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Environmental Impact Assessment Record of Determination

A83 Butterbridge Embankment Failure

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Project Details

Description

BEAR Scotland has been commissioned by Transport Scotland to carry out embankment stabilisation works to ensure integrity of the A83 trunk road, following a small land slip at this site. The scheme extents for proposed works will have a length of approximately 100m and a 0.5ha area, with embankment works area expected to be 75m in length and 20m wide. The proposed embankment works will entail the following:

- Installation of a temporary 3m wide access track, with temporary rock bags to stabilise the slope and access track. Access track will be trimmed to form part of the final regraded slope, and rock bags will be removed on completion of works.
- Removal of vehicle restraint system (VRS) to provide access for plant.
- Embankment excavation; benching at a 2:1 metre depth to length ratio across the embankment.
- Installation of separating geotextile and backfill with class 1 fill.
- Topsoiling and reseedling of the embankment.
- Replacement of VRS with like-for-like barriers and cast-in posts (using concrete).

Proposed works are currently programmed to commence in Summer 2026 for a duration of five weeks, with an exact start date to be confirmed; these works could potentially be delayed further into the 25/26 financial year (FY) depending on programming restrictions. Daytime working hours will be utilised between 07:00 and 19:00. Traffic management (TM) will involve a single lane closure on the northbound side with two-way temporary traffic lights, with a temporary reduced speed limit for the duration of works. No site compound will be required, and all site access will be facilitated with the TM.

Location

The scheme is located approximately 1.7km north of the Rest and Be Thankful (RaBT) viewpoint, within the Argyll and Bute Council area (Figure 1). The scheme lies between the following National Grid References (NGRs): Start: NN 23634 09112 / End: NN 23566 08984.

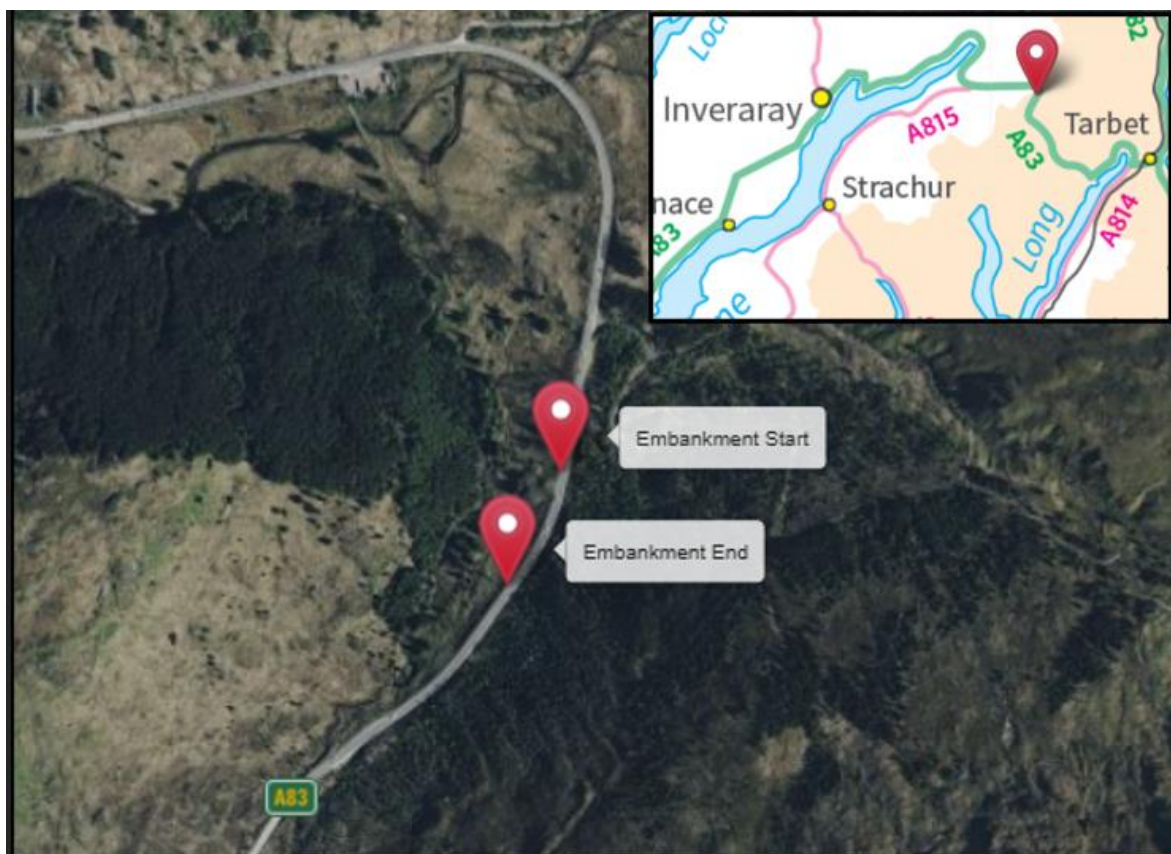


Figure 1. Scheme location and extents.

Description of local environment

Air quality

There are no Air Quality Management Areas ([AQMA](#)) within 10km of the scheme extents.

There are no registered sites on the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory ([SPRI](#)) located within 10km of the scheme.

There are no Air Quality Monitoring Stations ([AQMS](#)) within 10km of the scheme extents.

Due to the rural location of the works, baseline air quality is likely to be primarily influenced by traffic travelling along the A83, with secondary sources likely derived from the nearby land management activities, including various construction projects on/adjacent to the A83 at the Rest and Be Thankful (RaBT).

Cultural heritage

No Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Garden & Designed Landscapes, Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments or World Heritage Sites were identified within 300m of the scheme ([Pastmap](#)).

Of lesser cultural heritage importance, several Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) sites lie within 300m of scheme extents, the closest of which 'Easan Dubh (Shieling-huts)' overlaps with the north section of scheme extents.

Landscape and visual effects

The scheme falls within the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) ([8621](#)) but is not located within any National Scenic Area (NSA) ([SiteLink](#)). LLTNP has the following special general qualities:

- A world-renowned landscape famed for its rural beauty
- Wild and rugged highlands contrasting with pastoral lowlands
- Water in its many forms
- The rich variety of woodlands
- Settlements nestled within a vast natural backdrop
- Famous through-routes
- Tranquillity
- The easily accessible landscape splendour

The scheme lies within a rural stretch of A83 approximately 1.8km north of the RaBT viewpoint. Land surrounding the scheme consists of lochs, rocky hills, heath fen, and grassland.

Land use in the area surrounding the scheme extents are recorded as plantation, rough grazing, and freshwater area ([HLA Map](#)).

The Landscape Character Type in the scheme area is identified as '252 Upland Glens – Loch Lomond & the Trossachs', the key characteristics of which are ([NatureScot](#)):

- Often narrow with little flat glen floor, strongly enclosed by steep hill slopes of the adjacent Steep Ridges and Hills and Highland Summits.

- Steep glen sides often patterned with rocky outcrops, boulders, and screes but also extensively forested, particularly on lower slopes.
- Tributary burns and rivers cut deep gullies into slopes and many feature waterfalls and cascades, pools, and rocky outcrops.
- Walled pastures sometimes occasionally occurring on lower (usually south-facing) slopes. Heather covers better drained areas, and bright green flushes appear at spring lines on hill slopes.
- Some glens covered with extensive coniferous forestry.
- Notable ancient and semi-ancient woodlands of oak and birch in some glens, Natural regeneration of scrub woodland where grazing has declined as in the Luss Glens.
- Relict wood pasture and Caledonian pine woodlands evident in some areas,
- Scattered trees and native woodland trace the edges of burns.
- Sparsely settled but with some isolated farms in lower reaches of glens, these often south-facing.
- Significant cultural features in more open glens, including shielings and abandoned field systems.
- Areas of crofting evident on some lower slopes.
- Some important historic strategic routes for communications and accommodate key road and rail links today for example.
- Classic views channelled up and down the Glens, with steep side slopes framing landscapes that lie beyond them.

The A83 Trunk Road connects Tarbet with Lochgilphead, Kennacraig and Campbeltown. It commences at the A82 / A83 junction within Tarbet leading generally south-westwards for a distance of 158 kilometres to (and including) its junction with New Quay Street at the Campbeltown Ferry Terminal. The A83 is a single carriageway along its length.

Biodiversity

The scheme is located 500m south of Glen Etive and Glen Fyne Special Protection Area (SPA). Due to ecological connectivity between the SPA and area of works, a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been completed. Refer to the 'Biodiversity Impacts and Mitigation' section below for further details.

The scheme lies approximately 100m east of the Beinn an Lochain Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

The [National Biodiversity Network \(NBN\) Atlas](#) holds no records of bird species within 2km of the schemes (only including records during the past ten years and of

open-use attributions (OGL, CC0, CC-BY)); however, various species of birds are present in the area. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), all wild birds and their active nests are protected, with certain species receiving additional protections.

The NBN Atlas was also searched for records of invasive plants and injurious weeds (as listed in the Network Management Contract (NMC)) under the same criteria; no records were returned.

A search using Transport Scotland's Asset Management Performance System (AMPS) recorded no instances of invasive non-native species (INNS) of plants or injurious weeds within the scheme extent.

Habitat in the surrounding area comprises of lochs and streams, sparse conifer woodland, rough grassland, and rocky slopes.

There are no areas of woodland listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) within 300m of the scheme ([NatureScot](#)).

There are no areas of woodland or individual trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) within 300m of the scheme extents ([LLTNP TPO Map](#)).

BEAR Scotland undertook an Ecological Constraints Survey (ECS) in May 2026.

Geology and soils

There are no Geological Conservation Review Sites (GCRS) or geologically designated SSSI within 300m of the scheme ([NatureScot](#)).

Bedrock within the scheme extent is comprised of 'Beinn Bheula Schist Formation - pelite, semipelite and psammite' which is a metamorphic bedrock. Superficial deposits are noted as 'Hummocky (moundy) Glacial Deposits – diamicton, sand and gravel' ([British Geological Society](#)).

Soil within the scheme consists of 'peaty gleyed podzols with peaty gleys with dystrophic semi-confined peat' ([Scotland's Soils](#)).

The scheme is located within a 'Class 5' category on the Carbon and Peatland 2016 Map. Class 5 relates to peat soil with no peatland vegetation ([Scotland's Soils](#)).

Material assets and waste

The proposed works are required to maintain the safety of the A83. The works will require the following materials:

- Rock bags
- Geotextile (RG1000 terram) membrane
- Type 6B fill and class 1 fill
- Topsoil and grass seeds
- VRS barriers

The value of the scheme does not exceed £350,000 and therefore a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is not required.

Site compound will be located in the area of hardstanding adjacent to the southbound lane of the A83 carriageway. Expected wastes will include the old VRS barriers, concrete (which will both be disposed of at a licenced waste facility) and excavated material which will be reused on site.

Noise and vibration

For residential, community and commercial receptors refer to the 'Population and Human Health' section below.

The works do not fall within a Candidate Noise Management Area (CNMA) as defined by Transport Scotland's Transportation Noise Action Plan ([TNAP](#)) 2024-2028.

Modelled noise data for the A83 at the scheme extent shows that the day, evening, and night levels (Lden) fall between 65-70dB ([Scotland's Noise](#)).

Due to the rural location of the scheme, baseline noise levels are likely to be primarily influenced by traffic travelling along the A83, with secondary sources derived from nearby land management activities, including various construction projects on/adjacent to the A83 at the RaBT.

Population and human health

There are no residential or commercial properties within 300m of the scheme.

There are no provisions for non-motorised road users (NMUs) or access points within the scheme. However, one Forestry Commission Scotland access gate lies approximately 170m north of scheme extents and is accessed via the southbound side of the carriageway.

There are no laybys or parking areas within scheme extents.

There are no walking routes listed on [WalkHighlands](#), [National Cycle Network \(NCN\) Routes](#), or core paths ([Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park](#)) within 300m of the scheme.

Traffic management will consist of northbound lane closure with two-way temporary traffic lights and a reduced speed limit in place for the duration of works.

Road drainage and the water environment

An unnamed watercourse is spanned by the A83 within scheme extents and discharges into Kinglas Water (ID: 10217) approximately 700m downstream. Kinglas Water lies approximately 430m north of the scheme extents at its closest point and was classified by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as having an overall status of 'poor ecological potential' in 2024 ([SEPA](#)).

The scheme is located within the 'Oban and Kintyre' groundwater body (ID: 150698) which was classified by SEPA as having an overall status of 'good' in 2024 ([SEPA](#)). This is also recorded as a Drinking Water Protected Area (DWPA) (Ground) ([Scotland's Environment](#)).

The [SEPA Flood Map](#) highlights small areas with high likelihood (i.e. 10% chance each year) of surface water and small watercourses flooding within scheme extents. No likelihood of river or coastal water flooding is recorded.

Climate

The [Climate Change \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) ('The Act'), and its subsequent amendment under the [Climate Change \(Emissions Reduction Targets\) \(Scotland\) Act 2019](#), sets the framework for the Scottish Government to address climate change. The Act has an ambitious target to reach Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, with any residual emissions balanced by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This is five years earlier than the rest of the UK due to the greater potential for carbon sequestration in Scotland.

The Act was amended to replace interim targets with carbon budgets. Carbon budgets are legally binding caps on greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland over five-year periods. In line with the Act, the Climate Change Committee (CCC) published advice on the level of Scotland's four carbon budgets, covering the period 2026 to 2045, recommending what the Scottish Government sets its carbon budgets at for annual average levels of emissions. These recommendations are based on an ambitious but credible route to Net Zero for Scotland by 2045.

Emissions reductions from surface transport are the largest contribution to meeting the first two carbon budgets. The pathway for surface transport emission reduction is primarily driven by the uptake of electric vehicles, in addition to measures to enable a shift from car use to public transport and active travel, which all play a role in reducing emissions from fossil fuel cars. Ensuring efficiency of existing transport infrastructure and improving/providing new active travel facilities is therefore important to support these carbon reduction budgets.

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 the above noted legally binding target of net-zero by 2045. 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](#)).

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

Construction activities associated with the proposed works have the potential to temporarily cause local air quality impacts. The main sources are likely to be dust generated by excavation and breaking out, and emissions from transportation of

materials, the presence of construction traffic and vehicles idling. As a result, there is potential for dust, particulate matter, and exhaust emissions to be emitted to the atmosphere. However, taking into account the nature and scale of the works and the following mitigation measures, the risk of significant impacts to air are considered to be low.

- Ancillary plant, vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) will have been regularly maintained, paying attention to the integrity of exhaust systems. These will also be switched off when stationary to prevent exhaust emissions (e.g., there will be no idling vehicles).
- 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 activities generating air pollution are occurring. In the unlikely event that unacceptable levels of air pollution 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.
- All delivery vehicles carrying material with dust potential will be covered when travelling to or leaving site, preventing the spread of dust beyond the work area.
- Material stockpiles will be reduced as far as is reasonably practicable by using a 'just in time' delivery system. All material will also be stored on made ground.
- Any stockpiled material on site will be monitored daily to ensure no risks of dust emissions exists.
- Materials will be removed from site as soon as is practicable.
- Good housekeeping will be employed throughout the works.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any air quality effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this Record of Determination (RoD).

Cultural heritage

It is assessed that the planned works will not adversely impact any nearby sites of cultural heritage interest as the works are not located within the footprint or direct proximity to any designated or undesignated cultural heritage sites. Although the works overlaps with or lie adjacent to HER sites, these do not hold statutory protection. Furthermore, construction of the A83 trunk road is likely to have removed any items of cultural heritage interest associated with the HER feature, and works will be located within the previously engineered ground of the A83 embankment. The following mitigation measures will be included in the site environmental management

plan (SEMP) to address any potentially unforeseen impacts on cultural heritage during construction:

- If there are any unexpected archaeological finds, works will stop temporarily in the vicinity, the area will be cordoned off, and a member of the BEAR Environment team will be contacted for advice. Historic Environment Scotland will be consulted as required.
- Laydown areas will be sensitively located (i.e. on areas of hard standing) to avoid areas of cultural heritage interest.
- There will be no storage of plant, materials or equipment against buildings, bridges, walls, or fences.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any cultural heritage effects associated with the proposed scheme are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

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.

The works are predicted to have a minor adverse impact on the landscape character during construction due to the presence of work vehicles/plant, and negligible adverse effect once constructed. Some embankment stabilisation is already in place along nearby sections of the watercourse with further separate works planned upstream of scheme extents, and the proposed new embankment stabilisation will not be visible from the road due to the elevated position of the carriageway. The LLTNP authority have been previously consulted for other works in the area and commented that they were happy with the scheme design which used rock bags, as the they are more malleable and can achieve a more organic shape and tie in with the natural river bends; however, the rock bags used within this scheme are to be temporary and removed upon completion. Their only recommendation was to include a follow up date to check on the re-seeding progress on the bank to check if any additional seeding is required.

Notification of these works has been given to LLTNP, and any comments or advice will be taken into account and included within the SEMP.

Works will be carried out in line with good practice measures for managing the construction environment as outlined in the SEMP as follows:

- Throughout all stages of the works, the site will be kept clean and tidy, with materials, equipment, plant and wastes appropriately stored, minimising the landscape and visual effects.

- Upon completion of the works, the bank will be re-seeded, and a follow-up inspection will be carried out by BEAR operatives to check if the topsoil and re-seeding was successful or if follow up works are required to help this process.
- Works will avoid encroaching on land and areas where work is not required or not permitted. This includes general works, storage of equipment/containers and parking.
- The site will be left clean and tidy following construction.
- Mitigation measures described in the 'Biodiversity' section will be followed to reduce potential impacts on the landscape.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any landscape and visual effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Biodiversity

The scheme is located 500m south of Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA. As such, an HRA was carried out and concluded that the works will not result in Likely Significant Effects on the qualifying feature of the SPA due to the following factors:

- The SPA is located approximately 500m from the area of works with intervening woodland and topography present.
- The works will be located adjacent to the A83 carriageway, which experiences existing levels of noise and lighting due to traffic.
- The works are relatively minor and are not expected to result in a significant increase in noise or lighting from baseline levels.
- Any birds in the surround area are likely to be habituated to existing levels of noise and lighting on the A83 due to traffic.
- Standard good practice measures will be in place to ensure containment of the site and to reduce noise and lighting during construction.
- The area surrounding the works lacks suitable habitat for nesting birds.

During works, activities undertaken on site have the potential to result in adverse impacts on species that may be active within proximity of the proposed works. However, no further ecological surveys or licensing is required at this stage, due to the ECS in May 2026 identifying no signs of presence or potential resting places for any protected species, or invasive/injurious plant species within the survey area.

No significant vegetation clearance is currently planned as part of works; however, if the scope of works is updated to include significant vegetation clearance during the breeding season (March-August inclusive), then a nesting bird check will be carried out within 48 hours prior to works. If nesting birds are found during the pre-works

check, consultation with NatureScot will be carried out and a licence will be sought if advised by NatureScot. If required, all conditions of any licences will be adhered to.

Further measures to be included in the SEMP are as follows:

- If significant vegetation clearance is added to the scope of works, then a pre-works nesting bird check will be required prior to vegetation clearance commencing.
- Site personnel will remain vigilant for the presence of protected species throughout the works period. Should a protected species be noted during construction, works will temporarily halt, until such time that the species has sufficiently moved on.
- Measures to be implemented to protect the aquatic environment are detailed in the 'Road Drainage and Water Environment' section below.
- No discharges into any watercourses or drainage systems will be permitted.
- All construction operatives will be briefed through toolbox talks prior to works commencing. The talks will specifically cover ecology, field signs of protected species, and legislation. Briefings will be clear and unambiguous, with all staff informed to stop works where a concern is raised. Works will not recommence until advice from an appropriately qualified ecologist is sought and appropriate mitigation is in place, where required.
- A 'soft start' will be implemented on site each day. This will involve switching on vehicles and checking under/around vehicles and the immediate works area for mammals prior to works commencing to ensure none are present and that there is a gradual increase in noise.
- Any excavations, exposed pipes/drains, or areas where an animal could become trapped (e.g. storage containers) will be covered over when not in use, at the end of each shift, and following completion of the works to avoid animals falling in and becoming trapped.
- If fencing is utilised at any point during the works, a gap of 200mm from ground level will be provided, allowing free passage for mammals and preventing entrapment.
- If an active bird nest is found in the vicinity of works, all works within 30m of the nest will stop until the BEAR Scotland Environment Team can provide advice. Consultation with NatureScot may be required out and a licence will be sought if advised by NatureScot. If required, all conditions of any licences will be adhered to.
- Mitigation measures described in the 'Road Drainage and the Water Environment' section will be followed to minimise potential impacts on the water environment.
- Pollution prevention measures will be in place for the duration of construction.

The proposed works will result in temporary loss of habitats which are ubiquitous in the wider area; however, this habitat will be reinstated by reseeding the bank on

completion of works. Therefore, the temporary loss of small areas (approximately 75x20m) of marginal verge/embankment habitat is not expected to be significant. During the operational phase, the works are not expected to significantly impact surrounding habitats as no on-going activities or maintenance of the embankment is expected.

The following mitigation measures will be adhered to during construction to ensure potential impacts on habitats are not significant and minimised where possible:

- Construction methods will take place sensitively to reduce as far as possible encroachment of plant and machinery on habitats outside of the work footprint.
- Material storage areas and site compound will be sited sensitively to avoid requirement for further land take. Where practical, this will be in existing hardstanding areas on level ground.
- Mitigation measures described in the 'Road Drainage and the Water Environment' section will be followed to minimise potential impacts on the water environment.
- Mitigation measures described in the 'Geology and Soils' section will be followed to minimise potential impacts on habitats.

Taking into account the nature and scale of the works and the good site practice mitigation measures which will be adopted during the works, it is anticipated that any biodiversity effects associated with the proposed works will not be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Geology and soils

The scheme is not located within a GCRS. Works will entail stabilisation works to the embankment, with only soil at failing areas of embankment to be excavated and potentially minor excavation for installation of new VRS in the road verge, with any excavated soils to be reused on site (where possible).

Some peat soils with no peatland vegetation are present in the surrounding area, however, as works are restricted to previously engineered verge and embankment; no high quality peatland soil is anticipated to be encountered during excavation. As such, any impacts to local soils/geology are limited, and will provide a residual positive effect on geology and soils in the area by reducing chances of future land slips. Additionally, excavations will be carried out with good practice measures detailed in the SEMP as follows:

- Excavated soil and rock will be stored in a designated area on level ground where practicable. Existing soil horizons will be maintained as far as possible.

- If the soil is to be re-used on site, then it will be wetted (if necessary) during periods of dry weather to prevent drying out.
- Upon completion of the works, any damage to the local landscape (i.e. damage to grass verges) will be reinstated as much as is practicable.
- Mitigation measures to prevent contamination of soils through loss of containment are discussed in the 'Road Drainage & Water Environment' section.
- Mitigation measures described in the 'Biodiversity' section will be followed to reduce potential impacts on soils.
- Multiple handling of soil derived from excavations will be minimised. The extent and duration of exposed soil will be kept to the minimum required for works.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any geology and soils effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Material assets and waste

During construction, there will be a temporary impact as a result of material consumption and waste production. However, materials will be sourced locally where possible and the following mitigation measures will be put in place:

- Materials will be sourced from recycled origins as far as reasonably practicable within design specifications.
- Care will be taken to order the correct quantity of required materials to prevent the disposal of unused materials.
- Where possible, minimal packaging will be requested on required deliveries to reduce unnecessary waste and production of packaging materials.

Provided the following mitigation measures are followed during works, impacts during construction are not anticipated to be significant:

- The waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Dispose) will be employed throughout the construction works.
- Bulk material will be delivered to site without packaging where possible.
- Suppliers will be requested to minimise all packaging where possible.
- Care will be taken to only order the correct quantity of required materials, preventing disposal of unused materials.
- Materials will be reutilised where possible. For soils to be reused on site; conditions for Low Risk Waste Activity No.4 (LWRA 4) 'Screening waste soil to remove vegetation, wood, rubble' allows soil screening on site to remove non-soil items before use on site or transferring the soil off site for recovery or disposal, with the following condition of works:

- *'Treatment must occur at the place where the waste was produced'.*
- Facilities on site will be provided in a designated area to enable the correct segregation of waste, maximising recycling on site. These will be clearly marked and labelled.
- Wastes not suitable for recycling will be sent to landfill or special waste treatment facilities, depending on the nature of the waste.
- All waste stored on site will be adequately protected against the elements.
- All appropriate waste documentation will be present on-site and be available for inspection.
- All wastes and unused materials will be removed from site in a safe manner by a licensed waste carrier upon completion of the works. The appointed waste carrier will have a valid SEPA waste carrier registration, a copy of which will be retained by BEAR Scotland. A copy of the waste transfer is also to be provided to BEAR Scotland as early as practicably feasible and retained.
- During the site induction, all staff will be informed that littering will not be tolerated. Staff are also encouraged to collect any litter seen on site.
- Where applicable, all temporary signage will be removed from site on completion of the works.
- All hazardous material will be stored in line with the 'Road Drainage & Water Environment' section.
- A copy of the duty of care paperwork will be provided and filed appropriately in accordance with the Code of Practice (as made under Section 34 of Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended).
- Any contaminated ground as a result of the works will be removed and transferred off site as special waste.
- Any special waste (if generated) will be removed from site by a licenced waste carrier. Special waste will not be mixed with general waste and/or other recyclables.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any material assets and waste effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Noise and vibration

No commercial or residential properties are located within 300m of the works, and any impact to passing vehicles/NMUs on the A83 will be highly limited. Refer to the 'Biodiversity' section for relevant assessment on protected species.

With the implementation of the following mitigation, noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase are not predicted to be significant:

- The best practicable means, as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites, will always be employed to reduce noise to a minimum.
- Where possible, inherently quiet plant will be selected for construction works.
- All plant, machinery and tools will be well maintained, including parts relating to noise minimisation.
- All plant, machinery, and vehicles will be switched off when not in use.
- Where ancillary plant such as generators are required, they will be positioned so to cause minimum noise disturbance.
- Movement of plant onto and around the site will have regard to minimising noise and will not be left running if not required for immediate use.
- All plant will be operated in a mode that minimises noise emissions and must have been maintained regularly to comply with relevant national and international standards.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any noise and vibration effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Population and human health

During construction, activities undertaken on site may have temporary adverse impacts on vehicle travellers and NMUs as a result of construction presence, and associated delays due to TM measures. Road users will be informed of works through a media release, which will provide details of construction dates and times.

No significant congestion issues are noted during the proposed construction hours; however increased journey times may occur. These works have been scheduled to remove any overlap in TM restrictions at RaBT approximately 1.7km south of works, which are not expected to be in place until at least September.

It is anticipated that there will be a residual beneficial impact on safety for users of the trunk road at this location on completion of works due to reduction in the risk of embankment failure at this section.

With the following mitigation measures in place, the risk of significant impacts on population and human health is considered to be low:

- Any changes of schedule (e.g. change from daytime works to night works) will be communicated to travelling public throughout the programme.

- Appropriate provisions / measures will be implemented within the TM to allow the safe passage of NMUs of all abilities through the site (if required).
- Journey planning information will be available for drivers online at the [trafficscotland.org](https://www.trafficscotland.org) website. Journey planning information will also be available for drivers online through BEAR's social media platforms.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any population and human health effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Road drainage and the water environment

There is potential for temporary impacts on the water environment due to operation of plant within proximity to watercourses and/or drainage systems, which may lead to potential changes in water quality from pollution events (either by accidental spillage of sediments, particulate matter, chemicals, fuels or by mobilisation of these in surface water caused by rain). Standard procedures and conditions are in place to mitigate impacts on the water environment, as listed below.

Although concrete will be used to install new VRS posts, this will be of small scale and contained within excavated holes within the trunk road verge. Additionally, no in-water works will take place and there is no requirement for the abstraction or transfers of water from, or discharges to, a waterbody. Silt controls will be in place at the bottom of the slope, either using silt gates or hay bales to control water run-off. As such, the potential for a direct pollution incident within a waterbody is unlikely. Experience gained from BEAR maintenance schemes elsewhere on the network has shown that where standard good working practice is adopted (e.g., adherence to SEPA good practice guidance, utilisation of drain covers or similar, etc.), water quality is protected.

Provided the following mitigation measures are adhered to throughout the works, impacts during the construction phase are not predicted to be significant:

- No in-water works are permitted as part of proposed works.
- All conditions of the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR) Water General Binding Rules (GBRs) (specifically GBR 9 which relates to '*operating vehicles, plant or machinery in or near any surface water or wetland*') must be adhered to during the works, full details of which will be included in the SEMP.
- A toolbox talk on sediment pollution will be delivered to all site staff as part of the site induction. Additionally, silt controls will be in place during works (using hay bales or silt gates), which should be regularly checked during works to ensure they remain in working condition.

- No discharges into any watercourses or drainage systems will be permitted. Appropriate containment measures will be in place to prevent any loss of construction materials into the water environment.
- All plant and equipment will be regularly inspected for any signs of damage and leaks. A checklist will be present to make sure that the checks have been carried out.
- All on-site activities will operate in accordance with relevant SEPA Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs).
- All hazardous material utilised on site is required to undergo assessment under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002. These assessment(s) will contain a section on environment which highlights any precautions and mitigation requirements for storage.
- All hazardous material will be stored in line with COSHH data within a designated COSHH storage area at least 10m from watercourses, drains, or waterbodies. Oils and chemicals will be stored in appropriately bunded storage cabinets. The COSHH store will be locked with only appropriate personnel having access and an inventory register being maintained.
- The designated storage area will be on impermeable ground and fully bunded.
- Where applicable and practicable, bio-degradable hydraulic fluids and oils will be utilised in machinery.
- Where fuel is stored on site and refuelling activities are undertaken, the following will apply:
 - Only suitably bunded fuel bowser(s) or tank(s) in line with GBRs as detailed in the EASR will be utilised on site.
 - The fuel bowser(s) and/or tank(s) will be stored at least 10m away from any watercourses, waterbodies or drains and away from being struck by plant and machinery.
 - All distribution and fuelling nozzles will be fitted with a shut-off valve.
 - All refuelling activities will be undertaken in a designated site with a drip tray positioned underneath the nozzles when not in use.
 - All fuel containers and nozzles will be secured, for example with a lock when not in use.
 - All staff undertaking refuelling activities will be appropriately trained and undertake these activities in line with site refuelling procedures.
- During refuelling of smaller mobile plant, a funnel and drip trays will be used.
- Spill kits will be quickly accessible to capture any spills should they occur.
- The ground / stone around the site of a spill will be removed, double-bagged and taken off site as special waste.
- Generators and static plant may have the potential to leak fuel and/or other hydrocarbons and will have bunding with a capacity of 110%. If these are not available, then drip trays with a capacity of 110% will be placed beneath the equipment.

- An incident response (contingency) plan will be put in place to reduce the risk from pollution incidents or accidental spillages. All necessary containment equipment, including suitable spill kits (for oil and chemicals) will be available on site, quickly accessible if needed, and staff trained in their use.
- All spills will be logged and reported. In the event of any spills into the water environment, all works will stop, and the incident reported to the project manager and the BEAR Scotland Environment Team. SEPA will be informed of any such incident as soon as possible using the SEPA Pollution Hotline.
- Mitigation detailed in Biodiversity Section will be strictly adhered to.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any road drainage and the water environment effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Climate

During the works there is potential for impacts as a result of the emission of greenhouse gases through the use of equipment, vehicles, material use and production and transportation of materials and wastes. However, considering the nature, short-term duration, size and scale of the scheme, and the mitigation detailed below, the risk of significant impacts to climate are considered to be low.

Proposed climate mitigation measures:

- BEAR Scotland will adhere to their Carbon Management Policy.
- Local contractors and suppliers will be used as far as practicable to reduce fuel use and greenhouse gas emitted as part of the works.
- Where possible, materials will be sourced locally and any waste which cannot be re-used or remain on-site will be disposed at local landfill, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with materials movement.

Vulnerability of the project to risks

Small areas of the A83 carriageway within scheme extents are recorded as being high risk (10% chance each year) of surface water and small watercourse flooding. Works will be programmed to avoid periods of adverse weather or heavy rainfall as far as is reasonably practicable.

Vehicles and plant are restricted to the made ground of the A83 trunk road boundary and adjacent embankment, and TM will be designed in line with existing guidance. Where required, alternative NMU provisions/routes will be included in the TM setup, to minimise impact of the works on NMUs.

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.

These measures, along with mitigation measures and standard working practices, will be detailed in the SEMP and adhered to on site. 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.

A search of the [LLTNP Planning Portal](#) identified one approved planning application within 300m of the scheme, in the last 6 months; this relates to the installation of 420kW run-of-river hydroelectric scheme (including powerhouse, intakes, pipelines and access bridges). This application was only approved in May 2026 and due to the major nature of works it is highly unlikely to commence before the proposed embankment works.

A reduced speed limit and cones are currently on the A83 carriageway at the scheme extents due to the degraded embankment. Additionally, BEAR Scotland is planning to undertake additional embankment works approximately 250m southwest of the scheme extents from August 2026 for approximately 6 weeks and VRS replacement along a 750m length of the A83 carriageway later in the 25/26FY, which will overlap with scheme extents for both other A83 schemes; the relevant design teams will programme works to avoid any overlap. Any other future BEAR Scotland schemes will be programmed to take into account already programmed works and TM arrangements. As detailed in the Landscape and Visual section above, landscape and visual effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. No cumulative landscape and visual impacts are expected.

A search of the Scottish Roads Works Commissioner website ([Map Search](#)) has identified that no other external roadworks are noted as being planned on this area of the A83 trunk road at the same time as this scheme. Due to the timing and nature of the proposed works, no cumulative effects are anticipated with any other developments in the vicinity.

BEAR Scotland programme all of its proposed works in line with appropriate guidance and contractual requirements. All schemes are programmed to take into account existing and future planned works, with a view of limiting any cumulative

effects relating to TM. This approach allows BEAR Scotland to effectively manage the potential cumulative effects as a result of TM, resulting in minimal disruption to users of the Scottish trunk road network.

Overall, it is unlikely that the proposed works will have a significant cumulative effect with any other future works in the area.

Assessments of the environmental effects

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

An HRA was completed and concluded that the works will not result in LSE on the qualifying features of the Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA due to the distance between site and scheme extents, intervening topography, existing levels of road noise, and lack of nesting habitat in proximity to works. As such, no further assessment or consultation with NatureScot was required.

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) are situated in whole in the LLTNP 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 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:

- The proposed scheme involves embankment works in the vicinity of an existing road (A83). The scale of the works is therefore considered to be small and will involve minor alteration of local embankment areas that have been identified to be failing and require remediation works to avoid further damage and ensure the structural integrity of the A83 trunk road.
- Construction activities are restricted to an area of 0.5ha along a 100m stretch of embankment adjacent to the A83 carriageway.
- The works are expected to have a duration of approximately 5 weeks.
- The risk of major accidents or disasters is considered to be low.

Location of the scheme:

- Although the scheme is located within LLTNP, the works will reinstate a regraded embankment and will be reseeded following completion of the works; with the temporary access track to be included in this regrading and rock bags to be removed on completion of works. No change to the special landscape qualities of LLTNP is expected. LLTNP Authority have been informed of proposed works, and any comments will be taken into consideration and implemented into the SEMP.
- The HRA concluded that works will not result in LSE on the qualifying features within the Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA, which is located approximately 500m north of scheme extents. As such, no further assessment or consultation with NatureScot was required
- The works area does not lie within a densely populated area, any sites of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, or sites designated for their geology or soils.
- No site compound is required and all access will be facilitated within the TM.

Characteristics of potential impacts of the scheme:

- Any potential negative impacts of the works are expected to be temporary, short-term, non-significant, and limited to the construction phase. With permanent beneficial impacts to road users through the stabilisation of the embankment reducing chances of further land slips and securing the long term safety of the A83 trunk road.
- There is potential for an impact on water quality during construction as a result of potential spillage of fuels, oils, and mobilisation of silt. However, with silt controls and pollution prevention measures in place, this risk is considered to be low.
- No impacts on breeding birds are anticipated; works are located at a sufficient distance from the Glen Etive and Fyne SPA, and all works are localised and ground based.

- With pollution prevention measures in place, there are no risks to human health from water contamination or air pollution.
- Measures will be in place to ensure appropriate removal and disposal of waste.
- No change in land use is anticipated, but a minor temporary loss of low-quality hillside grazing land, ubiquitous to the wider area, is expected. However, this habitat will be reinstated upon completion of works by reseeded the slope.
- No impacts on geology and soils are anticipated. Any soil encountered during excavation is not anticipated to be high quality peat, however all soil will be reused on site in accordance to LWRA 4.
- During construction, there will be a temporary impact as a result of materials and waste.

References of supporting documentation

F565 Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Proforma –A83 Butterbridge Embankment Failure and A83 Easn Dubh – BEAR Scotland, June 2026.

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, July 2026

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