

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Scoping assessment carried out here will

- Provisionally establish the potential for direct (physical) and indirect (setting) impacts to designated and non-designated historic assets;
- Provisionally identify the significance of identified impacts; and
- Confirm the likelihood for significant impacts in terms of EIA.

2 BASELINE CONDITIONS

2.1 As part of this scoping exercise information on designated heritage assets (excluding Conservation Areas) has been obtained within a search area of 5km from GIS databases sourced from Historic Environment Scotland (2020). From this it has been established that there are no designated historic assets within the boundary of the Site. Within the wider search area there are a number of designated historic assets which fall within a theoretical ZTV of the proposed scheme. These include three Scheduled Monuments, one Category A Listed Building, 14 Category B Buildings, one designated designed landscape and three Conservation Areas.

2.2 In respect of non-designated heritage assets, the West of Scotland Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Record has been consulted for entries within 5km of site boundary. Besides identifying historic assets that may be directly affected by the proposed development this search boundary is expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Due to Covid-19 restrictions WOSAS were unable to provide HER data. Data obtained in 2015 for the consented scheme will therefore be utilised in respect to this dataset.

2.3 The results of the HER consultation referenced the following asset within the boundary of the site:

- the former presence of a coal mine (HER reference 7301).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 The effect of the proposals on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource will be assessed within a Heritage Statement which will assess the potential impact to buried archaeological remains and the potential impact to assets as a consequence

of change within their setting. The Heritage Statement would be submitted as a standalone document to support the planning application.

3.1.2 The assessment of the consented scheme referenced the Design Manual for Bridges and Roads (DMRB) methodology only for the assessment of impacts to the archaeology and cultural heritage resource. The assessment of the revised proposals will reference figures 1 and 2 Included within Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Version 5) (Historic Environment Scotland 2018)¹. These will be employed to aid the professional assessment of the extent and nature of potential impacts to the cultural significance of heritage assets (hereafter referred to as the Handbook).

3.1.3 With reference to the Handbook, the importance of an asset is graded as set out below.

Sensitivity	Guideline Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, e.g. World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Category A listed buildings, Inventory gardens and designed landscapes, Inventory battlefields, historic marine protected areas, some conservation areas and non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation in the opinion of the assessor. Category B or C-listed buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, e.g. Category B listed buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor. Category C-listed buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Low	Assets valued at a local level, e.g. Category C listed buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor.

Figure 2, Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Environment Impact Assessment Handbook (Version 5) (April 2018)

3.1.4 With reference to the Handbook, the criteria against which the scale of magnitude of change to the Historic Environment is set out below.

Magnitude	Guideline Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
Substantial	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near	Preservation of the asset in situ where it would be completely or

¹ Historic Environment Scotland (2018) *Environment Impact Assessment Handbook (Version 5)*

Magnitude	Guideline Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
	complete loss of its cultural significance, such that it may no longer be considered a heritage asset.	almost completely lost in the do-nothing scenario.
Moderate	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is substantially altered.	Changes to key elements of the asset’s fabric or setting that result in its cultural significance being preserved, where they would otherwise be lost, or restored.
Slight	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is slightly altered.	Changes that result in elements of the asset’s fabric or setting that detract from its cultural significance being removed.
Negligible	Changes to fabric or setting that leave significance unchanged.	

Figure 1, Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Environment Impact Assessment Handbook (Version 5) (April 2018)

3.1.5 With reference to the Handbook, an example matrix for cross referencing the importance of an asset against the magnitude of impact to provide the significance of effect is set out below. The Handbook references this as a suitable matrix for determining the significance of effect with regards to impacts affecting the heritage resource. However, with reference to widely accepted guidance on assessing impacts to the cultural heritage resource² this has been amended by Wardell Armstrong as indicated below. This allows a wider range of effects to be identified, allowing for the weighting of effects with due regard to the importance of the asset but also allowing refinement of the level of effect identified through the application of professional expertise and experience. The rationale behind the identification of the significance of effect will be presented with the impact narrative within the assessment of impacts section.

Sensitivity of environmental receptor	Magnitude of Change			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible/None
High	Major	Moderate*/Major	Moderate/Minor*	Negligible/None
Medium	Moderate*/Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible/None
Low	Moderate/Major*	Minor	Minor	Negligible/None

Figure 6, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Environment Impact Assessment Handbook (Version 5) (April 2018) *amended

² Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2019) Volume 11 Section 1 Part 4 – applicable to schemes in England, Scotland and Wales and used industry wide as a basis for assessing impacts within all sectors

3.2 The assessment of the revised proposals will also reference Historic Environment Scotland guidance on *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016)*. This will be utilised to assess the degree to which setting contributes to the cultural significance of heritage assets. This document sets out a simple three stage approach that includes 1. identification of affected assets; 2. Define and analyse setting; and 3. Evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes including mitigation of negative impacts.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 The impacts below detail those which can be anticipated at the scoping stage, based on the potential impacts of the archaeological and heritage assessment of the consented scheme and in recognition of the proposed scheme.

Construction Phase

4.2 The previous assessment for the consented scheme established a potential impact to possible buried remains of a farmstead recorded on an eighteenth-century map and a generalised potential impact to otherwise as yet other unknown buried remains. No additional impacts or significant impacts are anticipated at the construction phase in respect to the proposals.

Anticipated Construction Impacts			
Nature of Impact	Receptor (importance)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance Impact
Ground disturbance	Below ground remains of a post medieval farm steading (Tarlegan) shown on an eighteenth-century map	Major	Minor adverse
Ground disturbance	Other unknown buried remains	Major	Minor adverse

4.3 A review of baseline data in respect to the proposed scheme would seek to confirm these impacts.

Operational Phase

4.4 The previous assessment for the consented scheme established a potential for change within the setting of a number of assets which could affect an understanding

of their cultural significance. However, the change anticipated was not assessed as having the potential to cause impacts of greater than minor adverse significance.

Anticipated Operational Impacts			
Nature of Impact	Receptor (Importance)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance Impact
Setting impacts	Dumfries Garden and Designed Landscape	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Trabboch Castle Scheduled Monument	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Ochiltree Conservation Area	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Findlayston Category C Listed Building	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Trabboch farmhouse (non-designated)	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Clydenoch farmstead (non-designated)	Slight	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Auchinleck farmstead (non-designated)	Negligible to Slight	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Slatehouse farmhouse (non-designated)	Negligible	Minor adverse
Setting impacts	Auchinleck designed (non-designated) landscape	Negligible to Slight	Minor adverse

4.1 A review of baseline data in respect to the proposed scheme would seek to confirm these impacts and assess the potential for additional impacts with due regard to Historic Environment Scotland guidance on *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016)*. Whilst the utilisation of the revised methodology may identify additional impacts, significance impacts are not anticipated.

5 MITIGATION

5.1.1 The assessment of the consented scheme recommended that archaeological mitigation could be limited to a watching brief which may be required during site remediation ahead of construction. However, it was stated that the necessity and scope of mitigation measures in respect to buried archaeological remains would need to be established with the Development Control Archaeologist. The decision notice for the consented scheme did not reference an archaeological condition,

hence it is anticipated that the proposed scheme would not require archaeological mitigation.

- 5.1.2 Mitigation in respect to reducing adverse impacts to designated and non-designated historic assets as a consequence of changes within their settings was not set out for the consented scheme. It is anticipated that the proposed scheme would similarly not offer any mitigation in respect to reducing operational impacts which are anticipated (re-assessment pending) to be no greater than minor adverse.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 It is anticipated that the assessment of potential impacts to the archaeological and heritage resource would not identify the potential for significant impacts in terms of EIA. The submission of a standalone Heritage Statement prepared in accordance with Historic Environment Scotland guidance would therefore be sufficient, there being no requirement for inclusion of an Archaeology and Built Heritage chapter within an Environmental Statement. Archaeology and Heritage can be scoped out of EIA on this basis.