

Chapter 10: Geology and Soils

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10.1. Executive Summary

- 10.1.1. As has been stated throughout this EIAR, the Applicant is proposing to vary the Consented Development by increasing the tip height of all 15 turbines to a new maximum tip height of up to 230m and by making some minor amendments to the ancillary infrastructure, including to the orientation and size of the hardstand areas.
- 10.1.2. An assessment has been undertaken of the potential effects on geology and soils during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Varied Development. The assessment considers only effects attributed to differences between the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.1.3. The bedrock beneath the Site comprises of Upper Garry Psammite Formation (also known as the Tarvie Psammite Formation) which outcrops in the west, and the Ach-na-coneran Striped Formation (psammite and semipelite) underlying the east of the Site.
- 10.1.4. Superficial cover, comprising of peat soil and peat, is shallow (average 0.4m) across the majority of the Site, with bedrock encountered at or close to the surface.
- 10.1.5. Several detailed Ground Investigation & Peat Depth surveys have been undertaken across the Site in support of the Consented Development. Ground investigations were undertaken in 2022, to inform detailed design of the Site Enabling Works and in 2023 to inform detailed design of the Consented Development main works. This data has been augmented with additional peat depth data gathered in August 2025 in support of the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.1.6. Peat has been avoided where possible by the Consented Development. Peat surveys confirmed the average peat depth across the Site to be 0.4m. A site-specific Peat Landslide and Hazard Risk Assessment (PLHRA) undertaken at the Site for the Consented Development has confirmed that there is very low to low likelihood of a peat landslide at the proposed turbine locations and associated infrastructure for the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.1.7. An updated Peat Management Plan (**Technical Appendix 10.1: Peat Management Plan**) has been produced for the Proposed Varied Development, it includes updated excavation and reuse volumes following further peat depth surveying of the Proposed Varied Development. All excavated peat will be re-used and relocated on-site.

- 10.1.8. Most of the peatland on-site has been confirmed as modified peat, with localised areas of near natural, actively eroding and drained peatland. The Proposed Varied Development avoids areas classified as near natural peatland, taking other on-site constraints into consideration.
- 10.1.9. Detailed Ground Investigations, undertaken in 2022 ('Enabling Works') & 2023 ('Main Works') support the findings of the original EIAR Baseline. This primarily confirms that the development area consists of bedrock at or close to surface across the majority of the Site, with superficial deposits mainly consisting of shallow peat.
- 10.1.10. There are no designated areas of protection located within the Site, including Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites. According to the Zetica website, the Site is within a low Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) risk area.
- 10.1.11. The proposed infrastructure and layout changes for the Proposed Varied Development compared to the Consented Development do not change the findings of the **2021 EIAR, Volume 2, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**. All standard and site-specific mitigation measures detailed in the 2021 EIAR remain wholly applicable and relevant to the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.1.12. The significance of likely effects therefore remains as assessed in the 2021 EIAR and 2022 AIR and no significant effects would arise as a result of the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.1.13. In this assessment **major** and **moderate** effects are considered 'Significant' in EIA terms, while **minor** and **negligible** effects are regarded as 'Not Significant'.

10.2. Scope of Assessment

- 10.2.1. The Applicant is proposing to vary the Consented Development to increase the tip height of all 15 turbines from 180m to 230m. In summary, the variations relevant to this chapter include:
 - increasing the tip height of the consented turbines;
 - increasing areas of crane hardstanding and foundation requirements for each turbine, some hardstands have been reorientated/repositioned;
 - increasing the number of turning heads from eight to nine
 - the removal of one borrow pit search area, decreasing the number of borrow pit search areas from a total of eight to seven.

10.2.2. For full details of the design of the Proposed Varied Development see **Chapter 2: Design Iteration and Proposed Varied Development**.

10.2.3. The scope of this assessment has been informed by the previous assessment on Geology and Soils in the 2021 EIAR, **Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**, and in the 2022 AIR, **Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**; and also the July 2025 Scoping request which has been undertaken for the Proposed Varied Development. For detailed information on the Scoping Opinion including the consultee responses refer to **Volume 4, Appendices 3.1-3.5**.

10.3. Consultations

10.3.1. **Table 10.1** provides details of consultation undertaken with regulatory bodies, together with action undertaken by the Applicant in response to the Scoping Opinion (see **Technical Appendix 3.2: Scoping Opinion**) of the Proposed Varied Development.

Table 10.1 Consultation Responses

Consultee and Date	Consultation Response	Applicant Response
The Scottish Government – Scoping Opinion 16 July 2025	Scottish Ministers consider that where there is a demonstrable requirement for peat landslide hazard and risk assessment (PLHRA), the assessment should be undertaken as part of the EIA process to provide Ministers with a clear understanding of whether the risks are acceptable and capable of being controlled by mitigation measures. The Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments (Second Edition), published at http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/04/8868 , should be followed in the preparation of the EIA report, which should contain such an assessment and details of mitigation measures. Where a PLHRA is not required clear justification for not carrying out such a risk assessment is required	A PLHRA was completed for the Consented Development, the results of it are detailed in 2021 EIAR, Volume 4 – Technical Appendix 10.2 . Although additional probing was undertaken, the conclusions of the original PLHRA remain valid. The design changes from the Consented Development to the Proposed Varied Development are limited to the areas assessed within the PLHRA from the 2021 EIAR and no further assessment is required. Section 10.7 of this Chapter provides further details.
SEPA – Scoping Opinion 30 May 2025	SEPA agree with the scoping in of effects on peat for the reasons set out in 'Table 2: Proposed EIA structure and S36C Scoping Justification' in the section on Chapter 10 Geology and Soils, and as described in paragraphs 10.3.1 and 10.3.2 of the Scoping Report.	The potential effects to peat as a result of the Proposed Varied Development have been scoped into assessment and are detailed in Section 10.8 of this Chapter. As per the 2025 EIA Scoping Report an updated Peat Management Plan has been produced for the Proposed Varied Development.

	<p>SEPA request that figures accompanying the future application are of an adequate scale with which to assess the information. In particular, comparison figures of sufficient scale must be provided to demonstrate how the proposed development compares to the Consented Development in relation to the location of all infrastructure, peat depth and habitat condition. To show sufficient detail of smaller areas of the site, this could mean that, as well as an overall whole site figure, multiple figures may be required splitting the site into sections using larger scale maps. Such figures should show greater detail of where different elements of the proposed development are located in relation to those interests, to demonstrate how the two layouts compare and how additional adverse effects have been minimised in the new layout.</p>	<p>The results of the additional peat survey undertaken where proposed infrastructure has moved from the Consented Development are presented in Section 10.6 of this chapter, and shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2.</p>
SEPA – GateCheck Response 19 September 2025	<p>SEPA note and welcome that the Gatecheck 1 Report states further peat probing has taken place for all locations where turbines or infrastructure require to be repositioned, and that the layout revisions would be onto shallower or similar peat depth.</p> <p>As the proposed development site has already been subject to EIA for the consented extension, the environment and potential environmental effects are already comparatively well understood. Therefore, on the assumption that the applicant will include the consented development mitigation measures in the EIA Report and schedule of mitigation/commitments for the proposed variation and will request similar conditions to those attached to the consented development, then it is likely that matters within SEPA's remit will be sufficiently addressed.</p>	<p>Section 10.6 of this Chapter details the revised mitigation measures for the Proposed Varied Development and notes that the mitigation measures set out in 2021 EIAR, Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils remain applicable to the Proposed Varied Development.</p>
The Highland Council - Scoping Opinion 2 July 2025	<p>The EIAR should include a full assessment on the impact of the development on peat. The assessment of the impact on peat must include peat probing for all areas where development is proposed. The Council are of the view this should include probing not just at the point of infrastructure as proposed by the scheme but also covering the areas of ground which would be subject to micro siting limits.</p>	<p>Additional higher density peat depth probing was undertaken where Proposed Varied Development infrastructure has moved from the Consented Development, this included probing around the turbine areas to account for micro-siting limits.</p> <p>The results of the additional peat survey are presented in Section 10.8 of this chapter, and in Figure 10.1 and 10.2.</p>

Carbon balance calculations should be undertaken and included within the EIAR with a summary of the results provided focussing on the carbon payback period for the wind farm.

The EIAR should fully describe the likely significant effects of the development on the local geology including aspects such as borrow pits, earthworks, site restoration and the soil generally including direct effects and any indirect. Proposals should demonstrate construction practices that help to minimise the use of raw materials and maximise the use of secondary aggregates and recycled or renewable materials. Where borrow pits are proposed the EIAR should include information regarding the location, size and nature of these borrow pits including information on the depth of the borrow pit floor and the borrow pit final reinstated profile. This can avoid the need for further applications.

Chapter 14: Climate Change details the results of the revised Carbon Balance Assessment.

Section 10.8 of this chapter details the assessment of effects for the Proposed Development on geological receptors.

The number of borrow pit search areas has reduced from eight to seven for the Proposed Varied Development, with the removal of BP05. Additionally, two of the borrow pits have been worked and reinstated for the construction of The Enabling Works in 2024, these will not be reworked as part of the Main Works Phase of the Proposed Varied Development.

For the remaining borrow pit search areas the location and size of borrow pits is unchanged from the Consented Development. **2021 EIAR, Volume 4, Technical Appendix 10.1: Borrow Pit Assessment** provides an overview of borrow pit design and committed environmental management during excavation and restoration of borrow pits. This remained unchanged for the

2022 AIR, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils and is also considered to be applicable to the Proposed Varied Development and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

NatureScot - Scoping Opinion
7 July 2025

We welcome that an assessment will be undertaken of the effects of potential changes to land take on sensitive peatland habitats and updated habitat calculations for the Proposed Varied Development vs the Consented Development will be included. We note that all mitigation measures and subsequent documents to satisfy pre-commencement planning conditions relation habitats will also be reviewed.

A Peatland Condition Assessment (PCA) was undertaken as part of the Consented Development, this is detailed in **2021 EIAR:**

Volume 1 - Chapter 5: Ecology;
Volume 4 – Technical Appendix 5.5: Peatland Condition Assessment; and

Volume 2 - Figure 5.8.

The PCA identified areas of peatland of a near-natural, high quality condition, that could potentially be impacted by the Consented Development proposed infrastructure, however, the majority of the Site comprises modified peatland. The **2021 EIAR**, outlines appropriate mitigation measures during construction and suggest the micrositing of specific infrastructure to avoid areas of high quality, active

peatland. The Consented Development, where possible was located in areas of poorer peat condition, with impacts to peat condition mitigated through the suggested micrositing.

The results of the PCA are considered to be applicable to the Proposed Varied Development and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. Additional information is provided in Section 10.5 and 10.8 of this Chapter.

10.4. Assessment Methodology

10.4.1. The methodology used for the assessment of the Proposed Varied Development uses the same methodology as presented within the **2021 EIAR, Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**

Legislation, Guidance and Policy

10.4.2. The planning policies and guidance outlined in the Consented Development remain relevant with the exception of the planning policies and guidance listed below which have been published since the **2021 EIAR, Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils** was prepared for the Consented Development and therefore have been used in the assessment of the Proposed Varied Development.

Planning Policy

- NPF4: Policy 5 Soils;
- NPF4: Policy 22 Flood Risk and Water Management; and
- NPF4: Policy 33 Minerals.

Guidance

- Advising on Peatland, Carbon-Rich Soils and Priority Peatland Habitats in Development Management (NatureScot, 2023); and
- Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction (NatureScot, 2024).

10.4.3. The standalone Planning Statement submitted alongside this EIAR provides an assessment of the NPF4 policies in relation to the Proposed Varied Development.

Study Area

10.4.4. The study area for assessment of geological receptors comprises the area within the Red Line Boundary defined as the Site (refer to **Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan**).

Desk Based Assessment

10.4.5. The following data sources have been reviewed to confirm the baseline conditions at Site to ensure a contemporary assessment is completed:

- British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping sheet 102E “Lairg”;
- BGS Geoindex digital map viewer;
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency Website (SEPA);
- Scotland’s Historic Land Use Map;
- Zetica UXO Unexploded Ordnance website;
- The Mining Remediation Authority Map Viewer
- National Library of Scotland Map; and
- Scotland’s Soils map viewer.

Field Survey

10.4.6. To support updated assessment for the Proposed Varied Development and address scoping responses, additional peat depth probing was undertaken in August 2025 to obtain more detailed coverage on peat extents at the Proposed Varied Development infrastructure locations and where previous peat survey data in support of the Consented Development EIAR did not provide sufficient coverage in accordance with current updated guidance. The additional peat depth survey was carried out using the following pattern:

- Typically, on an approximate 10m × 10m survey grid for peat depth at the Proposed Varied Development infrastructure locations where no previous data was present;
- Probe points every 50 m along the proposed access tracks, with offset peat depth survey points either side of the access track centre line, and at turning heads; and
- Additional probing around the turbine areas to allow for micrositing.

10.5. Consented Development EIAR Baseline

- 10.5.1. This section summarises the geology and peat baseline setting for the Consented Development which is also applicable for the Proposed Varied Development (refer to **2021 EIAR, Volume 1, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**).

Bedrock Geology

- 10.5.2. BGS 1:50,000 scale mapping indicates that the bedrock underlying the west of the Site comprises Upper Garry Psammite Formation (also known as Tarvie Psammite Formation), with Ach-na-con-eran Striped Formation underlain the east of the Site.

Structural Deposits

- 10.5.3. BGS 1:50,000 scale mapping indicates there to be four inferred faults in the west of the Site, generally trending north-east to south-west.

Superficial Geology

- 10.5.4. BGS 1:50,000 scale mapping indicates superficial deposits are absent across the majority of the Site, indicating bedrock is close to the surface. Where present, superficial deposits comprise localised areas of Peat, associated with flat lying areas and topographic depressions within the landscape. Till, Devensian superficial deposits are associated with on-site watercourses in the south-west of the Site.
- 10.5.5. Several unnamed igneous intrusions, Pre-Caledonian - Amphibolite and Hornblende are noted along in the north-west and centre of the Proposed Varied Development.

Artificial Ground

- 10.5.6. BGS 1:50,000 scale mapping indicates no made ground deposits are noted across the Proposed Varied Development.

Peat

- 10.5.7. Phase 1 and phase 2 peat depth surveys were carried out as part of the Consented Development 2021 EIAR. This confirmed 76% of probes recorded were <0.5m and 15% recorded depths between 0.5m to 1.0m with the average depth of peat across the Site at 0.38m.
- 10.5.8. As part of the Consented Development EIAR (see **2021 EIAR, Volume 4, Technical Appendix 10.2: Peat Stability Risk Assessment**), a Peat Stability Risk Assessment was undertaken to determine the baseline peat stability conditions. The outcome of this concluded the baseline risk rating to be very low to low across the Site.
- 10.5.9. As part of the Consented Development EIAR (see **2021 EIAR, Volume 4 - Technical Appendix 10.3: Peat Management Plan**) a Stage 1 Peat Management Plan (PMP) was prepared. The PMP stated a total excavation volume during construction of 138,570 m³ with a re-use volume of 162,040m³, demonstrating a -23,470m³ deficit and that all excavated peat can be re-used within the Consented Development. The 2022 AIR for the 15 turbine Consented Development re-calculated excavation volumes for the 15 turbine design (**2022 AIR, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**). It stated a total excavation volume of 116,990m³, with a re-use volume of 154,940m³. Both show a deficit which signifies a good balance between extraction and re-use of peat within the Consented Development.
- 10.5.10. Stage 2 PMPs were prepared as part of the discharge of Planning Condition 17 for the Enabling Works in 2023 and Main Works in 2024. The Enabling Works PMP stated a total excavation volume of 31,106m³ with a re-use volume of 33,419m³ demonstrating a deficit of -2,313m³. The Main Works PMP stated a total excavation volume of 75,900m³ with a re-use volume of 76,100m³ demonstrating a deficit of -200 m³. Both show a deficit which signifies a good balance between extraction and re-use of peat within the Consented Development.

Peatland Condition

- 10.5.11. A Peatland Condition Assessment (PCA) (**2021 EIAR, Volume 4, Technical Appendix 5.5: Peatland Condition Assessment**) was undertaken to confirm peat conditions across the Site for the Consented Development. The results of the survey show that the majority of the Site comprises modified peatland, with areas of actively eroding and drained peat, with smaller pockets of near-natural condition peatland. The Consented Development has been designed to avoid areas of near-natural peatland where possible, considering other on-site constraints. Impacts to peatland condition are mitigated through micro-

siting, drainage controls, and construction best practice. Details of peat condition are provided in the **2021 EIAR, Volume 1: Chapter 5: Ecology** and **Volume 4: Technical Appendix 5.5: Peat Condition Assessment**.

Designated Sites

- 10.5.12. There are no designated areas of protection located within the Site, including Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

- 10.5.13. The Zetica website was reviewed for potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and indicated that the Site is within a low bomb risk area.

10.6. Summary of Effects Predicted & Mitigation Measures suggested for the Consented Development

Construction

- 10.6.1. The Consented Development assessed the impact on geological receptors during construction, including peat (peat slides or collapse and active/passive dewatering), soil erosion and fracturing of bedrock (during blasting in borrow pits or at turning heads/access tracks).
- 10.6.2. With the implementation of additional mitigation measures the impacts to receptors during the construction phase of the Consented Development were predicted to range from **negligible** to **minor** and therefore, considered to be not significant. Therefore, there were no residual effects predicted for the Consented Development during the construction phase.

Operation

- 10.6.3. No adverse effects were expected during the operational phase of the Consented Development provided embedded mitigation, relevant guidance and best practice measures are implemented.

Decommissioning

- 10.6.4. The impacts to receptors during the decommissioning phases of the Consented Development were predicted be **minor** and therefore, considered

to be not significant, with the implementation of embedded mitigation, relevant guidance and best practice measures.

10.7. Revised Assessment of Effects for the Proposed Varied Development

Updated Baseline

- 10.7.1. The baseline conditions for Proposed Varied Development bedrock geology, structural deposits, superficial geology, designated sites and UXO are unchanged from the Consented Development assessment.
- 10.7.2. The number of borrow pit search areas has reduced from eight to seven for the Proposed Varied Development. Two of the borrow pits have been worked and reinstated for the construction of The Enabling Works in 2024 these will not be reworked as part of the Proposed Varied Development. Of the remaining borrow pit search areas identified for the Consented Development, they remain unchanged in size and location for the Proposed Varied Development. The previous assessment (**2021 EIAR, Volume 4, Technical Appendix: 10.1 and 2022 AIR, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**) concluded that sufficient rock will be available on Site for use during construction of the Consented Development. Given that the changes associated with the Proposed Varied Development are minor, it is considered that the existing consented borrow pit search areas can provide sufficient stone for the Proposed Varied Development. No change to the borrow pit search areas or extents is required.
- 10.7.3. Further to this, it was noted in the previous Borrow Pit Assessment that the total estimated aggregate requirements “does not include for any rock excavated as part of the construction, which may be suitable for re-use providing it meets the specified requirements.” Following Detailed Ground Investigation, the quality of material to be ‘won’ during construction (i.e. via cutting of excavations for tracks / hardstands / foundations) outwith Borrow Pits was high, with a large majority suitable for reuse. During the Enabling Works Phase, a significant quantity of required fill material was sourced directly from site excavations, confirming the findings of the Detailed Site Investigations.
- 10.7.4. Due to the above, the decision to reduce the Borrow Pit count by one is deemed appropriate at this stage. During the Detailed Design phase, an aim will be to reduce the scope and scale of Borrow Pits further, if feasible. Additional peat depth survey was undertaken in August 2025 to achieve comprehensive coverage across the Proposed Varied Development infrastructure, this concluded the average peat depth across the Site to be

0.38m, the updated peat depth plan is shown in **Figure 10.1: Extrapolated Peat Depth** and **Figure 10.2: Peat Probe Depth**.

- 10.7.5. Although additional probing was undertaken, this does not alter the conclusions of the original PLHRA (**2021 EIAR, Volume 4: Technical Appendix 10.2: Peat Stability Risk Assessment Report**). The design changes from the Consented Development to the Proposed Varied Development are limited to the areas assessed within the PLHRA from the 2021 EIAR. Consequently, the risk to peat stability at and within the area of the Proposed Varied Development is recorded as very low to low and no further assessment is required.
- 10.7.6. The results of the additional peat depth surveying were used to undertake an updated PMP (**Technical Appendix 10.1: Peat Management Plan**) detailing the excavated and re-use peat volumes estimated for the Proposed Varied Development. It is calculated that a total excavated volume of 57,836m³ with a re-use volume of 66,034m³, demonstrating a -1,203m³ deficit. All excavated peat can therefore be re-used within the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.7.7. The Proposed Varied Development avoids areas classified as near natural peatland, where possible taking into account other constraints on-site in line with the approach taken for the Consented Development.

Revised Assessment of Effects

Construction

- 10.7.8. There has been no change to baseline conditions from the Consented Development. The assessment of effects for the Proposed Varied Development is the same as the Consented Development for all receptors during construction. As there has been additional probing and an updated PMP undertaken, to fully quantify and assess potential effects the excavation and re-use of peat, this is assessed below. The assessment uses the results of additional peat depth probing for the extent of the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.7.9. Approximately 57,836m³ of peat and peaty soils will be excavated as part of the Proposed Varied Development. All peat can be beneficially reused on-site and in accordance with the principals detailed within the updated PMP (**Technical Appendix 10.1: Peat Management Plan**) with no surplus materials (waste).
- 10.7.10. As detailed in **Chapter 2: Design Iteration and Proposed Development**, the layout of the Proposed Varied Development minimises excavation of peat as far

as practicable. Therefore, it is considered that the potential impact on peat and carbon rich soils is similar to the Consented Development EIAR and not significant.

- 10.7.11. Similarly, as detailed **Chapter 2: Design Iteration and Proposed Varied Development**, the layout of the Proposed Varied Development aims to balance the requirements of Cut / Fill for structural fills, minimising the amount of material required to be sourced from on-site Borrow Pits. The removal of one Borrow Pit from the design mean that the potential impacts on geology are considered to be of lower magnitude than those assessed in the Consented Development EIAR and therefore remain not significant.

Operation

- 10.7.12. The impacts to geological receptors during operation is considered to be unchanged from the Consented Development. Therefore, the impact of the Proposed Varied Development is considered to be not significant.

Decommissioning

- 10.7.13. The potential effects during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Varied Development are expected to be similar to during the construction phase. Due to reduced Site activity, impacts are predicted to be of the same or lesser magnitude, with resultant effects being the same or lesser significance to construction phase effects, and therefore not significant.

10.8. Revised Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Varied Development

- 10.8.1. The standard and additional mitigation outlined in **2021 EIAR, Chapter 10: Geology and Soils**, and **Volume 4, Technical Appendix 2.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)** of the Consented Development EIAR remains applicable. No revised or updated mitigation measures are required for the Proposed Varied Development.

10.9. Comparison of Effects of the Proposed Varied Development with the Effects of the Consented Development

- 10.9.1. The Consented Development considered impacts to geological receptors, including peat. The significance of effects of the Consented Development were assessed as **negligible** to **minor** and therefore, not significant.
- 10.9.2. The impact to geological receptors and peat during the construction, operation and decommissioning phase have also been considered for the Proposed Varied Development. The significance of effects has been assessed as **negligible** to **minor** and therefore, not significant. There is therefore no change to the effects in relation to the Consented Development and the Proposed Varied Development.

10.10. Conclusion

- 10.10.1. This chapter confirms that the assessment within the Consented Development 2021 EIAR remains unchanged for the Proposed Varied Development.
- 10.10.2. The impacts to geological receptors during the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Varied Development has been assessed as **negligible** to **minor** and therefore, not significant, with the implementation of standard and additional mitigation, through guidance and best practice measures as outlined in the 2021 EIAR prepared in support of the Consented Development.

10.11. References

British Geological Survey: Lairg, Scotland Sheet 102E, Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50k Provisional Series.

British Geological Survey: GeoIndex map viewer, available online at: https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html?_ga=2.80554071.1504150446.1727787788-658415866.1727787788 Accessed on: 05 Sept 2025.

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