

March 2025

Glen Earrach Pumped Storage Hydro

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 2: Main Report
Chapter 19: Summary of Effects and Conclusions

Glen Earrach Energy Ltd

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
NS	AR	DL	VD
Senior Planning Consultant	Graduate Environmental Consultant	Technical Director	Principal Environmental Scientist

Issue History

Issue	Issue date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
1	March 2025	Submission	DL	DL	Technical Director – Renewable Energy

Table of Contents

19. Summary of Effects 1

19.1 Introduction 1

19.2 Summary of Mitigation Measures 1

19.3 Residual Effects 1

Tables

Table 19-1 Summary of Residual Effects 2

19. Summary of Effects

19.1 Introduction

- 19.1.1 This chapter provides a summary of the residual effects following the implementation of the embedded and any additional mitigation measures as required. Full details can be found in the respective topic chapters of this EIA Report ("EIAR").

19.2 Summary of Mitigation Measures

- 19.2.1 Schedule 4, part 7 of the EIA Regulations requires an EIA report to include "a description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements".
- 19.2.2 The mitigation, monitoring and enhancement measures included in this EIAR fall into one of the following categories:
- Embedded mitigation incorporated into the design;
 - Embedded mitigation in methods of construction as included within the **Outline Construction Environment Management Plan ("Outline CEMP") (Appendix 3.1, Volume 5: Appendices)**; and
 - Additional mitigation measures identified as a result of the EIA, such as topic specific management plans.
- 19.2.3 The Mitigation Register appended to this chapter (**Appendix 19.1, Volume 5: Appendices**) lists each item of mitigation relied on or identified in the EIAR and shows how it is secured, either through the Section 36 Application or through other mechanisms.

19.3 Residual Effects

- 19.3.1 The residual effects of the Proposed Development following implementation of the mitigation measures have been assessed.
- 19.3.2 Each technical chapter contains a detailed account of residual effects and **Table 19-1** summarises the residual effects. The criteria for assigning the significance of effects are set out in **Chapter 4: Approach to EIA** of this EIAR and within relevant technical chapters where a different, topic-specific approach is followed.
- 19.3.3 Note, as set out in **Chapter 4 Approach to EIA**, Negligible effects are not considered to be residual and have therefore not been included in **Table 19-1 Summary of Residual Effects** below.
- 19.3.4 The Proposed Development will result in the following beneficial residual effects:
- During the operation of the Proposed Development, there will be unavoidable GHG emissions due to operational maintenance activities. However, the Proposed Development is expected to achieve emissions reductions in comparison to the alternative future baseline scenario, in line with Scotland's commitment of net zero by 2045. The impact of GHG emissions arising during the operation of the Proposed Development on the climate are therefore likely to have **Significant Beneficial** effects on GHG emissions during operation.
 - Job creation and local expenditure by the developer and contractors within The Highland Council Area throughout the construction period will likely have a **Significant Beneficial** effect on the local economy.
 - Creation of jobs within Study Area during the Pre-Construction phase will likely have a **Significant Beneficial** effect on the local job market.
 - Job creation, local expenditure from Operational stage workers supporting local services and the vitality of the local area will have a **Significant Beneficial** effect on the local economy and the community.
 - Recreational opportunities from new access tracks around the Proposed Development will have a **Minor Beneficial** effect by improving accessibility to recreational areas for tourists and recreational users.

- The design and installation of an adjustable weir and associated fish passes on Dochfour Weir as part of the hydrological assessment to manage fluctuating water levels in Loch Ness within operational limits, and to maintain flows in the River Ness downstream at current levels would have a **Significant Beneficial** effect improving fish passage (upstream and downstream) at Dochfour Weir. This includes prevention of the loss of smolts down the Caledonian Canal, and a corresponding **Significant Beneficial** effect on bottlenose dolphins in the Moray Firth SAC due to the improved prey resource resulting from increased migratory success of Atlantic salmon.

19.3.5 **Table 19-1 Summary of Residual Effects** summarises the residual effects.

Table 19-1 Summary of Residual Effects

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
Landscape and Visual	Table 6-7	<u>Pre-Construction</u>	
		Effect on landscape character will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features: - Loch Ness and Loch Duntelchaig SLA - LCT 222 - Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness - LCT 225 - Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Not Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Minor Adverse for Viewpoint 4 - Great Glen Way and Bunloit Road near Bunloit	Not Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Major Adverse for Viewpoint 12 - Local walking users off the Core Path network and Glen Coiltie Walking Loop	Significant
	Table 6-8	<u>Construction</u>	
		Effect on landscape character will be Moderate Adverse for the following landscape features: - Loch Ness and Loch Duntelchaig SLA - LCT 222 - Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness - LCT 225 – Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Moderate Adverse for the following landscape features: - Viewpoint 2 - Settlement of Foyers - Viewpoint 5 - Beach near to Loch Ness View off the B852 - Viewpoint 9 - Loch Ness, canoeists and pleasure craft - Viewpoint 13 - A82 layby	Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Major Adverse for the following landscape features: - Viewpoint 1 - Meall Fuar-mhonaigh summit - Viewpoint 3 - Foyers Campsite - Viewpoint 12 - Local walking users off the Core Path network and Glen Coiltie Walking Loop	Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features: - Viewpoint 4 - Great Glen Way and Bunloit Road near Bunloit - Viewpoint 7 - Dores Beach - Viewpoint 8 - Suidhe Viewpoint off the B862 - Viewpoint 11 - Core Path to the north west of Fort Augustus	Not Significant
	Table 6-9	<u>Operation Year 1:</u>	
		Effect on landscape character will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features: - Loch Ness and Loch Duntelchaig SLA - LCT 225 - Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Not Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features: - Viewpoint 4 - Great Glen Way and Bunloit Road near Bunloit - Viewpoint 5 - Beach near to Loch Ness View off the B852 - Viewpoint 7 - Dores Beach	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
		- Viewpoint 8 - Suidhe Viewpoint off the B862 - Viewpoint 9 - Loch Ness, canoeists and pleasure craft - Viewpoint 11 - Core Path to the north west of Fort Augustus - Viewpoint 13 - A82 layby	
		Effect on landscape character will be Moderate Adverse for the following landscape features:	Significant
		LCT 222 - Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness	
		Effect on visual amenity will be Moderate Adverse for the following landscape features:	
		- Viewpoint 1 - Meall Fuar-mhonaigh summit - Viewpoint 2 - Settlement of Foyers - Viewpoint 3 - Foyers Campsite - Viewpoint 12 - Local walking users off the Core Path network and Glen Coltie Walking Loop	Not Significant
		Operation Year 15:	
		Effect on landscape character will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features:	
		- Loch Ness and Loch Duntelchaig SLA - LCT 222 - Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness - LCT 225 – Broad Steep-Sided Glen	
		Effect on visual amenity will be Minor Adverse for the following landscape features:	
		- Viewpoint 2 - Settlement of Foyers - Viewpoint 3 - Foyers Campsite - Viewpoint 4 - Great Glen Way and Bunloit Road near Bunloit - Viewpoint 7 - Dore's Beach - Viewpoint 8 - Suidhe Viewpoint off the B862 - Viewpoint 9 - Loch Ness, canoeists and pleasure craft - Viewpoint 12 - Local walking users off the Core Path network and Glen Coltie Walking Loop - Viewpoint 13 - A82 layby	Significant
		Effect on visual amenity will be Moderate Adverse for the following landscape features:	
		Viewpoint 1 - Meall Fuar-mhonaigh summit	
Terrestrial Ecology	Table 7-9	Pre-Construction Loss of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) is assessed to be a Permanent Adverse effect of Local Significance .	Not Significant
		Loss of blanket bog and hydrological impacts on retained blanket bog is assessed to be a Permanent Adverse effect of Local Significance .	Not Significant
		Effects on all other ecological receptors are assessed as Negligible with the exception of disturbance of Pine Marten which is assessed as a Temporary Adverse Effect of Local Significance that can be managed through habitat creation.	Not Significant
	Table 7-10	Construction Loss of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) beside Loch Ness to LCW is assessed as Permanent Adverse effect of Regional significance .	Significant
		The loss of other semi-natural woodland is assessed as a Permanent Adverse effect of Local Significance .	Not Significant
		Loss of montane scrub and blanket bog to the Headpond is assessed as a Permanent Adverse effect of Regional Significance .	Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
		The hydrological impact on retained blanket bog is assessed as a Permanent Adverse effect of Local Significance .	Not Significant
		Permanent Adverse effect of Local Significance is identified on several notable habitats due to habitat loss/disturbance during Construction. Mitigation includes ECoW survey / monitoring; preparation of species protection plan; licensing; appropriate design of watercourse crossings / construction lighting (plus embedded mitigation including pre-construction survey, best-practice protection measures during construction and low construction vehicle speeds). - Loss of wet and dry heath - Loss of montane heath - Loss of basic flush - Loss of species-rich grasslands - Loss of notable flora - Loss of otter habitat and refuges - Loss of water vole habitat and burrows and mortality of these species - Loss of pine marten habitat and refuges - Loss terrestrial invertebrate habitat	Not Significant
		Temporary Adverse effect of Local Significance resulting from disturbance of otter and pine marten and mortality of water vole is identified.	Not Significant
	Table 7-11	Operation Residual effects on Terrestrial Ecology and all identified receptors are assessed as Negligible with mitigation during the Operational phase.	Not Significant
Ornithology	Table 8-8	Pre-Construction Temporary Adverse effect of Local Significance resulting from habitat loss or displacement have been identified on Black grouse, Greenshank and Dunlin during the Pre-Construction phase.	Not Significant
	Table 8-9	Construction Loss of habitat and displacement during Construction on Slavonian Grebe and Red-throated diver is identified as Negligible . However, loss or displacement of Black Grouse, Greenshank, Dunlin and Golden Plover habitat is identified as a residual effect of Permanent Temporary Adverse effects of local significance . Disturbance and displacement of Golden eagles (Details within Confidential Appendix 8.1: Schedule 1 Birds, Volume 6: Confidential Appendices) could have a Temporary Adverse effect of Regional Significance .	Not Significant Significant
	Table 8-10	Operation No residual effects during operation on Ornithology.	N/A
Aquatic & Marine Ecology	Table 9-13	Pre-Construction / Construction Construction of the cofferdam on the shoreline of Loch Ness, including piling, de-watering, and substrate removal with mitigation, will likely have a Minor residual effect on Loch Ness Habitat and high value fish assemblage in Loch Ness. Watercourse crossings for Temporary Access Tracks and temporary site compounds, including diversion and culverting of watercourses, with mitigation will likely have a Minor residual effect on all flowing watercourses of Medium of Local Value subject to the implementation of mitigation.	Not Significant Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
		Construction of the Headpond and Headpond Embankments, including land take and transport of excavated material, with mitigation, will likely have a Minor residual effect on the following receptors: - Loss of Loch nam Breac Dearga (Regional importance) - Loch Ness (potential to receive runoff from the Headpond construction area and associated impacts on water quality) - Fish species (brown trout; Local value)	Not Significant
		Transport of excavated tunnel material to Headpond via dump trucks, and spoil management of material from tunnelling works will likely have a Minor effect on water quality with mitigation on the following: - Loch Ness (Habitat) - Fish community in Loch Ness (Atlantic salmon, brown/sea trout, arctic char, European eel, and lamprey species) (High value) - Atlantic salmon (International value) and Brown trout (Local value) in watercourses, namely Allt Saigh and River Enrick, Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich, River Coiltie, Trib of Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich 1 & 2, and Allt Coire an Ruighe Allt Criche (tributary of Erralich Water)	Not Significant
		Potential spread or introduction of INNS will likely have a Minor residual effect on the following: - Regional value watercourses Allt Saigh, Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich, River Coiltie, River Enrick, Trib of Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich 1 & 2, and Allt Coire an Ruighe, and water bodies of Regional value (Loch nam Breac Dearga), and all other watercourses (Low value) - Atlantic salmon (International value) and brown trout (Local value) in watercourses, namely Allt Saigh and River Enrick, Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich, River Coiltie, Trib of Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich 1 & 2 and Allt Coire an Ruighe Allt Criche (tributary of Erralich Water) - Macrophytes, macroinvertebrates and fish species	Not Significant
Table 9-14		Operation Effects on water levels on Loch Ness habitats, with mitigation, will likely have a Minor Beneficial effect on Fish passage (upstream and downstream) at Dochfour Weir, including the Atlantic salmon (International importance), brown/sea trout, European eel, and lamprey species (Regional importance).	Significant
		Impacts of the LCW on Loch Ness shoreline, including Screen during operation will likely have a Minor effect, with mitigation on the following receptors: - Loch Ness (Habitats) - Fish species in Loch Ness, including Atlantic salmon (up to International importance) downgraded from Major adverse to Minor beneficial effect with additional mitigation at the intake/outlet structure and smolt screen to prevent the distraction, entrainment and impingement of salmon smolts and other fish at the screen. - Downstream smolt passage (International importance) and distraction/entrainment/impingement at the intake screen.	Not Significant
		Watercourse crossings for Permanent Access Tracks, including culverting of watercourses will likely have a Minor effect, with mitigation on the following receptors: - Medium value watercourses Allt Saigh, Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich, River Coiltie, River Enrick, Trib of Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich 1 & 2, and Allt Coire an Ruighe. - Atlantic salmon (International value) and Brown trout (Local value) in watercourses, namely Allt Saigh and River Enrick, Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich, River Coiltie, Trib of Allt Loch an t-Sionnaich 1 & 2 and Allt Coire an	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
		Ruighe, Allt Criche (tributary of Erralich Water) downgraded from Major to Minor residual effect with additional mitigation.	Not Significant
		Headpond and Embankments, including Land Take and Drainage will likely have a Minor effect on Brown trout and Aquatic macroinvertebrates and macrophytes, with mitigation as follows: The pre-construction fish surveys will inform the mitigation requirements for the loss of Loch nam Breac Dearga. This may involve the translocation of fish to a suitable nearby receptor site(s) – there are numerous similar lochans locally; alternatively, the trout population in Loch nam Breac Dearga could be monitored to establish if it is viable during operation of the Proposed Development.	Not Significant
		Indirect Effects to Marine Mammals of the Moray Firth SAC through impacts to Atlantic salmon within Loch Ness may reduce the availability of individuals within the Moray Firth to serve as prey items for marine mammals such as bottlenose dolphin and harbour seal Prey Species (smolts). This will likely have a Minor Beneficial effect.	Significant
Water Environment	Table 10-33	<u>Pre-Construction</u>	
		Groundwater Quality:	
		LORS - Contaminated Run-off directly infiltrating the aquifer from works associated to Main Access Tunnel or indirectly from overlying superficial aquifers. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		Superficial Aquifers - Contaminated runoff directly infiltrating from works associated to the Tunnel Portals, access tracks, site clearance, compounds, worker's accommodation, borrow pit/quarries and track works. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		Groundwater Quantity	
		Superficial Aquifers - Changes to groundwater flow and level from works such as site clearance, Compound set up, temporary workers set up, track works and watercourse crossings. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		LORS – Changes to groundwater flow and levels from ground excavations and from drilling of the Main Access Tunnel. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		Surface Water Quality - Excess Fine Sediments and Chemical Spillage Risk	
		Loch Ness - Very High - Construction works associated with the LCW. All works are within the Loch Ness catchment and thus it maybe indirectly impacted. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		SW3 – High - UCW and construction/upgrade to access tracks. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		SW5 – Medium - UCW, TC13 and PC13. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		SW5-D and SW5-E – Medium - UCW and construction/upgrade to access tracks. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		SW 19 and SW 9 - From works associated to access crack culvert upgrades and new culverts (Permanent and Temporary). Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		SW9 - From works associated to TC0 and construction/upgrade to access tracks. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant
		Hydromorphology New Temporary Crossings (bridge)	
		SW 19 - Low - Loss of length of channel and impact movement of coarse sediment. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse.	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
	Table 10-34	<u>Construction</u>	
		Groundwater Quality	
		- LORS - Contaminated Run-off directly and indirectly infiltrating the aquifer from works associated to borrow pit, LCW, Power Cavern (Option A) and the Tunnels. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Ground Water Quantity	
		- LORS - Changes to groundwater flow and level from ground excavations and from tunnelling. Effect identified as: Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Risk of pollution from construction works	
		- Loch Ness - Excess Fine Sediments and Chemical Spillage Risk. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Surface Water Run-off	
		- SW3, SW5, SW5-C, SW5-D, SW5-E, SW19, SW24 - Excess Fine Sediments and Chemical Spillage Risk. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
	Table 10 -35	<u>Operation</u>	
		Groundwater Quality	
		- LORS and all groundwater PWS within the Allt Saigh, Primrose Bay, Grottaig Burn and Divach Burn areas. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Groundwater Quantity	
		- LORS and all groundwater PWS within the Allt Saigh, Primrose Bay, Grottaig Burn and Divach Burn areas. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Impacts to groundwater level from the changes in Loch Ness Water Level.	Not Significant
		- LORS (specifically with regards GWDTE Urquhart Bay Woods). Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	
		Surface water quality and impacts to surface water	
		- Loch Ness - Changes in water level, stratification from the operation of the Development and Headpond discharges. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		- Loch Ness - Impacts on quality due to concrete residue and algal blooms on Loch Ness and SW8 (Headpond). Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		- Impacts on all other receptors and all watercourses assessed in Table 10-31 (Chapter 10 Water Environment (Volume 2: Main Report)) . Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		- SW3 (high), SW5, SW5-D and SW5-E (medium)– Impacts to surface water from Compensation Flow Downstream of the Main Dam. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		- SW9 - Impact to surface water quality from operation of the Spillway. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Hydromorphology operation of the Headpond	
		- SW5, SW5-D and SW5-E – Medium – loss of channel and loss of feature. Effect identified as Moderate Adverse .	Significant
		- SW5, SW5-D and SW5-E – Medium - Change in flow regime. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		- Loch Ness - Hydromorphology changes from the operation the LCW. Effect identified as Minor Adverse .	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
Flood Risk & Water Resources	Table 11-8	<u>Pre-Construction and Construction</u> N/A	N/A
		<u>Operational Phase</u> Offsite effects on properties from the discharge to Loch Ness under normal operation, the risk of flooding from breach of the Headpond and the risk of flooding from scour operation, with mitigation, are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Effects on the following receptors from the reduction in water levels in Loch Ness during normal and low flows, with mitigation, are likely to be Minor Adverse . - Loch Ness, River Ness and Caledonian Canal Water Level - Fish passage over Ness Weir and down River Ness	Not Significant
Cultural Heritage	Table 12-6	<u>Pre-Construction</u> Potential physical impacts during Pre-Construction on previously unrecorded assets are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
	Table 12-7	<u>Construction</u> Potential physical impacts during Construction on previously unrecorded assets are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Accidental damage during Construction on the Former Ruskich Inn in Creag nan Euan Wood (MHG63056) is unlikely to experience any change in effect.	Not Significant
	Table 12-8	<u>Operation</u> Potential impacts on the setting of Dun Scriben Fort (SM6220) are unlikely to change as a result of the Proposed Development.	Not Significant
		Potential physical impacts resulting from water level changes in Loch Ness on Urquhart Castle (SM90309) is unlikely to experience any change in effect.	Not Significant
		Potential physical impacts resulting from water level changes in Loch Ness on Cherry Island Crannog (SM9762) is likely to result in a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
Access, Traffic & Transport	Table 13-31	<u>Pre-Construction</u> No residual effects have been identified on receptors during the Pre-Construction phase of the development as all effects will be temporary and therefore result in a Negligible effect on Study Area roads.	Not Significant
	Table 13-31	<u>Construction</u> Road vehicle driver and passenger delay CTMP mitigation will manage HGV construction traffic activity in the vicinity of sensitive receptors such as the A82 / A831 junction at Drumnadrochit during peak hours. The post mitigation effects on Road Vehicle Driver and Passenger Delay during the Construction phase of the development will be temporary and therefore result in a Minor Adverse on the A831 Milton.	Not Significant
Noise & Vibration	Table 14-22	<u>Pre-Construction</u> All NSRs (except NSR5 during the construction of the Access Track off A831 while works are in the vicinity of the property). Construction Surface Plant Noise is likely to have Negligible to Minor Adverse effects while Vibration effects (except piling) and construction blasting are likely to have Negligible Effects.	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
	Table 14-23	NSR5 Construction Surface Plant Noise from the access road and footpaths off the A831. Effects are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		All NSRs near Public Highways Effects from vehicles using the public highways are likely to be Negligible to Minor .	Not Significant
		Construction All NSRs Construction Surface Plant Noise is likely to have Negligible to Minor Adverse effects while vibration effects (except piling) and construction blasting are likely to have Negligible Effects.	Not Significant
		All NSRs near Public Highways Effects from vehicles using the public highways are likely to be Negligible to Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Operation All NSRs No residual effects relating to airborne and ground borne noise and vibration have been identified.	N/A
Geology & Ground Conditions	Table 15-7	Pre-Construction Excavation for Proposed Development Site above ground infrastructure, resulting in loss of peatland is likely to result in a Minor Adverse residual effect.	Not Significant
	Table 15-8	Construction Excavation for Proposed Development Site above ground infrastructure, resulting in loss of peatland is likely to result in a Minor Adverse residual effect.	Not Significant
		Operation No residual operational effects on peat have been identified.	Not Significant
Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation	Table 16-19	Pre-Construction Impacts on job creation within The Highland Council Area will likely have a Minor Beneficial impact on The Highland Council Area.	Not Significant
		Impact on GVA generation with The Highland Council area will likely have a Moderate Beneficial impact on The Highland Council Area.	Significant Beneficial
		Impacts of influx of construction workers and impacts on housing and services, including primary health care and community facilities and disruption on the local community from these activities will likely have a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
		Impact of construction activities and transport impacts on the community's way of life or daily operations will likely have Minor Adverse impacts on the local community.	Not Significant
		Impacts on nearby recreational receptor Affric Kintail Way will be Minor Adverse and impacts on all other recreational routes will be Negligible Adverse .	Not Significant
		The impacts on tourism such as visitor accommodation and attractions, including the enjoyment of guests will likely have a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
	Table 16-20	Construction Both job creation and local expenditure by the developer and contractors within the Study Area throughout construction period	Significant Beneficial

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
		will likely have a Moderate Beneficial effect on the local economy.	
		Impacts of influx of construction workers and impacts on housing and services, including primary health care and community facilities and disruption on the local community from construction activities will likely have a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
		The impact of construction activities and construction traffic on the community's ability to access services and areas within the community will likely have Minor Adverse impacts on the local community.	Not Significant
		Construction impacts on the enjoyment of route users of the Affric Kintail Way route will likely have a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
		Impacts on visitor attractions, and the enjoyment of visitors will likely have a Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		The impacts on visitor accommodation, including the enjoyment of guests will likely have a Negligible to Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
		Impact on the enjoyment of Loch Ness as a tourism asset will likely have a Minor Adverse effect.	Not Significant
		<u>Operation</u>	
	Table 16-21	Job creation within the Study Area throughout construction period will likely have a Moderate Beneficial effect on the local economy.	Significant Beneficial
		GVA generation within the area will likely have a Minor Beneficial impact on The Highland Council Area.	Not Significant
		The impact of operation workers supporting services and vitality of the area on the local community will likely have Moderate Beneficial .	Significant Beneficial
		Recreational opportunities from new access tracks around the Proposed Development will have a Minor Beneficial effect.	Not Significant
Climate	Table 17-20	<u>Pre-Construction</u>	
		Impacts on global atmosphere during construction of the Proposed Development are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		Impact of projected future climate change on the Proposed Development is likely to have Negligible to Low effects with mitigation.	Not Significant
		The combined impact of future climate change conditions and the Proposed Development identified across all technical EIAR chapters (Volume 2: Main Report) is likely to have Negligible to Low effects.	Not Significant
	Table 17-21	<u>Construction</u>	
		Impacts on the global atmosphere resulting from greenhouse gas emissions during construction of the Proposed Development are likely to be Minor Adverse .	Not Significant
		The impact of projected future climate change on the Proposed Development is likely to have Negligible to Low effects.	Not Significant
		The combined impact of future climate conditions and the Proposed Development identified across all technical EIAR chapters (Volume 2: Main Report) is likely to result in Negligible to Low effects.	Not Significant

Discipline	EIA Ref	Residual Effects	Significance
	Table 17-22	Operation The impact of GHG emissions arising during the operation of the Proposed Development on climate conditions is likely to have Significant Beneficial effect to achieve emissions reductions in comparison to the alternative future baseline scenario, in line with Scotland's commitment of net zero by 2045. The impact of projected future climate change on the Proposed Development is likely to have Low to High Adverse effects. The combined impact of future climate conditions and the Proposed Development on various receptors as identified by each discipline in their assessment, is likely to result in Negligible to Low effect with mitigation measures detailed within the technical chapters (Volume 2: Main Report) that identified ICCIs.	Significant Beneficial Not Significant - Significant Negligible to Low - Not Significant
Forestry	Table 18-8	Pre-Construction / Construction Effects on Woodland removal of 2.19ha of Semi Natural Woodland have been identified as Moderate but reducing to a Minor Adverse effect, subject to mitigation with the inclusion of compensatory planting to exceed the woodland removal area. Direct effects on Ancient Woodland removal (0.78ha) would have a Moderate Adverse effect even with mitigation. Operation No residual effects during operation on Forestry /Woodland removal have been identified.	Not Significant Significant N/A

