



**TRANSPORT  
SCOTLAND**  
CÒMHDHAIL ALBA

# **Environmental Impact Assessment Record of Determination**

## **A7 Hawick - Site 4 Commercial Road**

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## Project Details

### Description

BEAR Scotland has been commissioned by Transport Scotland to carry out pedestrian crossing upgrade works on the A7 carriageway. The works will consist of upgrading an existing Puffin crossing to a Toucan crossing with new dropped kerbs, tactile pavers and crossing apparatus to be installed on the northbound (NB) and southbound (SB) footways. Carriageway resurfacing will also be undertaken as part of the upgrade works, extending for approximately 50m on both the NB and SB approaches to the crossing (<0.1 ha).

The resurfacing procedure is as follows:

- set up traffic management (TM) and mark out site;
- milling of existing bituminous material by road planer;
- jackhammer and compressor for breaking up surfaces not accessible by planer (e.g., around gullies);
- loader/excavator used to collect and move excess material;
- sweeper to collect loose material and provide clean laying surface;
- milled out/excavated materials all taken off site;
- tack/bond coat laid;
- binder material laid and compressed by paver (where required);
- material compacted using a heavy roller;
- new bituminous surface course material laid by paver;
- material compacted using a heavy roller;
- mechanical sweeper to collect loose material;
- HGV for removal and replacement of material;
- road markings and studs applied where necessary (in accordance with [Chapter 5](#));
- remove TM and open road.

The works are currently programmed to be completed within the 2023/2024 financial year (September 2023 – March 2024), however works may be delayed until the beginning of the 2024/2025 financial year (April - August 2024). Works are expected to be completed over approx. 12 days. Pedestrian crossing works will likely be undertaken during daytime off-peak working hours, with any required resurfacing being undertaken during nighttime working hours. Traffic management (TM) is currently anticipated to comprise of single lane closure with temporary traffic lights.

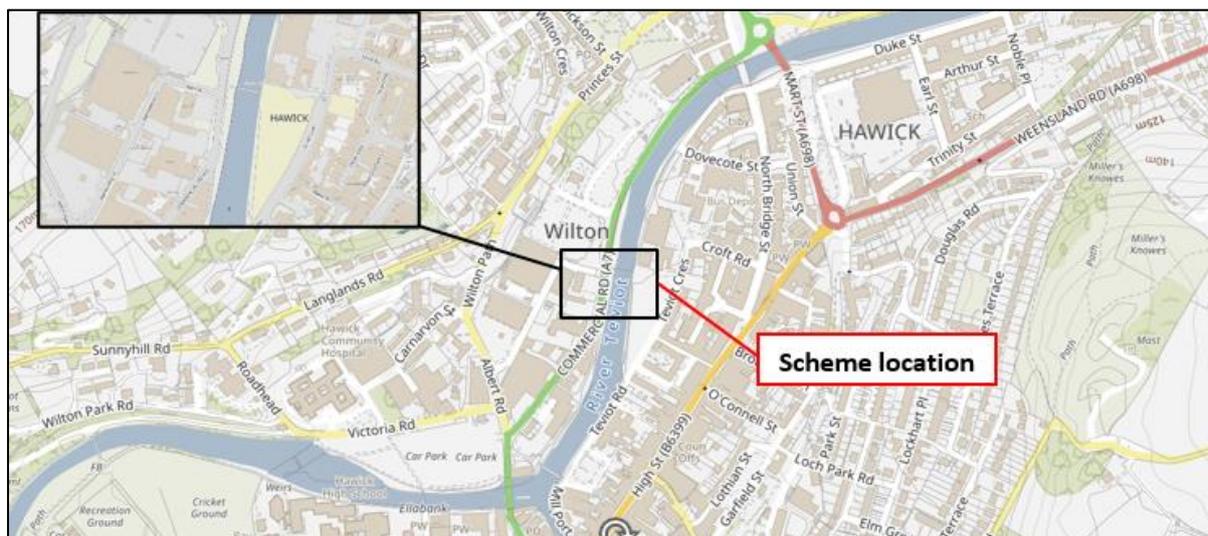
Pedestrian footpaths lie adjacent and parallel to both sides of the trunk road throughout the scheme extents and are connected by the current puffin crossing.

The scheme is integrated with the Active Travel Network in Hawick, which is currently under construction. The upgrade will allow for cyclists to navigate this part

of the network without the requirement to dismount. Additionally, the upgrade will allow for improved safety and user comfort, as the crossing area is to be widened to accommodate cyclists and pedestrians.

## Location

The scheme lies within the town of Hawick, with urban development surrounding the scheme (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Extent of works.** Source: Asset Management Performance System (AMPS). © Europa Technologies Ltd. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018.

## Description of local environment

### Air quality

The scheme lies within the boundary of Scottish Borders Council, which has no [Air Quality Management Areas](#) (AQMAs) within its administrative boundary. The nearest AQMA, 'High Street Musselburgh', lies within the East Lothian Council administrative boundary approx. 60km north of the scheme and has been declared for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

There are no sites registered on the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory ([SPRI](#)) for air pollutant releases which lie within 10km of the scheme.

Baseline air quality is mainly influenced by vehicles travelling along the A7. Secondary sources are likely derived from vehicles travelling along the local road network, and day-to-day urban activities.

## Cultural heritage

The [PastMap](#) and [Historic Environment Scotland](#) (HES) online mapping tools record that twenty-eight listed buildings lie within 300 m of the scheme. There is no connectivity between the scheme and the listed buildings (e.g., the nearest listed building (Category C) lies 20m west of the scheme and pertains to a 3-storey warehouse). The 'Hawick' Conservation Area (CA), which includes all the High Street and the historic core to the south, lies immediately east of the A7 within the scheme extents (i.e. the River Teviot forms the CA's western most boundary).

Of lesser cultural heritage value, one hundred and ninety-nine undesignated cultural heritage assets (UCHAs) lie within 300m of the scheme. There is no connectivity between the scheme and the UCHAs e.g., the nearest lies approx. 20m west of the scheme.

## Landscape and visual effects

The scheme is not situated within a [National Park](#) (NP) or [National Scenic Area](#) (NSA).

The scheme lies within the 'Pastoral Upland Fringe Valley' Landscape Character Type (no. 117) ([Scottish Landscape Character Types](#)). The key characteristics of this LCT are:

- Medium scale pastoral valley with flat floor enclosed by upland fringe pastures, often with rough grassland and moorland covered hills above.
- Smooth large scale landform modified in places by bluffs and moraine on valley floor, scree slopes or rock outcrops on valley sides.
- Narrow often wooded tributary side valleys.
- Broadleaf woodlands and scrub on bluff slopes and scattered trees along riverbanks, occasional coniferous plantations and shelterbelts on valley sides.
- Valley floor pastures enclosed by drystone dykes with occasional hedgerows, interspersed with occasional patches of scrub, coarse grass and rushes.
- Scattered villages, farmsteads and mansion houses with policy woodlands.

Land use within 300m of the scheme is categorised into the following:

- industrial or commercial area,
- urban area.

The [national scale land capability for agriculture](#) classifies land surrounding the scheme as being:

- 'Class 5.1' – land capable of use as improved grassland. Few problems with pasture establishment and maintenance and potential high yields.

Woodland in the study area is comprised of approx. 1.6 ha of broadleaved woodland, which lies 2.5km northwest of the scheme extents. There are no areas of woodland registered on the [Native Woodland Survey of Scotland](#), or on the [Ancient Woodland Inventory Scotland](#) or any trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) with connectivity to the scheme extents.

## Biodiversity

The [NatureScot Sitelink](#) online mapping tools identifies that the scheme is not situated within, a 'sensitive area' designated for biodiversity features e.g., Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), etc.

The River Teviot, a classified surface waterbody (ID: 5220) which forms part of the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (EU Site Code: UK0012691), lies approx. 15m east of the scheme extents.

The River Tweed Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (EU Site Code: 135386) lies approx. 15m east of the scheme extents.

The scheme is not situated within a Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS) or Local Nature Reserve (LNR) designated for biodiversity features.

A search of the NBN online mapping tool records Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), both invasive non-native species (INNS), within 2km of the scheme extents. The nearest INNS was recorded 0.5km southwest; however, both species are recorded as being treated and controlled in 2022.

A search of the Asset Management Performance System (AMPS) records no INNS, injurious weeds (as listed under the Weeds Act 1959) or invasive native perennials (as listed in the Trunk Road Inventory Manual) within the scheme extents (within last 10-years).

## Geology and soils

The A7 within the scheme extents is not located within a [Geological Conservation Review Site](#) (GCRS), and there are no [Local Geodiversity Sites](#) (LGS) with connectivity to the scheme extents.

The [National Soil Map of Scotland](#) online mapping tool records that the Generalised Soil Type and Major Soil Group within the study area is Alluvial soils.

The [British Geological Survey](#) online mapping tool records that the superficial geology underlying the scheme extents is comprised of:

- Alluvium (silt, sand and gravel).

The bedrock geology underlying the scheme extents is comprised of:

- Hawick Group (wacke).

There is no evidence of historical industrial processes or the storage of hazardous materials that could have given rise to significant land contamination.

Factor has no constraints (as identified in Environmental Baseline) that are likely to be impacted by the proposed works, and has therefore been scoped out of further environmental assessment.

## Material assets and waste

The proposed works are required to upgrade the current puffin crossing, undertake some resurfacing and reinstate road markings. Materials used will consist of:

- kerb units,
- concrete (for kerb haunching),
- tactile paving,
- toucan crossing apparatus (poles, signals, ducting)
- asphaltic material,
- binder course material,
- road-marking paint,
- bituminous emulsion bond coat,
- milled-in/surface-mounted road studs.

The scheme is executed by the operating company as site operations e.g. 'As-of-Right' scheme of value less than £350,000. As a result, a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is not required.

The 0.1km scheme involves removal of the surface course and localised areas of base and binder course. In total, approx. 40 tonnes of bituminous material (European Waste Catalogue Code: 17 03 02) will be removed from site, none of which is classified as hazardous material containing coal tar.

## Noise and vibration

Works are not located within a [Candidate Noise Management Area](#) (CNMA) or [Candidate Quiet Areas](#) (CQA).

There is no noise modelled data available for the study area ([Scotland's Noise Scotland's Environment](#)). However, given the low AADT flow it is considered likely

that baseline noise levels are low, with levels mainly influenced by vehicles travelling along the trunk road. Secondary sources are likely derived from vehicles travelling along the local road network, and day-to-day urban activities.

## Population and human health

The scheme lies within Hawick and as such, numerous properties (including a health centre) lie within 300m of the scheme. Properties nearest to the trunk road (e.g., within 50m) have no screening from the scheme extents. The remaining properties are screened from the trunk road by intervening properties and/or topography. Hawick Health Centre Teviot Medical Practice lies approx. 150m southeast of the scheme extents and is screened from the trunk road by a floodwall (approx. 1.5m high) and topography.

A pedestrian footpath lies adjacent and parallel to both sides of the trunk road throughout the scheme extents and is connected by the current puffin crossing. Street lighting is present across the scheme extents.

The A7, within the scheme extents, is a single carriageway with a speed limit of 20 mph applying throughout. The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) flow is low (2,821 motor vehicles (ID: 88004, 2022 data)) ([Road traffic statistics](#)) and is comprised of:

- 23 two wheeled motor vehicles,
- 1,719 cars and taxis,
- 26 bus and coaches,
- 758 Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs), and
- 295 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs).

There are no congestion issues noted on the A7 within the scheme extents during the proposed working hours.

## Road drainage and the water environment

The [Scottish Environment Protection Agency](#) (SEPA) River Basin Management Plan online mapping tool records no classified or unclassified surface waterbodies spanned by, culverted beneath or which share direct connectivity with the scheme extents.

The River Teviot, a classified surface waterbody (ID: 5220), lies adjacent and parallel with the trunk road, approx. 15m east of the scheme extents. The River Teviot is a waterbody in the River Tweed catchment of the Solway Tweed river basin district and has a main stem approx. 40.4km in length. The River Teviot has been assigned a Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) overall status of 'Good ecological

potential', an overall ecological status of 'Poor', and a status of 'Good' for fish barrier. The trunk road is flanked by a 1.5m high stone flood wall at this location.

The works lie on the 'Teviotdale Sand and Gravel' and 'Peebles, Hawick and Galashiels' [groundwaters](#) (which is groundwater not assigned to the Scotland River Basin District and therefore not a [Drinking Water Protected Area](#)), both of which have been classified as 'Good'.

The works do not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable [Nitrate Vulnerable Zone](#).

The SEPA indicative surface water online [flood mapping](#) tool records that the trunk road, within the scheme extents, is not at risk of surface water flooding.

Road drainage is provided by roadside gullies.

## Climate

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out the target and vision set by the Scottish Government for tackling and responding to climate change ([The Climate Change \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#)). The Act includes a target of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 80% before 2050 (from the baseline year 1990). The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 amended the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to bring the target of reaching net-zero emissions in Scotland forward to 2045 ([Climate Change \(Emissions Reduction Targets\) \(Scotland\) Act 2019](#)).

The Scottish Government has since published its indicative Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to set out how it will reach net-zero emissions by 2045, working to reduce emissions of all major greenhouse gases by at least 75% by 2030 ([Scotland's contribution to the Paris Agreement: indicative Nationally Determined Contribution - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)). By 2040, the Scottish Government is committed to reducing emissions by 90%, with the aim of reaching net-zero by 2045 at the latest.

Transport Scotland is committed to reducing carbon across Scotland's transport network and this commitment is being enacted through the Mission Zero for Transport ([Mission Zero for transport | Transport Scotland](#)). Transport is the largest contributor to harmful climate emissions in Scotland. In response to the climate emergency, Transport Scotland are committed to reducing their emissions by 75% by 2030 and to a legally binding target of net-zero by 2045.

## Policies and plans

This Record of Determination has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant regulations, guidance, policies and plans, notably including the Environment and

Sustainability Discipline of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges ([Design Manual for Roads and Bridges \(DMRB\)](#)) and Transport Scotland's Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance ([Guidance - Environmental Impact Assessments for road projects \(transport.gov.scot\)](#)).

## Description of main environmental impacts and proposed mitigation

### Air quality

During the construction phase, activities undertaken on site could potentially have some minor localised and short-term air quality impacts in proximity to the works. The construction phase will, for example, require a range of ancillary plant, vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) which will contribute to local dust and air pollutants. The main sources are likely to be dust generated by cold milling in preparation of carriageway resurfacing, as well as exhaust emissions from ancillary plant and vehicles. As a result, there is potential for dust, particular matter, and exhaust emissions (DPMEE) to be emitted to the atmosphere.

However, considering the nature, duration, size, and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of mitigation detailed below, the proposed works impacts on local air quality levels during the construction period are assessed to be temporary negligible adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, no residual air quality impacts are anticipated.

Air quality mitigation measures:

- Careful consideration will be given to the siting and orientation of ancillary plant, vehicles, and NRMM, so that it is located, as far as is possible, away from receptors (if possible, > 20 m from surrounding properties). Activities which have the potential to produce DPMEE (e.g., cutting and grinding of materials) will also, if possible, be undertaken away from any surrounding properties.
- A water-assisted dust sweeper will sweep the carriageway after dust-generating activities, and waste will be contained and removed from site as soon as is practicable.
- Materials that have a potential to produce dust will be removed from site as soon as possible, and vehicles that remove cold-milled material from site will have sheeted covers.
- Ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM will have been regularly maintained, paying attention to the integrity of exhaust systems.
- Ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM will be switched off when stationary to prevent exhaust emissions (e.g., there will be no idling vehicles).

- Where practicable, if powered generators are required, the use of mains electricity or battery powered ancillary plant will be considered in place of diesel or petrol alternatives.
- Cutting, grinding, and sawing equipment (if required) will be fitted or used in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques e.g., local exhaust ventilation system that fits directly onto tools.
- Regular monitoring (e.g., by engineer or Clerk of Works) will take place when DPMEE generating activities are occurring. In the unlikely event that unacceptable DPMEE are emanating from the site, the operation will, where practicable, be modified and re-checked to verify that the corrective action has been effective. Actions to be considered include: (a) minimizing cutting and grinding on-site, (b) reducing the operating hours, (c) changing the method of working, etc.

## Cultural heritage

Construction of the A7 road corridor is likely to have removed any archaeological remains that may have been present within the trunk road boundary. The potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains in the study area has therefore been assessed to be low. Moreover, the works do not entail any earthworks or vegetation clearance, and people, ancillary plant, vehicles, NRMM and materials are restricted to areas of made/engineered ground within the A7 boundary. As such, there is negligible risk of disturbing or damaging previously undiscovered or unrecorded items of cultural interest.

People, ancillary plant, vehicles, NRMM and materials are restricted to areas of made ground within the boundary of the A7 and are limited to upgrading the current puffin crossing, therefore there is no connectivity between the scheme and the listed buildings or CA. Moreover, the works do not include any alterations that would affect the historic and architectural character of these features. As such, application for consent or any other permission is not required.

Given the nature of the scheme, and with implementation of mitigation detailed below, the proposed works impacts on cultural heritage during the construction period are assessed to be negligible in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, no residual impacts on cultural heritage are anticipated.

Cultural heritage mitigation measures:

- People, ancillary plant, vehicles, NRMM and materials will be restricted to areas of made/engineered ground (as much as is reasonably practicable). Where access outwith made/engineered ground is required for the safe and effective completion of the scheme, the area will be reduced as much as is reasonably practicable, and ideally will be accessed on foot.
- If a change to the construction programme onsite is required that necessitates earthworks or vegetation clearance, BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team will be contacted.

## **Landscape and visual effects**

There will be a short-term impact on the landscape character and visual amenity of the site as a result of the presence of construction plant, vehicles, and TM. However, people, ancillary plant, vehicles, NRMM and materials are restricted to areas of made/engineered ground on the A7, and construction works are programmed to be undertaken on a rolling programme. As such, the visual impact of the works will be somewhat reduced.

Considering the nature, duration, size, and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of mitigation detailed below, impacts on landscape are assessed as temporary negligible adverse in magnitude.

Landscape and visual effects mitigation measures:

- The site will be monitored regularly for signs of litter and other potential contaminants, and litter will be removed before and after works take place.
- The site will be left clean and tidy following construction.

## **Biodiversity**

The River Teviot (part of the River Tweed SAC) lies approx. 15m west of the scheme, however the designation for the SAC partially extends to cover some of the A7 within the scheme extents. A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been undertaken which concluded that there will be no Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on any of the qualifying features of the River Tweed SAC e.g., no works will be undertaken within any part of the SAC, the works area is separated from the River Teviot by a large floodwall (which will provide visual and acoustic screening, as well as preventing any potential pollutants entering the SAC), and there is no requirement for land take or site clearance from within the SAC. Works will also be completed over 12 days, noise and vibration are not considered to be defining features of the works, and the requirement for artificial lighting will be temporary and short-lived.

The scheme is not situated within, any other 'sensitive area' designated for biodiversity features (e.g., SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, etc), and there are no LNCs or LNRs designated for biodiversity features with connectivity to the scheme extents.

A temporary short-term increase in noise levels may cause disturbance to local wildlife. The works will, for example, require a range of ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM which will emit noise and create potential disturbance. The works will also require delivery of materials and the presence of personnel to facilitate the improvements to the crossing. However, the number of construction vehicles and construction operatives required onsite is low given the scale and scope of works. In addition, any species in the area are likely to be accustomed to noise and visual disturbance pertaining to vehicle movements on the A7, and the scheme is of short duration (12 days). The potential for significant species disturbance within the area of likely construction disturbance is therefore somewhat diminished.

All works are restricted to a 0.1km stretch of made-ground on the A7 carriageway surface, with only replacement of current puffin crossing and road resurfacing being undertaken. There are also no earthworks or vegetation clearance associated with the scheme, the scheme does not require permanent (or temporary) land-take, accommodation works, site clearance or locally gained resources, and there is no requirement to import topsoil. As such, the works will not involve any physical altering or removal of habitat or result in habitat fragmentation, and there is limited potential to spread or introduce INNS, invasive native perennials, or injurious flowering plant species.

Considering the nature, duration, size, and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of mitigation detailed below, the proposed work impacts on biodiversity throughout the construction period are therefore assessed to be temporary minor adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, no residual impacts are anticipated in relation to biodiversity.

Biodiversity mitigation measures:

- Site personnel will be made aware of the sensitivity and proximity of the River Tweed SAC and SSSI, and no access to the River Teviot or surrounding river embankments will be permitted.
- All site workers will have received adequate training relevant to their role prior to working on the site, including specific environmental inductions and 'toolbox talks' as required.
- Site personnel will remain vigilant for protected species and will not approach or touch any animals seen on site. Any sightings of protected

species will be reported to BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team. Should a protected species be encountered or move within 50m of the active works (including compounds), works will be temporarily halted until the animal(s) move at least 50m away from the construction site, or until BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team can provide advice.

- The Contractor will employ 'soft-start' techniques for all noisy activity to avoid sudden and unexpected disturbance during works. Each time the activity is started up after a period of inactivity, the noise levels must be gradually increased over a period of 30 minutes to permit animals (including birds) to move away from the disturbance.
- Where possible, artificial lighting used during night works will be sufficiently screened and aligned so as to ensure that there is no direct illumination of neighbouring habitat (e.g., locations adjacent to tree shelterbelt, woodland etc.) to ensure minimal impact on nocturnal species.
- All equipment stored onsite will be checked at the start of each workday to ensure mammal species are not present. Any storage containers/plant within the compound will also be secured overnight to prevent exploration by mammal species. Any areas where an animal could become trapped (e.g., storage containers) will also be covered at the end of each working day, to avoid mammals falling in and becoming trapped.
- People, ancillary plant, vehicles, NRMM and materials will be restricted to areas of made/engineered ground (as much as is reasonably practicable). If during works unforeseen access to the surrounding environment is required, works will cease in this area and BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team will be contacted to allow consideration of potential environmental effects.
- BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team will be contacted to allow consideration of potential environmental effects if:
  - unforeseen site clearance is required,
  - unplanned works must be undertaken outwith the carriageway boundary,
  - there is any deviation from the agreed plan, programme and/or method of working,
  - nesting birds are found onsite.
- BEAR Scotland's Control Room will be contacted if there is a pollution incident.

## Material assets and waste

Minimising impacts arising from construction materials are focussed upon making the most efficient use of materials onsite to reduce the need for imported primary materials and minimise the creation and disposal of waste through (i) reduction, (ii) re-use, and (iii) recycling. Potential impacts have been assessed for both the construction and operational phases of this scheme. It is anticipated that most material impacts are likely to arise during construction, though long-term residual impacts could occur post construction during the operational phase e.g., during the disposal of materials arising from routine maintenance operations.

However, the detailed design will reduce the requirements for primary materials e.g., the carriageway surfacing and subbase will be carefully considered to minimise the requirements for importing primary material. Materials will also be derived from recycled, secondary, or re-used origin as far as practicable within the design specifications to reduce natural resource depletion. Specifying TS2010 surface course also allows a wider array of aggregate sources to be considered when compared to typical stone mastic asphalt (SMA). As a result, the use of TS2010 should reduce the usage of imported aggregates and increase the use of a wider range of sustainable aggregate sources. The design life for the TS2010 surfacing is also estimated to be 20 years. The enhanced durability of TS2010 therefore reduces reoccurring routine maintenance and associated levels of traffic disruption to this section of road over the period.

Considering the nature, duration, size and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of the mitigation detailed below, the proposed works impacts on material assets and waste throughout the construction period are therefore assessed to be temporary negligible adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, no residual impacts are anticipated on materials or waste.

Material and waste mitigation measures:

- Good materials management methods (e.g., 'just-in-time' delivery) will be implemented wherever possible.
- The Contractor will comply with all 'Duty of Care' requirements, ensuring that any surplus materials or waste are stored, transported, treated, used, and disposed of safely without endangering human health or harming the environment. Material transfer notes and/or waste exemption certificates (if required) will also be completed and retained.
- The Contractor is responsible for the reuse / disposal of non-hazardous road planings, and this has been registered in accordance with a

Paragraph 13(a) waste exemption issued by SEPA as described in Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 2011 (exemption number: WML/XS/2007489), the rules of which will be complied with.

- Designated areas will be identified within which all materials and personnel, including construction compounds, will be contained to limit environmental disturbance during construction works. This will include a designated area (if required) for segregation and reuse of waste materials.
- The selection of areas for materials stockpiling will avoid sensitive locations such as road drainage. Stockpiled materials with leachate potential, for example, will be stored away from road drainage to prevent cross-contamination with other materials, wastes, or groundwater.
- Materials will be stored with the appropriate security to prevent loss, theft, or vandalism.
- All temporary road signs and traffic cones will be removed from site on completion of works.
- Wastewater from welfare facilities (if required) will be subject to effluent treatment followed by tanker removal.
- If hazardous substances are used onsite, each substance will be subject to assessment under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002. Hazardous substances will also be clearly labelled, and disposed of, in line with COSHH safety data sheets and the Special Waste Regulations 1996. Special waste will also not be mixed with general waste and/or other recyclables.

## **Noise and vibration**

Activities undertaken on site could potentially have some localised and short-term noise impacts in proximity to the works. The road works will, for example, require a range of ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM for cold milling in preparation for carriageway resurfacing. Noise will also be generated by using breakers (jackhammers), chipping hammers, use of rollers, etc. As a result, there is potential for noise and vibration effects.

However, the works are not located within a CNMA or CQA, and works will also be completed over 12 days, with the aim being to complete the noisiest works by 23:00. In addition, the proximity of road space suggests that residents have a degree of tolerance to noise and disturbance.

Considering the likely sources of noise and vibration, the distance from the point of generation to NSRs, the nature, duration, size and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of the mitigation detailed below, it is unlikely that noise and vibration associated with the works will lead to significant impacts, disruption and/or complaints. The proposed scheme is therefore anticipated to result in temporary minor adverse noise impacts.

Noise mitigation measures:

- The local authority environmental health will be notified of nighttime working by BEAR Scotland's design engineer.
- Wherever possible, careful consideration will be given to the siting and orientation of particularly noisy items of NRMM so that it is located away from (if possible, > 20m from) surrounding properties. Activities which have the potential to produce excessive noise e.g., cutting and grinding of materials will also, if possible, be undertaken away from surrounding properties.
- Where possible, the noisiest work operations (e.g., cold milling, using breakers (jackhammers), chipping hammers, use of rollers, etc.) will be completed before 23:00.
- If unacceptable noise is emanating from the site the operation will, where possible, be modified and re-checked to verify that the corrective action has been effective. Actions to be considered include (a) minimizing cutting and grinding on-site, (b) reducing the operating hours, (c) repositioning equipment, (d) changing the method of working etc. Corrective actions will be actioned through the non-conformance reporting procedure, which ensures a root-cause analysis is carried out on each incident. The non-conformance procedure also ensures that appropriate corrective and preventative action measures are agreed and implemented in a timely fashion with all parties, and are recorded and actioned through to closeout, and fully auditable and traceable.
- Ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM with directional noise characteristics will (where practical) be shut down in intervening periods between site operations.
- The use of paving breakers (jackhammers), chipping hammers, etc. will be avoided (except where there is an overriding justification), and if used will be fitted with mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturer.

- Drop heights from vehicles and NRMM will be kept to a minimum to minimise noise when unloading.
- All ancillary plant, vehicles and NRMM used onsite will have been regularly maintained, paying attention to the integrity of silencers and acoustic enclosures.
- All compressors will be 'sound-reduced' models fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers which will be kept closed when in use.
- HGV, site vehicles and NRMM will be switched to the minimum setting required by HSE and, where possible, will utilise 'broadband non-tonal' or 'directional sound reversing' alarms. Speed limits will also be reduced through the works.

## Population and human health

During construction, activities undertaken on site have the potential to have temporary adverse impacts on local residents, vehicle travellers, and NMUs. However, there is no requirement for a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). Moreover, TM will only be in place for 12 days (when traffic flows will be at a minimum), and no congestion issues are noted during the proposed construction hours.

The medical centre is screened from the scheme extents therefore there will not be an impact upon users of the centre.

Considering the nature, duration, size and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of the mitigation described below, impacts on population and human health are assessed as temporary minor adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, there will be a positive impact in relation to population and human health due to the improvement of usability and safety provided by the new crossing:

Population and human health mitigation measures:

- Where appropriate, a communication strategy (e.g., social media, consultation with local authority and other stakeholders, letter drop (for night-time works), etc.) will be initiated to keep local residents and/or businesses informed of the proposed working schedule, particularly the times and durations of noisy construction activities. The communication strategy will also provide a 24-hour contact number for the BEAR Scotland Control Room.

- NMUs will be accommodated within TM arrangements, where required to allow the safe passage of NMUs through the site.
- Given the proximity of urban development to the scheme extents, Toolbox Talk TTN-042 Being a Good Neighbour will be briefed prior to works commencing.
- Construction lighting will consider the need to avoid illuminating surrounding properties to avoid a nuisance at night, and non-essential lighting will be switched off at night.
- A Traffic Management Plan (TMP), which includes measures to avoid or reduce disruption to road traffic, will be produced in accordance with the Traffic Signs Manual (Department of Transport 2009). The TMP will ensure that there is no severance of community assets, access routes or residential development.

## Road drainage and the water environment

During crossing upgrade works, there is potential for temporary adverse impacts on the water environment. Potential changes in water quality e.g., from pollution events (either by accidental spillage of sediments, particulate matter, chemicals, fuels or by mobilisation of these in surface water caused by rain) during works have the potential to have a direct or indirect effect on surrounding waterbodies.

However, no 'in-water' works are required, and the works area is separated from the River Teviot by a flood wall, therefore there will be no change in the hydrological regime or water quality within the River Teviot. All land outwith the trunk road boundary is also considered out-of-bounds to all construction staff during the works and there is no requirement for land take, site clearance or resources from within a waterbody. There is also no requirement for the abstraction or transfers of water from, or discharges to a waterbody. The potential for a direct pollution incident within a waterbody is also unlikely e.g., experience gained from BEAR Scotland maintenance schemes elsewhere on the network has shown that where standard best working practice is adopted (e.g., adherence to SEPA GPPs or PPGs, etc.), water quality is protected.

Considering the nature, duration, size and scale of the scheme, and with implementation of the mitigation detailed below, the proposed works impacts on the road drainage and water environment are assessed as temporary negligible adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the works, no residual impacts are anticipated in relation to the road drainage and water environment.

Road drainage and water environment mitigation measures:

- No work has been identified that would require entering any surface waterbodies. If such a need were identified onsite, BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team will be contacted (before works commence) to allow consideration of potential environmental effects.
- The abstraction or transfers of water from, discharges to, or the washing of tools in surface waterbodies is not permitted.
- The Contractor will implement measures to minimise the risk of sediment or accidental spillages entering the road drainage system e.g., prior to works commencing any roadside gullies within 10m of work activities will be bunded (e.g., utilisation of drain covers or similar) to ensure full segregation of the works from the road drainage system. The Contractor will inspect bunds periodically to ensure that they have not been removed, damaged, or interfered with and they will be cleaned of silt and debris as necessary. If it is identified that bunds are not up to standard, the works will not commence until they have been reinstated to the condition, they were originally in.
- All site personnel will be made aware of site spillage response procedures and in the event of a spill, all works associated with the spill will stop, and the incident reported to the Site Supervisor. Small spills that did not leave the site boundary and are cleaned up without material environmental harm or residual environmental impact would most likely not be required to be notified to SEPA or other authorities. However, all such incidents will be recorded and reported to BEAR Scotland's Environmental Team. In the event of a 'serious incident', SEPA will be notified without delay. Such notification will include: (i) the time and duration of the incident, (ii) a description of the cause of the incident, (iii) any effect on the environment as a result of the incident, and (iv) any measures taken to minimise or mitigate the effect and prevent a recurrence.
- All waste, vehicles, ancillary plant, NRMM and fuels will be stored in the compound(s) or laydown area and will be secured and located, if space is available, at least 10m from drainage entry points, and the River Teviot, in order to comply with GPP 5 'works and maintenance in or near water'. Refuelling will only be undertaken at designated refuelling areas (e.g., on hardstanding, with spill kits available, and >10 m from drainage entry points, and the River Teviot, where practicable). Spill kits will also be available within all site vehicles and spill kits will be replenished onsite when required. Only designated trained and competent operatives will be

authorised to refuel plant. Generators, and other ancillary plant and NRMM, where there is a risk of leakage of oil or fuel, will have internal bunding or must have a secondary containment system placed beneath them that meets 110% capacity requirements. Containment systems will also be emptied regularly. All waste, vehicles, ancillary plant, NRMM and fuels will also be stored in a manner that ensures they are protected from damage by collision or extremes of weather.

- Regular visual pollution inspections of the designated laydown area and work site (particularly near road drainage entry points and the River Teviot) will be conducted (e.g., site walkover by engineer or Site Supervisor), especially during periods of heavy rain.
- All vehicles and NRMM onsite will have been regularly maintained, paying attention to the integrity of oil tanks, coolant systems, gaskets etc. A checklist must be present to make sure that the checks have been carried out.

## Climate

BEAR Scotland, working on behalf of Transport Scotland, undertake carbon monitoring of major projects and operational activities. Emissions from activities are recorded using Transport Scotland's Carbon Management System. BEAR Scotland also undertakes resource efficiency activities to manage and reduce emissions contributing to climate change. The works will also extend the maintenance intervals required for future works. In doing so, the service life of the trunk road is also extended.

During works there is potential for impacts as a result of the emission of greenhouse gases through the use of equipment, vehicles, and NRMM, material use and production, and transportation of material/waste. However, considering the nature, duration, size and scale of the scheme, and the mitigation detailed below, the risk of significant impacts to climate are considered to be negligible adverse in magnitude.

Upon completion of the proposed scheme no residual impacts are anticipated on the climate.

Climate mitigation measures:

- Local contractors and suppliers will be used as far as practicable to reduce fuel use and greenhouse gas emitted as part of the works.
- BEAR Scotland will adhere to its Carbon Management Policy.
- Where possible, waste will be removed to local waste management facilities.

## Vulnerability of the project to Major Accidents and Disasters

There will be no change to the likelihood of flooding on the A7 within the scheme extents upon completion of the works.

Works are restricted to areas of made ground on the A7 carriageway surface, with access to the scheme gained via the A7. TM will single lane closure with traffic lights. Pedestrians will be accommodated within TM arrangements. As such, the proposed works impacts on road traffic accidents is assessed to be of negligible magnitude.

A Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) will be produced by BEAR Scotland which sets out a framework to reduce the risk of adverse impacts from construction activities on sensitive environmental receptors. The Contractor will comply with all conditions of the SEMP during works and may be subject to audit throughout the contract.

Considering the above, the vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and disasters is considered to be low.

## Assessment of cumulative effects

The proposed works are not anticipated to result in significant environmental effects. Due to the nature of the proposed works, no cumulative effects are anticipated with any other developments in the vicinity. Any future BEAR Scotland schemes will be programmed to take into account already-programmed works and as such, any cumulative effect will be limited.

In addition, a search using [Scottish Borders Council 'Simple Search'](#) identified that there are five planning applications within 300 m of the scheme.

Reference	Proposal	Status
23/01475/FUL	Formation of two off-street parking spaces with new accessible entrance.	Registered
23/00885/FUL	Erection of annex accommodation.	Decided
23/01097/FUL	Change of use of riverbank scrubland to garden ground and commercial land (retrospective).	Decided
23/00945/FUL	Change of Use of existing Cafe (Class 3) to Hot Food Takeaway and Delivery (Pizza) with associated extraction, compressors and ventilation equipment.	Decided
23/01336/FUL	Extension to install external passenger lift.	Registered

However, considering the nature and scale of the planning applications, and the nature and scale of the minor maintenance works being undertaken by BEAR Scotland, no in-combination effects are anticipated.

## Assessments of the environmental effects

A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been undertaken which concluded that there will be no Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on any of the qualifying features of the River Tweed SAC e.g., no works will be undertaken within any part of the SAC, the works area is separated from the River Teviot by a large floodwall (which will provide visual and acoustic screening, as well as preventing any potential pollutants entering the SAC), and there is no requirement for land take or site clearance from within the SAC. Works will also be completed over 12 days, noise and vibration are not considered to be defining features of the works, and the requirement for artificial lighting will be temporary and short-lived.

As detailed in the Description of Main Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation section, there are no significant effects anticipated on any environmental receptors as a result of the proposed works.

## Statement of case in support of a Determination that a statutory EIA is not required.

This is a relevant project in terms of section 55A(16) of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 as it is a project for the improvement of a road and the completed works (together with any area occupied by apparatus, equipment, machinery, materials, plant, spoil heaps, or other such facilities or stores required during the period of construction) do not exceed 1 hectare in area, but are situated in whole or in part in the River Tweed SAC which is a sensitive area within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999.

The project has been subject to screening using the Annex III criteria to determine whether a formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required under the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 (as amended by The Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017). Screening using Annex III criteria, reference to consultations undertaken and review of available information has not identified the need for a statutory EIA.

The project will not have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as:

Characteristics of the scheme:

- Works are restricted to upgrading current pedestrian crossing and road resurfacing, with all works restricted to made ground on the A7 carriageway surface.
- Works are programmed to only take 12 days to complete, with the aim being to complete the noisiest works by 23:00.
- No works are required within a waterbody.
- Works are not expected to result in significant disturbance to protected species that may be present in the wider area.
- No in-combination effects have been identified.
- The risk of major accidents or disasters is considered to be low.
- By upgrading the crossing this will allow for pedestrians and cyclists to cross simultaneously, without the requirement for cyclist to dismount, which will result in safer conditions for road users.

#### Location of the scheme:

- A HRA has concluded that there will be no LSE on any of the qualifying features of the River Tweed SAC.
- Works will not impact upon the River Tweed SSSI.
- The scheme is not located within any areas designated for landscape interests.
- Land use will not change as a result of the works.
- The works do not require any private land acquisition.
- The scheme does not lie within any sites designated for geology or soils.

#### Characteristics of potential impacts of the scheme:

- Any potential impacts of the works are expected to be temporary, short-term, not significant, and limited to the construction phase.
- With good practice pollution prevention measures implemented onsite, there is a negligible risk of a pollution event e.g., compliance with the SEMP.
- As the works are restricted to upgrading current pedestrian crossing and road resurfacing, there is no change to the vulnerability of the road to the risk or severity of major accidents/disasters that would impact on the environment.
- No impacts on the environment are expected during the operational phase as a result of the works.

## Annex A

“sensitive area” means any of the following:

- land notified under sections 3(1) or 5(1) (sites of special scientific interest) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
- land in respect of which an order has been made under section 23 (nature conservation orders) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
- a European site within the meaning of regulation 10 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
- a property appearing in the World Heritage List kept under article 11(2) of the 1972 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- a scheduled monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- a National Scenic Area as designated by a direction made by the Scottish Ministers under section 263A of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
- an area designated as a National Park by a designation order made by the Scottish Ministers under section 6(1) of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000.



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Published by Transport Scotland, November 2023

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