure the works are undertaken in accordance with good practice guidance. These include:

- during construction there would be heavy plant and machinery required and as a result it is appropriate to adopt best working practices and measures to protect the water environment, including those set out in GPPs (GPP01);
- in accordance with GPP02 any above ground onsite fuel and chemical storage would be bunded;
- emergency spill response kits would be maintained during the construction works (GPP21);
- a vehicle management system would be put in place wherever possible to reduce the potential conflicts between vehicles and thereby reduce the risk of collision (GPP21);
- suitable access routes would be chosen which minimise the potential requirement for either new temporary access tracks or for tracking across open land which could contribute to the generation of suspended solids;
- a speed limit would be used to reduce the likelihood and significance of any collisions;
- plant nappies would be placed under stationary vehicles which could potentially leak fuel / oils;
- any temporary construction / storage compounds required would be located remote from any sensitive surface water receptors and will be constructed to manage surface water run-off in accordance with good practice;
- any water contaminated with silt or chemicals would not be discharged directly or indirectly to a watercourse without prior treatment; and
- water for temporary site welfare facilities would either be brought to Site, or a local surface water or groundwater abstraction would be identified. Any water abstraction would be made in accordance with General Binding Rules or an authorisation would be obtained from SEPA in accordance with the Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations (EASR);
- foul water would either be collected in a tank and collected for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility or discharge will be to a septic tank or soakaway in accordance with the EASR; and

- a wet weather protocol would be developed which would detail the procedures to be adopted by all staff during periods of heavy rainfall.

Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

9.4.2 To ensure all reasonable precautions are taken to avoid negative effects on the water environment, a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed prior to the commencement of construction to advise the Applicant and the Principal Contractor on all hydrological matters.

9.4.3 The ECoW will be required to be present onsite during the construction phase and will carry out monitoring of works and briefings with regards to any hydrological sensitivities at the Site to the relevant staff of the Principal Contractor and subcontractors.

9.4.4 With respect to the water environment, the ECoW will also have responsibility for advising on the maintenance of surface water flow paths and ensuring the quality of surface water and shallow groundwater is maintained.

Pollution Risk

9.4.5 Good practice measures in relation to pollution prevention would include the following:

- refuelling would take place at least 50 m from watercourses;
- foul water generated on-site would be managed in accordance with GPP4;
- areas would be designated for production of concrete or washout of vehicles which are a minimum distance of 50 m from a watercourse;
- washout water would also be stored in a washout area before being treated and disposed of, or re-used in concrete production;
- if any water is contaminated with silt or chemicals, runoff would not enter a watercourse directly or indirectly prior to treatment;
- water would be prevented as far as possible, from entering excavations such as trenches and foundations;
- procedures would be adhered to for storage of fuels and other potentially contaminative materials in line with the EASR, to minimise the potential for accidental spillage; and
- a plan for dealing with spillage incidents would be designed prior to construction, and this would be adhered to should any incident occur, reducing the effect as far as practicable. This would be included in the final CEMP for the Proposed Development.

9.4.6 Site investigation (e.g., trial pitting and/or boreholes) will be undertaken at the detailed design stage, prior to any construction works, where excavation will be required to construct the Proposed Development. The site investigation will inform detailed design and construction methods of the Proposed Development to ensure pollution risk is further considered and minimised prior to construction. A commitment has been made to ensure that no site investigation works will be undertaken within the 100 m buffer to any PWS sources, in accordance with SEPA guidance.

Erosion and Sedimentation

9.4.7 Good practice construction techniques will be adopted for the management of erosion and sediment, this will include;

- all stockpiled materials would be located out with a 50 m buffer from watercourses;
- water would be prevented as far as possible, from entering excavations such as trenches and foundations through the use of appropriate cut-off drainage;
- where the above is not possible, water would pass through silt/sediment traps to remove silt prior to discharge into the surrounding drainage system;
- clean and dirty water on-site would be separated, and dirty water would be filtered before entering the water environment;
- silt fences would be deployed as required to reduce sediment transport;
- the amount of ground exposed, and time period during which it is exposed, would be kept to a minimum;
- silt/sediment traps, single size aggregate, geotextiles or straw bales would be used to filter any coarse material and prevent increased levels of sediment. Further to this, activities involving the movement or use of fine sediment would avoid periods of heavy rainfall where possible; and
- the ECoW and the Principal Contractor would carry out regular visual inspections of watercourses to check for suspended solids in watercourses downstream of work areas.

Flood Risk

9.4.8 It is typically assumed that solar panels would intercept precipitation and shed this onto the ground along the lower edge of each array (the 'dripline'). Runoff from each solar panel would continue to infiltrate into the underlying soils locally, in much the same way as existing conditions. It is therefore considered that solar panels will generally not impact floodplain storage or increase peak runoff rates and volumes. Underlying meadow grassland will function as dripline planting and will be useful in managing surface water runoff from the solar arrays, preventing channelisation, and mimicking the natural rainfall-runoff regime.

9.4.9 As detailed in **Volume 4 Technical Appendix: FRA and DIA**, it is proposed to adopt SuDS to manage surface water runoff from the proposed construction compound. The DIA outlines a concept drainage design to show how surface water runoff from compound can be managed in accordance with current best practice. The concept design presented in the Technical Appendix will be developed further as part of the detailed design stage of the project and would be agreed with PKC and SEPA prior to construction. It is anticipated that this will be secured by a planning condition.

Concrete Pouring

9.4.10 In relation to works involving concrete batching, transport and pouring, the following mitigation would be adopted:

- where concrete transfers are required, measures would be adopted at the point of concrete transfer to prevent accidental spillage of liquid concrete and no transfers would be undertaken in proximity to watercourses or areas of standing water; and
- washout water would also be stored in a washout area before being treated and disposed of or re-used in concrete production.

9.4.11 As part of the proposed investigation works, the ground conditions will be assessed to inform the concrete design which will be used to facilitate the Proposed Development

in accordance with best practice. The design of the concrete will ensure that the concrete specification used is appropriate for the environment to minimise degradation and leaching into the surrounding soil and water environment. If necessary, the excavations would incorporate an adequate barrier to prevent the movement of any onsite pollutants to the underlying soils, groundwater and surface water environment. These methods will be specified in the CEMP and agreed with PKC and SEPA prior to construction.

Water Quality Monitoring

9.4.12 Water quality monitoring before, during construction and post construction will be undertaken at the watercourses which drain the Site, including watercourses that drain to the River Tay SAC and River Earn Drinking Water Protection Area, to allow a rapid response to any pollution incident as well as assess the impact of good practice or remedial measures. Monitoring frequency would increase during the construction phase if remedial measures to improve water quality were implemented. The performance of the good practice measures would be kept under constant review by the water monitoring schedule, based on a comparison of data taken during construction with a baseline data set, sampled prior to the construction period.

9.4.13 The monitoring programme would be secured by a pre-development planning condition to be agreed with PKC.

Watercourse Crossings

9.4.14 Review of 1:10,000 scale OS mapping confirms that two new permanent watercourse crossings are required to establish the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Volume 4, Technical Appendix: Schedule of Watercourse Crossings**.

9.4.15 The new crossings will be designed to pass the 1 in 200-year flood event, including an allowance for climate change, and their design and construction details will be agreed with SEPA as part of the final CEMP and will be constructed in accordance with Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations (EASR).

Surface Water Drainage

9.4.16 Additionally, good practice construction techniques will be adopted for the management of surface water run-off generated during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. SuDS will be used where applicable.

9.4.17 Drainage from the Site will include elements of SuDS design. SuDS replicate natural drainage patterns and have a number of benefits:

- SuDS will attenuate run-off, thus reducing peak flow and any flooding issues that might arise downstream; and
- SuDS will treat run-off, which can reduce sediment and pollutant volumes in run-off before discharging back into the water environment; and
- SuDS measures, such as lagoons or retention ponds (described below), where appropriate and correctly implemented will produce suitable environments for wildlife.

9.4.18 In addition to the site-specific SuDS attenuation and storage, a wet weather protocol will be developed and implemented by the PC to manage activities during periods of heavy and prolonged precipitation. The protocol will be approved by Perth and Kinross Council in consultation with SEPA.

9.4.19 Heavy or prolonged rainfall during construction may lead to sediment transport or vegetation causing blockage to infrastructure drainage channels or any temporary watercourse crossing structures. Regular monitoring and prompt maintenance of these assets will ensure that the drainage system continues to function as designed.

9.5 Foul Drainage

9.5.1 During the construction phase, effluent and waste from onsite construction personnel will be managed in accordance with GPP4. Foul water would either be collected in a tank and collected for offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed facility or discharge will be to a septic tank or soakaway in accordance with the EASR.

10.0 Audit, Monitoring and Review

10.1.1 Reporting procedures will be defined by the Applicant who will hold overall responsibility for providing feedback on the environmental performance of the works.

10.1.2 All injury accidents occurring as a result of the Proposed Development's work activities or conditions are to be reported to the PM and recorded in the site Accident Book. First aid will be provided and where necessary, arrangements will be made to get the injured person to hospital.

10.1.3 The PM will report all injury accidents, 'near misses' and dangerous occurrences to Applicant's representative Health and Safety Department who will carry out an investigation of all notifiable injury accidents and incidents as scheduled under The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013. Minor injury accidents will be investigated where it is deemed beneficial.

10.1.4 The Applicant will hold the responsibility for maintaining a register of all environmental monitoring, which will be made available for auditing and inspection.

10.2 Incident Response

10.2.1 The PM will advise the Applicant within 24 hours of any incidents of non-compliance with the CEMP and will respond to any reported incidents within 24 hours, or as soon as reasonably practicable. In the event of working practices being deemed dangerous either by the Applicant's representative or the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), immediate remedial action will be taken.

10.2.2 The formal procedure for handling Environmental Incidents will be developed and agreed by the Applicant/PC but may include a procedure similar to that detailed below:

- Environmental Incidents are to be reported to PM;
- The PM (or nominated representative) will record full details of the Environmental Incident and ensure that they are responded to as soon as reasonably practicable (preferably within one hour but always within 24 hours);
- The PM (or nominated representative) will monitor and ensure that appropriate action is taken; and
- The PM (or nominated representative) will undertake an investigation to assess what corrective and preventive action, or further investigation is necessary to avoid recurrence of the Environmental Incident.

10.3 Communications and Complaints

10.3.1 The PM will define procedures for managing incidents. A centralised register of all reported complaints and incidents will be maintained by the PM.

Appendix A Relevant Legislation

Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Dupplin Solar EIA Report

TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP

SLR Project No.: 405.065787.00001

26 January 2026

A.1 Relevant Legislation

Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
Hazardous Substances	
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 (and amended 2003, 2004)	The COSHH regulations provide a legal framework for controlling people's exposure to all 'very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant' substances and apply to all places of work. There are various requirements including an assessment of the risk to the health of employees arising from their work and what precautions are needed, introduction of appropriate measures to prevent or control the risk (ensuring that measures of control do not increase the overall risk to health and safety), use of control measures and maintenance of equipment.
Waste	
The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012	These Regulations provide for the collection, transport and treatment of dry recyclable waste and food waste, and for related matters.
Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (amended 2003)	Legal duty of care is imposed on anyone – from producers to carriers and disposers of waste, to ensure that: • Waste is not illegally disposed of or dealt with without a licence or in breach of a licence or in any way that causes pollution or harm; • Waste is transferred only to an 'authorised person', i.e., a local authority, registered carrier or a licensed disposer; and • When waste is transferred, it is accompanied by a full written description which forms part of a waste transfer note (or consignment note for hazardous wastes). All persons subject to duty of care are required to ensure that neither they nor any other person commit an offence under the Regulations.
Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990: Part 2 – Waste on Land (amended 2010)	This Act builds on the system put in place by the Control of Pollution Act with stricter licensing controls and other provisions aimed at ensuring waste handling, disposal and recovery operations do not harm the environment. It reorganised Local Authority responsibilities for waste management, introduced a duty of care for producers and handlers of waste and described the offences of unauthorised storage, treatment and disposal of waste.
Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990: Part 2a	The section of the EPA created by the Environment Act 1995 setting out the legislative framework for identifying and dealing with contaminated land.
Environment Act 1995	Inserted Part '2a' to the EPA 1990 giving powers and responsibilities to Local Authorities regarding contaminated land.
Discharge to Water / Land	
Water Industry Act 1999	The Act prohibits certain discharges to sewers including: Any matter likely to injure the sewer or interfere with the free flow of its contents or to affect the treatment, disposal of its contents; • Liquid waste or steam at a temperature higher than 110ºF or any other chemical waste which is dangerous, a nuisance or prejudicial to health;

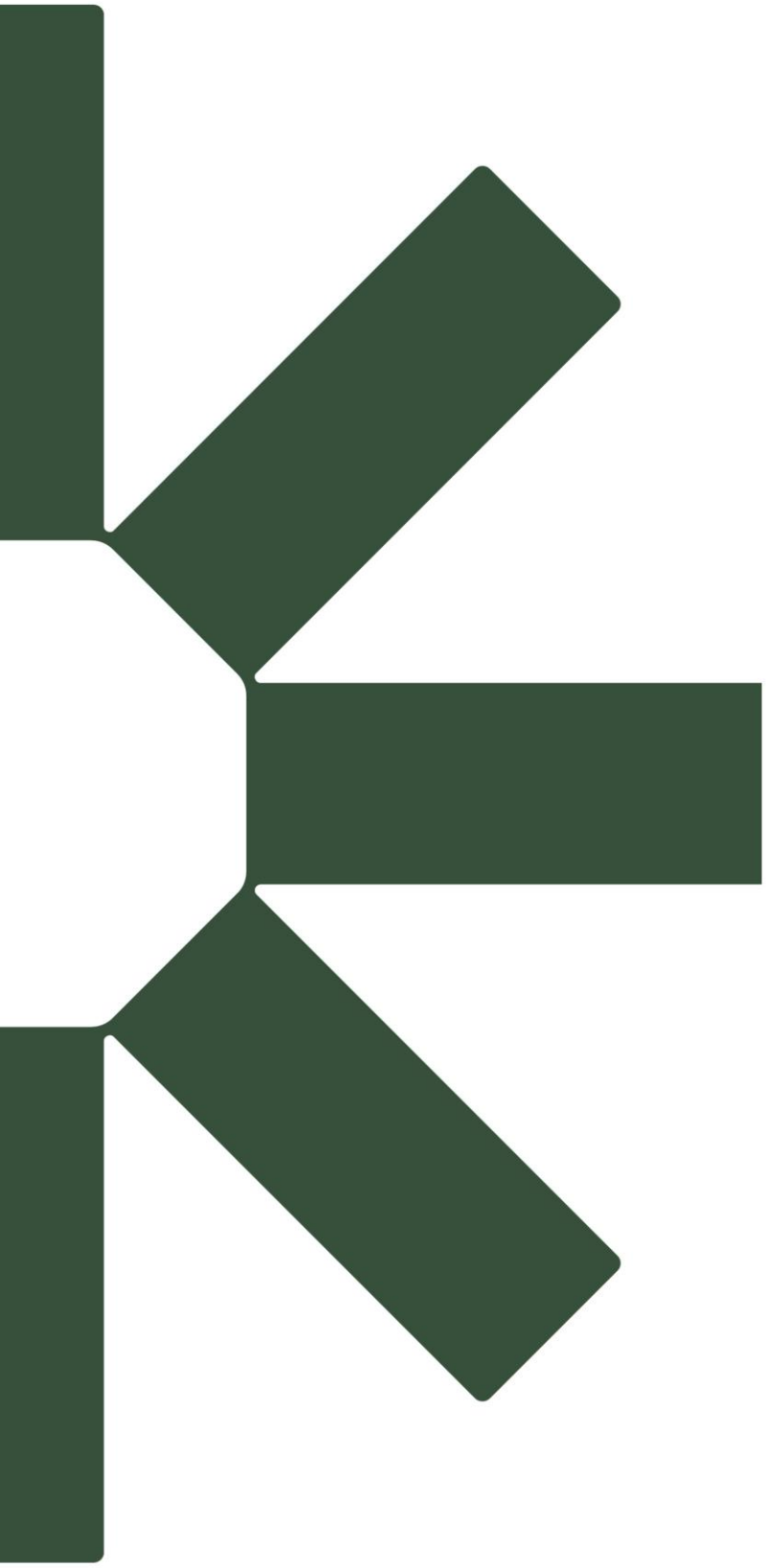
Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
	• Any petroleum spirit; and • Calcium carbide. Trade effluents may be discharged into public sewers only with the consent, or by agreement with, the sewerage undertaker (i.e., local water company). The consent may stipulate conditions relating to: • Nature or composition of the effluent; • Maximum daily volume allowed; • Maximum daily rate of flow; and • Sewer into which the effluent is discharged.
Water Resources (Scotland) Act 2013	An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for the development of Scotland's water resources; to bring large-scale water abstraction under Ministerial control; to extend Scottish Water's functions and to authorise grants and loans in favour of related bodies; to permit the taking of steps for the sake of water quality; to create contracts for certain non-domestic water and sewerage services; to protect the public sewerage network from harm and to allow for maintenance of private sewage works; to enable the making of water shortage orders; and for connected purposes.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for protection of the water environment, including provision for implementing European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC; to amend the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 and the Water (Scotland) Act 1980 in relation to the provision of water and sewerage services; and for connected purposes.
Groundwater Regulations 1998 (amended 2009)	The Regulations transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive into UK legislation. The Regulations aim to prevent and limit the pollution of groundwater by certain listed substances or groups of substances. The listed substances are the same as those in the Groundwater Directive. The Regulations aim to prevent entry of List I substances into groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution by List II substances. The direct or indirect discharge of List I or II substances must be subject to prior investigation and authorisation. The Regulations also allow notices to be served to control activities which might lead to an indirect discharge of List I substances or groundwater pollution by an indirect discharge of substances in List II.
Emissions to Air / Noise	
Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 (Sections 60, 61) (amended 1989)	Section 60 of COPA gives powers to the Local Authority to control noise and vibration from construction Sites. The basis of the COPA legislation is that Best Practical Means should be used to control noise and vibration pollution. Control is by service of an abatement notice (under S60) on the person responsible for the noise requiring specific controls to minimise noise and vibration. The notice may specify types of plant and machinery, hours of work, boundary noise levels, etc. Section 61 provides for OCU to apply to the Local Authority for consent before works commence. This protects the contractor from action by the local authority under S60, but not from individual residents' complaints.

Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
Clean Air Act 1993	The Act prohibits, subject to certain conditions, the emission of dark and black smoke from chimneys serving boilers and other industrial plant. Limits also apply to dust, grit, sulphur and car fume emissions. All new furnaces shall be so far as practicable, smokeless. The Local Authority is empowered to undertake an examination of a plant likely to be causing air pollution, considering the possible relevance of statutory exemptions.
Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993	This Act amends the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 to make noise emitted from vehicles, machinery or equipment in the street a statutory nuisance. It gives the Local Authority powers to serve an abatement notice on the person responsible.
Noise Act 1996	Introduces a new procedure for Local Authorities to seize noisy equipment, in relation to statutory nuisance offences under the EPA 1990.
Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	Requires that all employers must assess the exposure and therefore of the risk of their employees to noise where they have reason to believe that any of the specified action levels for various noise exposures is or could be exceeded.
Construction Plant and Equipment (Harmonisation of Noise Emission Standards) Regulations 1985 (as amended 1995)	Provides for examination and certification of construction plant that comply with noise emission standards. The Regulations require that plant is certified by approved bodies. Various types of plant manufactured after the dates of the regulations are to meet noise emission standards and are certified as such.
Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990: Part 3 – Statutory Nuisance (section 80)	When a complaint of statutory nuisance is made to the Local Authority by a person living in its area, the Authority must take steps to investigate the nuisance. Statutory nuisances include any premises maintained in such a state to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance; any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Noise emitted from premises to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
BS 5228-1:2009 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open Sites. Noise	Recommends basic methods to control noise on construction and open Sites with significant noise levels arising from work activities/operations.
BS 5228-2:2009 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open Sites. Vibration	Recommends basic methods to control vibration on construction and open Sites with significant vibration levels arising from work activities/operations.
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	The primary piece of legislation covering occupational health and safety in Great Britain. It's sometimes referred to as HSWA, the HSW Act, the 1974 Act or HASAWA. It sets out the general duties which: • employers have towards employees and members of the public; • employees have to themselves and to each other; and • certain self-employed have towards themselves and others.
Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and	This document provides updated guidance on air quality monitoring in the vicinity of demolition and construction Sites.

Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
Construction Sites (IAQM, 2012)	
Vehicles	
Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 (as amended 2020)	It is an offence to use a vehicle if it is emitting 'smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, cinders or oily substances' in such a way as is likely to cause 'damage to any property or injury to any person'. It is an offence to use a vehicle in such a way as to cause excessive noise.
Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) Regulations 1997 (as amended 2002 and 2003)	These Regulations give powers to Local Authorities to enforce vehicle emission standards at the roadside as part of the implementation of the national air quality strategy. Under the Regulations, Local Authorities may issue fixed penalty notices to users of vehicles that do not comply with emissions standards set in the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 as amended. Appropriately trained Local Authority officers can test emissions from vehicles with the help of a uniformed police officer to stop the vehicle. The Local Authority officer may also issue a fixed penalty notice to drivers who leave their engines running unnecessarily.
EU Directive 97/68/EC Requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery	This Directive makes provision on emission standards and type-approval procedures for engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery.
EU Directive 98/69/EC Relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles	Amends the Annexes to Directive 70/220/EEC relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles.
Biodiversity	
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The Act deals with the protection of certain animals, birds and species of flora, as well as providing power to protect habitats, and Sites of special scientific interest. It lists the protected animals and plants. Any activity that could result in the killing or injuring of animals or plants could breach the Act. When developing any Site, care and caution must be taken to ensure habitats are not damaged. **Invasive non-native species** • It is an offence to release or allow to escape into the wild, any; • animal; • plants or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant. Details are set out in Schedule 9, this includes species of crayfish, Japanese knotweed and Himalayan Balsam. When these species are present you must take reasonable steps to control them to stop them spreading.

Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations SI 2017/1012	These regulations provide for the: • designation and protection of European Sites; • protection of European protected species; • adaptation of planning and other controls to protect European Sites. They provide for the safeguarding of protected European animals and plans in Great Britain. They make it an offence, subject to exceptions, to: • capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European protected species; • Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species; • Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; or • Damage or destroy a breeding Site or resting place of such an animal.
Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations SI 1994/2716	The Regulations designate Sites as special areas of conservation and introduce management agreements which maintain these Sites and remove the threat of their degradation and destruction, by restricting potentially damaging operations. They also provide powers to make bylaws which prevent the entry or movement into a Site and the killing or taking of wildlife protected by European law and the disturbance of their habitats, breading grounds and surrounding vegetation. Similar provisions are also issued for plants. There are exemptions to certain regulations, which are fully outlined.
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order and Trees in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Tree preservation orders can be created under the Town and Country Planning Act. The Regulations contain, amongst other things, the procedure connected to making appeals against such orders as well as the procedure connected to applying for consent to cut down, top, lop or uproot trees protected by a tree preservation order. Applications for consent must be on a form issued by the Secretary of State and must include the required details and documents.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	The Act makes provision for: • national parks; • the maintenance of nature reserves; • the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths; and access to open country.
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	The Act establishes provisions relating to badgers, which make it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, ill-treat or take them, unless under strict conditions.
Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	This Act makes it an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, nail (or otherwise impale), stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Act provides additional levels of protection for wildlife. Schedule 12 of the Act amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act

Environmental Legislation	Summary of Relevance to the Site
	1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The provisions make certain offences 'arrestable', create a new offence of ‘reckless’ disturbance, confer greater powers to police and wildlife inspectors for entering premises and obtaining wildlife tissue samples for DNA analysis, and enable heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences.



Making Sustainability Happen