

## **15 Cultural Heritage**

**This chapter assesses the potential impacts of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage assets comprising archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape.**

**The study area extended 200m in all directions from the footprint of the proposed scheme. Baseline conditions for the study area were established through a desk-based survey, a walkover survey and targeted geophysical survey. Designated assets beyond the study area but located within 2km of the proposed scheme were included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on setting. In total 170 cultural heritage assets were considered as part of the baseline comprising 31 archaeological remains, 129 historic buildings, and ten historic landscape types.**

**Before mitigation no significant potential impacts (those assessed to be of Moderate significance or higher) were identified as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed scheme. Potential impacts before mitigation of Slight significance or lower were identified on 27 cultural heritage assets during construction of the proposed scheme; and on 17 cultural heritage assets during operation of the proposed scheme.**

**Archaeological geophysical survey at Dunfallandy has identified the potential presence of linear and pit features, which may be of archaeological origin. These potential buried archaeological remains will be subject to archaeological trial trenching, which will be used to inform mitigation.**

**Archaeological trial trenching will also be undertaken prior to construction within areas of both high and low archaeological potential for the presence of unknown remains to inform a strategy to mitigate the impact on unknown archaeological remains disturbed by the construction of the proposed scheme.**

**After mitigation, no significant residual impacts are predicted on archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape.**

### **15.1 Introduction**

15.1.1 This chapter presents the DMRB Stage 3 cultural heritage assessment of the proposed scheme. The chapter considers the impacts of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage under the three sub-topics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape. Additional information to support this chapter is presented in the following appendices:

- Appendix A15.1: (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information);
- Appendix A15.2: (Geophysical Survey Results); and
- Appendix A15.3: (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

### **15.2 Approach and Methods**

15.2.1 The assessment was undertaken based on the guidance provided in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (HA208/07) (Highways Agency et al., 2007; hereafter referred to as HA208/07). Both designated and undesignated cultural heritage assets have been included in this assessment, and Detailed Assessments (as defined by HA208/07) have been undertaken for all three sub-topics.

#### **Study area**

15.2.2 Based on guidance provided by HA208/07 (Annex 5), a study area for archaeological remains was defined as an area extending 200m in all directions from the footprint of the proposed scheme. For the purpose of this assessment, this study area has also been used for historic buildings and the historic landscape.

15.2.3 Informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), and following consultation with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and Perth & Kinross Council (PKC), designated cultural heritage assets up to 2km from the proposed scheme have been included as part of the baseline due to the potential for impacts on their setting. The ZTV establishes potential visibility of the A9 dualling from up to 5km; further details of this are provided in Chapter 13 (Landscape).

**Baseline Conditions**

- 15.2.4 Baseline conditions were established through:
- a desk-based survey and walkover survey. Details of which, including sources consulted, are provided in Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information); and
  - a geophysical survey of a targeted area with high archaeological potential (totalling approximately 6.52ha) undertaken on 10 May 2017 (AOC, 2017). Further details are provided in Appendix A15.2 (Geophysical Survey Results).

**Consultation**

- 15.2.5 On 31 January 2017 HES was provided with a list of Scheduled Monuments and Category A Listed Buildings located outside the 200m study area that were proposed to be included in the assessment due to the potential for impacts on their settings. On 01 February 2017, HES responded stating that they were content with the list of cultural heritage assets to be included in the assessment.
- 15.2.6 A list of Category B and Category C Listed Buildings that could be similarly affected was provided to PKC in a letter of 31 January 2017. On 22 March 2017, PKC responded stating that they were content with the list of cultural heritage assets to be included in the assessment.
- 15.2.7 The list of cultural assets located 200m outside the study area is provided in Table 1 Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).
- 15.2.8 Further information on the consultation process is provided in Chapter 7 (Consultation and Scoping) and supporting Appendix A7.2 (Summary of Consultation).

**Impact Assessment**

Value

- 15.2.9 For all three sub-topics (archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape) an assessment of the value of each cultural heritage asset was undertaken on a six-point scale of very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown, based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria provided in HA208/07 as presented in Table 15.1.

**Table 15.1: Criteria to Assess the Value of Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape Types**

Value	Criteria
<b>Archaeological Remains</b>	
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the site has not been ascertained.
<b>Historic Buildings</b>	
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Category A Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category.

Value	Criteria
	Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Category B Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	Category C Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
<b>Historic Landscape</b>	
Very High	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors.
High	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Medium	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation; landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Low	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

**Impact Magnitude**

- 15.2.10 Magnitude of impact is the degree of change that would be experienced by a cultural heritage asset and (where relevant) its setting resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed scheme, as compared with a 'do-nothing' scenario. Magnitude of impact is assessed without reference to the value of the cultural heritage asset, and may include physical impacts on the asset, or impacts on its setting or amenity value (see also Chapter 17 (Noise and Vibration)).
- 15.2.11 Assessment of magnitude of impact was based on professional judgement informed by the methodology and criteria provided by HA208/07 for archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape as presented in Table 15.2.

**Table 15.2: Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Heritage Assets**

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access, resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit. Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to some key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access, resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.

Magnitude	Criteria
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access, resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character. Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting. Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it. Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access, resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from amenity or community factors.

Impact Significance

15.2.12 For all three sub-topics, the significance of impact with and without mitigation was determined as a combination of the value of the asset and the magnitude of impact. In accordance with the guidance provided by HA208/07, significance of effect was assessed on a five-point scale of Very Large, Large, Moderate, Slight or Neutral using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated below in Table 15.3. Five levels of significance of impact are defined, which apply equally to adverse and beneficial impacts.

**Table 15.3: Matrix for Determination of Impact Significance**

Magnitude Value	No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
<b>Very High</b>	Neutral	Slight	<b>Moderate/Large</b>	<b>Large/Very Large</b>	<b>Very Large</b>
<b>High</b>	Neutral	Slight	<b>Moderate/Slight</b>	<b>Moderate/Large</b>	<b>Large/Very Large</b>
<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate/Large</b>
<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/ <b>Moderate</b>
<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

15.2.13 For the purpose of this assessment, impacts of Moderate or greater significance are considered to be potentially significant in the context of the EIA Regulations and are highlighted in bold in Table 15.3.

Impacts on Setting

15.2.14 Setting is defined by 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' as "the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced" (HES, 2016a; page 6). Based on the guidance provided by the document, a three-stage process was undertaken to assess the effect of the proposed scheme on the setting of cultural heritage assets:

- Stage 1: cultural heritage assets where the setting may be affected by the proposed scheme were identified. As noted in Section 15.2 (Approach and Methods), those designated cultural heritage assets located outside the 200m study area, but within 2km are included in the assessment due to potential effects on setting as agreed with HES and PKC.
- Stage 2: modern Ordnance Survey mapping, online aerial photography and walkover survey were used to define the setting of cultural heritage assets by establishing if and how their surroundings contribute to the ways in which the cultural heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced. Where relevant, further information on the setting of assets is presented in Annex A of Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).
- Stage 3: the way in which the proposed scheme would affect the ability to understand, appreciate, or experience a cultural heritage asset was then assessed. This was primarily informed by site

inspections, supported by the viewpoint visualisations provided in Figures 14.6-14.11. This is presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

### Limitations to Assessment

- 15.2.15 This assessment has been prepared based on the results of desk-based research and walkover survey, supplemented with the result of a targeted geophysical survey (refer to Appendix A15.2: Geophysical Survey Results). During the walkover survey the following cultural heritage assets were not visited due to land access restrictions:
- Three archaeological remains comprising two Scheduled Monuments (Stac an Eich, Fort (Asset 637), and Clachan an Diridh Stone Circle 1700m SW of Netherton (Asset 642)); and the undesignated asset Creagan Na Cichie Enclosure (Asset 311).
  - Nine historic buildings comprising Moulinearn Military Bridge Mill Lands of Dalcapon (Asset 638; Scheduled Monument), Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House (Asset 712; Category B Listed Building), Baledmund House (Asset 728; Category B Listed Building), Blair Atholl Distillery, Former Manse (Asset 645; Category C Listed Building), Pine Trees Hotel, Ancillary Building and Walled Garden (Asset 711; Category C Listed Building), Ballintuim Farm (Asset 267), Donavourd Lodge (Asset 268), Clunie Footbridge (Asset 303) and Loch Faskally Bridge (Asset 304).
- 15.2.16 Data from desk-based review were available to inform the assessment of the assets listed above.
- 15.2.17 No intrusive archaeological investigation has been undertaken, which is considered appropriate for the purposes of DMRB Stage 3 assessment.

## 15.3 Baseline Conditions

- 15.3.1 This section provides a characterisation of the cultural heritage assets forming the baseline conditions. More detailed information on cultural heritage assets considered as part of the baseline is presented in Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).

### Summary

- 15.3.2 From the sources identified in Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information), a total of 117 cultural heritage assets were identified within the study area. A further 53 cultural heritage assets located outside the study area were included in the baseline due to the potential for effects on their setting (see paragraph 15.2.3). The total number of cultural heritage assets assessed as part of the baseline is therefore 170. Of these, 31 are archaeological remains, 129 are historic buildings and there are ten historic landscape types. A summary of the total number of cultural heritage assets and their value is provided within Table 15.4). Further information on each cultural heritage asset and its value is provided in Annex A of Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information). The location of all cultural heritage assets within the study area is shown on Figures 15.1 (Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings) and Figure 15.2 (Historic Landscape Types).

**Table 15.4: Total Numbers of Cultural Heritage Assets Within the Study Area**

Value	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Total no. of Assets
<b>Sub-topic</b>						
Archaeological Remains	7	9	2	13 (all Scheduled Monuments)	0	31
Historic Buildings	4	72 (including 60 Category C Listed)	48 (45 Category B Listed, 2 Conservation Areas, and 1 undesignated asset)	5 (1 Scheduled Monument and 4 Category A Listed Buildings)	0	129
Historic Landscapes	6	3	1	0	0	10
<b>TOTAL number of Assets</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170</b>

- 15.3.3 To provide consistency with previous DMRB assessment, asset numbering has been retained from an earlier, larger data gathering exercise as part of the DMRB Stage 2 report (Transport Scotland, 2015) and new assets added following the walkover and geophysical surveys undertaken during DMRB Stage 3 assessment. Therefore, the cultural heritage asset numbers do not start at one or run sequentially.

### **Archaeological Remains**

- 15.3.4 A total of 31 archaeological remains have been included in the cultural heritage baseline. These remains include prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (4,100BC – 800BC), settlement sites of later prehistoric date (1,000BC – AD500), a Pictish cross slab (AD297 – AD900), and the medieval period (AD400 – AD1500) is represented by religious and defensive sites. Given their rarity, 13 of these assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments and have therefore been assessed to be of high value. The remaining 18 archaeological remains within the study area are post-medieval or modern (AD1500 – present) in date and are characterised by remnants of General Wade's Military Road, the remains of post-medieval agricultural settlements, such as the sites of townships and individual farmsteads, and the remains of associated structures, such as limekilns.
- 15.3.5 Prehistoric ritual monuments include Pitfourie, Standing Stone 230m east-south-east of (Asset 724, Figure 15.1d), located immediately north of Moulin, and two stone circles; Green Gates, stone circle, 320m east-south-east of Faskally Cottages, to the west of Pitlochry, (Asset 306, Figure 15.1d) and Clachan an Diridh, Stone Circle 1700m south-west of Nethererton (Asset 642, Figure 15.1a). Thought to be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The exact function of standing stones is not known. Interpretations vary from being territorial markers to being the focus of ritual activities; similarly, stone circles are upright stones arranged in a circle, which are likely to have been used as the focus for ritual activities. Funerary monuments include Dunfallandy Bell Cairn (Asset 271, Figure 15.1b), which is thought to date to the Bronze Age. Cairns are stone mounds constructed over a central burial. All four cultural heritage assets are Scheduled Monuments and, given their designations and rarity, have been assessed to be of high value.
- 15.3.6 Later prehistoric archaeological remains within the study area are characterised by settlement rather than ritual and burial monuments. A series of hut circles and enclosures, many of which survive above ground, have been recorded at Old Faskally Farm, Hut Circles, Enclosure and Field System 900m south-east of (Asset 323, Figure 15.1e). The upstanding remains of two monumental roundhouses (or duns) are located at Pitcastle Dun 180m south-west of (Asset 640, Figure 15.1a) and Lower Drumchorrie Dun 260m west-north-west of (Asset 725, Figure 15.1d). Four cultural heritage assets are prehistoric settlement enclosures; Foirche Settlement, Dalshian (Asset 264, Figure 15.1a), Stac an Eich Fort (Asset 637, Figure 15.1a), Clunie Wood an Dun Fort (Asset 644, Figure 15.1a) and Milton of Edradour Enclosure (Asset 668, Figure 15.1a). These assets are Scheduled Monuments, and taking into account their potential to contribute to research themes regarding settlement types and their variety, land division and use as well as prehistoric society structures, and how these changed over time through their physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012b). These assets have thus been assessed to be of high value. Another potential prehistoric settlement enclosure Creagan Na Cichie enclosure (Asset 311, Figure 15.1d) is of uncertain origin, it has the potential to contribute towards the ScARF research themes outlined above and has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.3.7 Dunfallandy Stone, Cross Slab (Asset 258, Figure 15.1b) displays a mixture of Pictish and Christian motifs that are typical of the early medieval period (AD500 to AD900). Black Castle of Moulin or Caisteal Dubh (Asset 713, Figure 15.1c) comprises the remains of a medieval castle thought to date to the 13th century. Both cultural heritage assets are Scheduled Monuments and, given their designations and rarity, have been assessed to be of high value.
- 15.3.8 Military roads, such as the Pitlochry to Faskally section of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 305, Figure 15.1d) were constructed in the wake of Jacobite risings in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, principally for the purpose of moving Government troops quickly across the Highlands. While poorly preserved, these assets have the potential to contribute to research themes, analysing the internal ordering of the state and providing insight into Scottish and British identities (ScARF, 2012d). These assets have been assessed to be of low value.

- 15.3.9 The remaining archaeological remains are individual post-medieval farmsteads, townships and associated structures that survive as above ground remains, such as Overton of Fonab/Balnacroft, Farmstead (Assets 278, Figure 15.1c; Photograph 15.1 below); or the sites of similar buildings, settlements and Improvement Era buildings that are no longer extant, such as the Kennels (Site of), Tombane (Asset 297, Figure 15.1c) and Mill, Mill Dam and Lade (Site of), Balmore (Asset 295, Figure 15.1c). Other common archaeological remains of this period associated with agricultural improvement include the sites of limekilns, such as those at Balnacroft (Asset 286, Figure 15.1c) and Balmore (Asset 301, Figure 15.1c), and former field boundaries and possible enclosures identified during the geophysical survey (AOC, 2017). While Asset 278 has well-preserved above ground remains and has been assessed to be of medium value, in consideration of their ubiquity within the Highlands and their limited potential to increase our knowledge of this period, the remaining archaeological remains of this type have been assessed to be of low and negligible value.

**Photograph 15.1: Overton of Fonab/Balnacroft Farmstead (Asset 278) showing surviving remains of a sub-rectangular building**



- 15.3.10 Informed by the results of the walkover survey undertaken in January 2017 areas of potential (low to high) for unknown archaeological remains are shown on Figure 15.3. Areas of potential unknown archaeological remains include open farmland where there is a potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains and areas associated with known archaeological remains.
- 15.3.11 Archaeological geophysical survey on land at Dunfallandy (refer to Appendix A15.2 (Geophysical Survey Results)) has identified some curvilinear and rectilinear trends in the centre of the survey area, which could be archaeological in origin. Some pit-like anomalies have also been recorded within the centre-west of the survey area that could also be archaeological in origin (Asset 792, Figure 15.1b).
- 15.3.12 A more detailed discussion of the value of the 31 archaeological remains is provided in Section 15.6 of Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).

### **Historic Buildings**

- 15.3.13 The built heritage of the study area is characterised by historic buildings of post-medieval and early modern date. These historic buildings are associated with the development of country houses, Improvement Era (late 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century changes to the organisation of agricultural activity), agricultural development, including farmhouses, steadings and associated agricultural buildings, those which reflect Pitlochry's development as part of the Victorian Highland tourism industry, transport, distilleries, and the development of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century hydroelectric power generation.
- 15.3.14 Moulinearn Military Bridge Mill Lands of Dalcapon (Asset 638, Figure 15.1b) was constructed to carry the 18<sup>th</sup> century military road between Dunkeld and Inverness and is a Scheduled Monument. Four cultural heritage assets are designated as Category A Listed Buildings consisting of Tummel Garry Hydro Electric Scheme, Pitlochry Power Station and Dam, Including Boundary Walls (Asset 292, Figure 15.1c), an outstanding example of an early hydroelectric power station; Station Road, Pitlochry

Station, including Down Platform Building, Footbridge, Fountain and Signal Box (Asset 667, Figure 15.1f), a stylistically significant building within the Highland Railway tradition; Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, including Celtic Cross Memorial (Asset 696, Figure 15.1f), an unusual mid-Victorian ecclesiastical building; and 156 Atholl Road, Sunnybrae Cottage (Asset 700, Figure 15.1f), a rare example of a surviving cruck-framed cottage. In consideration of their designation and rarity these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of high value.

- 15.3.15 The largest of the country houses outwith the study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting is Faskally Mansion House and Policy Fields (Asset 313, Figure 15.1d), a large mid-19th century Scots-Tudor mansion set in its own grounds to the north-west of Pitlochry. Other smaller high-status country houses of a similar period within the study area include Dunfallandy House Hotel (Asset 265, Figure 15.1b) and Port-Na-Craig House, including Walled Garden, Gatepiers and Gates, Foss Road (Asset 288, Figure 15.1c). All three cultural heritage assets are Category B Listed Buildings and due to their designations, as well as being well-preserved examples of high status domestic architecture, they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.3.16 The Improvement Era, which saw a dramatic change in the way agricultural activity was organised in Scotland between the late 17th and 19th centuries, is characterised by purpose built farmhouses and farmsteads including Dunfallandy Home Farm (Asset 263, Figure 15.1b; Photograph 15.2 below), Middleton of Fonab House (Asset 274, Figure 15.1c) and Middleton of Fonab Farm (Asset 273, Figure 15.1c). In consideration of their designation as Category B and Category C Listed Buildings and as well-preserved examples of historic buildings associated with the Improvement Era, these assets have been assessed to be of medium and low value, respectively.

**Photograph 15.2: Dunfallandy Home Farm (Asset 263)**



- 15.3.17 Port-Na-Craig is a small riverside settlement characterised by historic buildings associated with the location of an earlier river crossing, including Ferryman's Cottage including Boundary Walls, Port-na-Craig Road (Asset 285, Figure 15.1c) and Port-na-Craig Inn (Asset 287, Figure 15.1c). The town of Pitlochry expanded rapidly with the arrival of the Dunkeld to Pitlochry railway in 1863 and the subsequent growth of the early Victorian tourism industry. The historic buildings of Pitlochry largely reflect this period of growth, being characterised by large domestic villas such as Comar House, Strathview Terrace (Asset 705, Figure 15.1f), hotels and commercial buildings, including Birchwood Hotel (Asset 652, Figure 15.1f) and the Atholl Palace Hotel (Asset 654, Figure 15.1c), and terraces of shops, including those on Atholl Road (Assets 692, 685, 682, 665 and 661, Figure 15.1f). In consideration of their designation as Category B and Category C Listed Buildings, and as good examples of local vernacular and commercial architecture reflecting this important period in Pitlochry's development, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium and low value.
- 15.3.18 The production of whisky remains an important local industry with two distilleries located within the study area, Blair Atholl Distillery (Asset 643, Figure 15.1c) and Edradour Distillery (Asset 653, Figure 15.1c). In consideration of their designations as Category B Listed Buildings and as good examples of buildings associated with the distilling industry, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 15.3.19 Pitlochry Festival Theatre (Asset 284, Figure 15.1c) is a good example of a late 20th century regional theatre design and has been assessed to be of low value. Freshwater Laboratory, Faskally (Asset 312, Figure 15.1d) is a modern building of little architectural importance and has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 15.3.20 Of the bridges within the study area, Dun an Dionaigh Military Bridge (Asset 310, Figure 15.1d) is attributed to the programme of 18th century military road building and Port-Na-Craig suspension bridge (Asset 290, Figure 15.1c) is a Category B Listed Building. In consideration of its potential to contribute to our knowledge of 18th century military engineering (Asset 310) and as an unusual example of a civic memorial and its designation (Asset 290), these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value. The remaining bridges, including Clunie Footbridge (Asset 303, Figure 15.1c) and Loch Faskally Bridge (Asset 304, Figure 15.1c), are modern bridges and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 15.3.21 A more detailed discussion of the value of the 129 historic buildings is provided in Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).

### **Historic Landscape Types**

- 15.3.22 Historic Landscape Types are shown on Figure 15.2 and discussed below. The Historic Landscape Type (HLT) Garden and Designed Landscapes – Retaining Core Elements (HLT 8) illustrates the development of designed landscapes associated with lesser country houses, which share many of the characteristic elements of the larger designed landscapes albeit on a smaller scale. HLT 8 retains core elements depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.3.23 The 17th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms HLT (HLT 1) reflect the reorganisation of agricultural land during the Improvement Era, which resulted in the development of straight sided field boundary patterns seen today. As a common landscape type, but reflecting its historic interest relating to the impacts of the Improvement Era on the agricultural landscape of the Highlands, this HLT has been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.3.24 Recreation Area HLT (HLT 6) comprises the vast range of leisure facilities that have been created during the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. Given its lack of rarity within the wider region this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.3.25 Areas of Managed Woodland HLT (HLT 2) comprise largely deciduous woodland once intensively managed for the long-term production of timber to supply rural crafts and industries. While Managed Woodland (HLT 2) provides evidence for earlier woodland management, given its lack of rarity it has been assessed to be of low value. The majority of 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation HLT (HLT 3) has relatively modern origins as part of commercial forestry. In consideration of its frequency within the region, and reflecting the limited historical significance of this form of land management, HLT 3 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 15.3.26 An additional five historic landscape types have been identified within the study area. These comprise 19th Century to Present Urban Areas (HLT 4), Transport (HLT 15), Reservoir (HLT 16), Freshwater Area (HLT 17, Figure 15.2) and Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin (HLT 24), which is characterised by its location at the margins of cultivated land and rivers. These HLTs are not rare and as such have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 15.3.27 A more detailed discussion of the value of the ten historic landscapes is provided in Appendix A15.1 (Cultural Heritage Baseline Information).

## **15.4 Potential Impacts**

- 15.4.1 No potential significant impacts (i.e. of Moderate significance or higher) on cultural heritage assets are predicted to result from the construction or operation of the proposed scheme. Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables) presents all potential non-significant impacts, mitigation measures where applicable and residual impacts on cultural heritage assets. Unless otherwise stated, all impacts described in this section are adverse.

- 15.4.2 Close dialogue has been maintained with other environmental teams during the development of the landscape and ecological mitigation plans to ensure that potential impacts on cultural heritage assets, both physical and on setting, have been considered and integrated into the mitigation plans, which are shown on Figure 13.5 and described in Chapter 12 (Ecology and Nature Conservation) and Chapter 13 (Landscape).

### **Construction**

#### Archaeological Remains

- 15.4.3 Potential impacts of Slight significance are predicted on six archaeological remains, due to the potential loss of remains or impacts on their setting as a result of construction of the proposed scheme. These are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).
- 15.4.4 Construction of the proposed scheme also has the potential to remove unknown (buried) archaeological remains.

#### Historic Buildings

- 15.4.5 Potential impacts of Slight and Neutral significance are predicted on the setting of 16 historic buildings as a result of the construction of the proposed scheme. These are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

#### Historic Landscape Types

- 15.4.6 Potential impacts of Slight and Neutral significance are predicted on five Historic Landscape Types due to the construction of the proposed scheme resulting in the loss of elements, however, the impacts would not affect our understanding of the historic landscape. The impacts on historic landscape types are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

### **Operation**

#### Archaeological Remains

- 15.4.7 Potential impacts of Slight and Neutral significance are predicted on the setting of two archaeological remains during operation of the proposed scheme. However, impacts on archaeological remains occurring during construction are also likely to be permanent. Residual impacts are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

#### Historic Buildings

- 15.4.8 Potential impacts of Slight and Neutral significance are predicted on the setting of ten historic buildings during operation of the proposed scheme. These are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

#### Historic Landscape Types

- 15.4.9 Potential impacts of Slight and Neutral significance are predicted on five Historic Landscape Types during operation of the proposed scheme. These are presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

## **15.5 Mitigation**

- 15.5.1 This chapter makes reference to overarching standard mitigation measures across A9 dualling projects ('SMC' mitigation item references), and also to project-specific measures ('P04' mitigation item references). Those that specifically relate to cultural heritage are assigned an 'CH' reference.

- 15.5.2 Mitigation for potential impacts on cultural heritage assets is described below. Further detail is presented in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

#### **Embedded Mitigation**

- 15.5.3 The design of the proposed scheme has sought to avoid impacts through DMRB Stage 3 design development, taking into account the Strategic Environmental Design Principles – Historic Environment as listed in Table 5 of Appendix A2.1 (Strategic Environmental Design Principles).
- 15.5.4 Chapter 4 (Iterative Design Development) explains the evolution of the DMRB Stage 3 design that has included inputs from the environmental team, which included mitigation workshops and the use of GIS based constraints data at an early stage via the ProjectMapper® tool. Due to the awareness of constraints including cultural heritage assets throughout the design process, the proposed scheme has been designed to avoid known assets. For example:
- the design of the alignment and drainage north of the River Tummel minimises impacts on Dunfallandy Bell Cairn, a Scheduled Monument (Asset 271);
  - the access track to Littleton of Fonab and the junction at Foss Road at Balmore Cottages were designed to minimise impacts on Balmore Cottages (Asset 296); and
  - the design of the Faskally Crossing with widening to the east of the existing structure minimises impacts on Clunie Footbridge (Asset 303), the existing aluminium footbridge over Loch Faskally.

#### **Standard Mitigation**

- 15.5.5 The Contractor will consult with the relevant local authority and Transport Scotland's historic environment advisor should any archaeological or cultural heritage finds or sites be discovered or revealed during construction to enable appropriate measures to be implemented to mitigate potential impacts (**Mitigation Item SMC-CH1**).

#### **Specific Mitigation**

##### Archaeological Remains

- 15.5.6 Archaeological trial trenching targeted on both known archaeological remains and areas of high and low archaeological potential for unknown remains, shown on Figures 15.3, (**Mitigation Item P04-CH2**) will be undertaken prior to construction.
- 15.5.7 Following on from the archaeological trial trenching, archaeological excavation (**Mitigation Item P04-CH3**) will be undertaken in advance of construction to make a permanent record of any affected archaeological remains identified by archaeological geophysical survey at Dunfallandy (Asset 792).
- 15.5.8 Following archaeological trial trenching (**Mitigation Item P04-CH2**), and in addition to detailed excavation of potential archaeological remains identified by archaeological geophysical survey at Dunfallandy (Asset 792) (**Mitigation Item P04-CH3**), archaeological mitigation to make a permanent record of any affected previously unknown archaeological remains could include:
- strip, map and sample (**Mitigation Item P04-CH4**); and
  - archaeological recording during construction ('watching brief') (**Mitigation Item P04-CH5**).
- 15.5.9 Locations of where archaeological recording during construction will take place are included in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables) and comprise:
- Asset 270: Littleton of Fonab Farmstead and Lime Kiln (Site of);
  - Asset 289: Bank (Earthwork) Port-Na-Craig; and
  - Asset 301: Balmore Lime Kiln (Site of) (2).

- 15.5.10 In addition to the detailed excavation and archaeological recording during construction outlined above, further archaeological mitigation may be identified on unknown archaeological remains that may be identified during trial trenching.

#### **Historic Buildings**

- 15.5.11 To avoid accidental damage during construction works, Port-Na-Craig House, Including Walled Garden, Gatepiers and Gates, Foss Road (Asset 288) will be securely fenced off along the southern boundary of the Walled Garden contiguous to the carriageway, using Heras-type fencing, for the duration of construction activity, and will be identified on the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**Mitigation Item P04-CH6**).

#### **Historic Landscapes**

- 15.5.12 No additional mitigation is proposed for the historic landscape.
- 15.5.13 To ensure adherence to good practice guidance, all cultural heritage mitigation, including that outlined in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables) will be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, HES and Historic England, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (**Mitigation Item P04-CH7**) that will be agreed with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and Transport Scotland's historic environment advisor.
- 15.5.14 To ensure appropriate reporting and dissemination of the results, all cultural heritage mitigation will include a programme of assessment, reporting, analysis, publication and dissemination of results commensurate with the value of the archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes affected. This will include the preparation of reports which will be submitted to the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record and the National Record of the Historic Environment, along with ordered archives which will be submitted to an appropriate repository (**Mitigation Item P04-CH8**).

## **15.6 Residual Impacts**

- 15.6.1 Residual impacts are those that remain once the described mitigation measures have been implemented. No significant (Moderate and above) residual impacts associated with the proposed scheme have been identified. Non-significant impacts are presented below, with further detail provided in Appendix A15.3 (Cultural Heritage Impact, Mitigation and Residual Impact Tables).

#### **Archaeological Remains**

- 15.6.2 No significant residual impacts on archaeological remains are predicted to result from the construction and operation of the proposed scheme. Residual impacts of Slight and Neutral significance have been identified on six archaeological remains during construction:
- Asset 258: Dunfallandy Stone, Cross Slab;
  - Asset 270: Littleton of Fonab Farmstead and Lime Kiln;
  - Asset 271: Dunfallandy Bell Cairn;
  - Asset 278: Overton of Fonab/Balnacroft Farmstead;
  - Asset 289: Bank (Earthwork) Port-Na-Craig; and
  - Asset 301: Balmore Lime Kiln during construction.
- 15.6.3 Residual impacts of Slight significance have been identified on two archaeological remains during operation:
- Asset 258: Dunfallandy Stone, Cross Slab; and
  - Asset 271: Dunfallandy Bell Cairn.

### **Historic Buildings**

15.6.4 No significant residual impacts on historic buildings are predicted to result from the construction and operation of the proposed scheme. Residual impacts of Slight and Neutral significance have been identified on the following 16 historic buildings during construction:

- Asset 254: Easthaugh of Dalshian;
- Asset 259: Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy;
- Asset 261: Easter Dunfallandy Cottage;
- Asset 263: Dunfallandy Home Farm;
- Asset 267: Ballintuim Farm;
- Asset 269: Netherton of Fonab Cottage;
- Asset 272: Wester Ballinluig of Dunfallandy;
- Asset 273: Middleton of Fonab Farm;
- Asset 274: Middleton of Fonab House;
- Asset 288: Port-Na-Craig House, Including Walled Garden, Gatepiers and Gates, Foss Road;
- Asset 296: Balmore Cottages;
- Asset 303: Clunie Footbridge;
- Asset 304: Loch Faskally Bridge;
- Asset 316: Craigeach House;
- Asset 317: Tigh-na-geat; and
- Asset 318: Kennels Cottage and Kennels.

15.6.5 In addition, residual impacts on 10 historic buildings are predicted during operation for the following assets:

- Asset 254: Easthaugh of Dalshian;
- Asset 259: Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy;
- Asset 261: Easter Dunfallandy Cottage;
- Asset 263: Dunfallandy Home Farm;
- Asset 272: Wester Ballinluig of Dunfallandy;
- Asset 273: Middleton of Fonab;
- Asset 274: Middleton of Fonab House;
- Asset 288: Port-Na-Craig House, Including Walled Garden, Gatepiers and Gates, Foss Road;
- Asset 296: Balmore Cottages; and
- Asset 318: Kennels Cottage and Kennels.

### **Historic Landscapes**

15.6.6 No significant residual impacts on historic landscapes are predicted to result from the construction and operation of the proposed scheme. Residual impacts during construction and operation of Slight and Neutral significance have been identified on five Historic Landscape Types:

- HLT1 17th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms;
- HLT2: Managed Woodland;
- HLT3: 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation;

- HLT15: Transport; and
- HLT24: Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin.

## **15.7 Statement of Significance**

- 15.7.1 With proposed mitigation, the overall impact on the remaining cultural heritage resource comprising archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape has been assessed to be Slight, which is not significant.

## **15.8 References**

AOC Archaeology Group (2017), A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry – Stage 3, Scotland, Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

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Transport Scotland (2013). A9 Dualling Programme, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

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