
A83 Rest and Be Thankful

LTS EIAR VOLUME 4, APPENDIX 8.2 - CULTURAL HERITAGE
METHODOLOGY

Transport Scotland

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A8-2. Cultural Heritage Methodology

A8-2.1. Introduction

- A8-2.1.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the guidance contained in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) [LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring](#) and [LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment](#). Guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic Environment Scotland, including [Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting](#) was also followed. This appendix details the methodology that has been used as part of this assessment.
- A8-2.1.2. As part of the DMRB Stage 3 scoping exercise designated assets including World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, entries on the Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Category A and B listed buildings and conservation areas were scoped out of the assessment in agreement with the A83 Environmental Steering Group (ESG).
- A8-2.1.3. Other factors to be scoped out include operational effects on known and previously unrecorded buried heritage assets on the basis that once the Proposed Scheme has been completed no further ground disturbance would occur. In addition, the area in which the Proposed Scheme crosses has not been managed or designed by human activity and therefore historic landscapes are not considered further.
- A8-2.1.4. The assessment has been undertaken in line with the Scoping Report and no comments on the study area or methodology were received in the scoping response.

A8-2.2. Data sources

- A8-2.2.1. In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the Proposed Long Term Solution Scheme (hereby known as the Proposed Scheme), a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the Proposed Scheme and a 250m radius study area around it were examined. This determined the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
- A8-2.2.2. The following sources of information has been used as part of this assessment:

- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) datasets, including listed buildings and Canmore, accessed November 2023
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Historic Environment Record (HER), data received 30 November 2023
- the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE), accessed November 2023
- maps from the National Library of Scotland (NLS), accessed January 2024
- a site walkover survey undertaken on 24 October 2023, to examine known assets, consider the potential for previously unrecorded assets, and to examine potential effects on setting and
- online sources including articles related to the motor sport use of Rest and Be Thankful, World War II use of the area, and use of the Old Military Road for filming.

A8-2.3. Significance Criteria

- A8-2.3.1. The assessment of effect significance outlined within the below sections is consistent with the terminology and criteria outlined within the DMRB standards LA 104 and LA 106.
- A8-2.3.2. The value of a heritage asset (its heritage significance) is guided by its designated status, but is derived also from its heritage interest, which may be artistic; archaeological; architectural; historic; traditional; aesthetic; scientific; social – for past, present or future generations as defined in the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland.
- A8-2.3.3. Each identified heritage asset was assigned a value in accordance with the criteria set out in Table A8-2.1. Using professional judgement heritage assets were assessed on an individual basis and regional variations and individual qualities considered where applicable.
- A8-2.3.4. The terminology used to describe the heritage value (sensitivity) of resources/receptors is as described in DMRB LA 104 and detailed below in Table A8-2.1.

Table A8-2.1: Heritage value (sensitivity)

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

A8-2.4. Magnitude of Impact

- A8-2.4.1. The next stage in the assessment was to identify the level and degree of impact to an asset arising from the development. Impacts may arise during construction or operation and can be temporary or permanent. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting.
- A8-2.4.2. The level and degree of impact (magnitude of impact) is assigned with reference to a four-point scale as set out in Table A8-2.2. In respect of cultural heritage, an assessment of the magnitude of impact was made in consideration of any scheme design mitigation (embedded mitigation). If no impact on value is identified, no impact rating was given and no resulting effect reported.
- A8-2.4.3. The terminology that will be used to describe the magnitude of impacts is as described in DMRB LA 104 and detailed below in Table A8-2.2.

Table A8-2.2: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of impact (change)	Typical description
Major Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
Major Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute of quality.
Moderate Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
Moderate Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
Minor Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
Negligible Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No Change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

A8-2.5. Significance of effect

A8-2.5.1. An assessment to classify the effect, having taken into consideration any embedded mitigation, is determined using the matrix at Table A8-2.3, which takes account of the value of the asset (Table A8-2.1) and the magnitude of impact (Table A8-2.2). Effects can be neutral, adverse or beneficial.

Table A8-2.3: Significance of Effect Matrix

Environmental value (sensitivity)	Magnitude of impact - No change	Magnitude of impact - Negligible	Magnitude of impact - Minor	Magnitude of impact - Moderate	Magnitude of impact - Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

A8-2.5.2. The terminology that will be used to describe the significance of effects is described in DMRB LA 104 as follows:

- Very Large – Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process
- Large – Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process
- Moderate – Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors
- Slight – Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process
- Neutral – No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

A8-2.5.3. Very large, large and moderate effects are considered to be significant. The nature of the effects may be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive).

A8-2.5.4. Where the significance of an effect is represented by two descriptors, for example large/very large within the matrix, professional judgement has been

used to determine which of the significance descriptors applies to the effect being assessed.

- A8-2.5.5. Significant effects comprise those effects that are within the moderate, large or very large categories, in accordance with LA 104.