

15 Cultural Heritage

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 This chapter presents a 'Design Manual for Roads and Bridges' (DMRB HA208/07) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Cultural Heritage. It considers the potential construction and operational impacts of Project 7 - Glen Garry to Dalwhinnie of the A9 Dualling Programme. The Proposed Scheme under assessment is described in **Chapter 5**.
- 15.1.2 This EIA has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by the DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA208/07).
- 15.1.3 Cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics as outlined in DMRB:
- Archaeological Remains - the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground or moveable artefacts. Archaeological Remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal or plant remains or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities or their settings
 - Historic Buildings - standing historical structures that are usually formally designed or have some architectural presence. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as 'buildings', such as milestones or bridges
 - Historic Landscape - landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors
- 15.1.4 A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, a historic building or group of buildings or an historic landscape which together with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

15.2 Legislation

- 15.2.1 Relevant legislation to cultural heritage within this assessment includes:
- Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014
This Act established Historic Environment Scotland which took over the functions of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). The Act also changed processes for the designation of sites and buildings (by scheduling and listing) and for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Consent.
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under this Act and are recognised to be buildings or areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting and to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas.
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
This act defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other

monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it. Scheduled Monuments are by definition of National Importance and are protected by law under this act. It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place. This Act also requires Scottish Ministers to compile and maintain an inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and an inventory of battlefields.

15.3 Approach and Methods

Scope and guidance

- 15.3.2 At the earlier design and assessment stage (DMRB Stage 2), the assessment of potential cultural heritage impacts of the Proposed Scheme determined that a Detailed Assessment, as defined in Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5 of HA208/07, was justified at DMRB Stage 3 for the archaeological remains and historic buildings subtopics. A Simple Assessment was found to be justified for the historic landscape sub-topic, and has been undertaken in accordance with HA208/07, Annex 6 and Annex 7.
- 15.3.3 The assessments have been undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the DMRB, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifAs) *'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'* (CifA, 2014a) and The Highland Council's (THC's) *'Standards for Archaeological Work'* (2012). Settings assessments were undertaken in accordance with Historic Environment Scotland's *'Managing Change in the Environment: Setting'* (2016).

Study area

- 15.3.4 The study area is defined as the Proposed Scheme footprint plus a 200m area in all directions from it, as defined in HA208/07 (5.4.1) and as shown in **Drawing 15.1**, in **Volume 3**. The 200m study area was considered appropriate for archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes in this assessment.
- 15.3.5 Designated assets situated within a 1 km radius of the Proposed Scheme are considered and assessed for potential impacts on their setting.

Baseline Data Sources

- 15.3.6 Data was gathered from the following sources:
- The Highland Council (THC) - Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic (PKHT) Environment Record
 - Perth and Kinross Council (P&KC) Archive
 - The Highland Archive Centre in Inverness
 - The National Library of Scotland – historical maps
 - Historic Environment Scotland (HES) – information on designated heritage assets
 - Cultural heritage assets recorded on Canmore
 - Walkover surveys undertaken by AB Heritage in August 2015
 - HLAmap (Scotland's Historic Land-use Assessment)

- 15.3.7 The numbering of cultural heritage assets in this chapter is prefixed with the A9 Dualling project number (7) for archaeological remains and historic buildings; and with HLT for historic landscapes.

Assessment Methodology

Assigning Sensitivity

- 15.3.8 Based on DMRB guidance, each cultural heritage asset was assigned a sensitivity (value) against a six-point scale based on professional judgement, guided by the criteria provided in DMRB and presented in **Table 15-1** below.
- 15.3.9 Reference has been made to **Chapter 13** to ensure that there has been consistency in the assessment of historic landscape value, where relevant.

Table 15-1: The value of cultural heritage assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites) Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Other buildings of recognised international importance Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) and those with standing remains Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance Category A Listed Buildings Other Listed Buildings that feature exceptional quality of their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Undesignated structures of clear national importance Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives 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 factor(s)
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 which contribute significantly to their historic character Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures) 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 factor(s)
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category C Listed Buildings 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 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) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest Buildings of no architectural or historic note or buildings of an intrusive character Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the site has not been ascertained Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Assigning Magnitude of Impact

- 15.3.10 Magnitude of impact is the degree of change that would be experienced by an asset as a result of the Proposed Scheme, as compared with a 'do nothing' situation. Magnitude of impact is assessed without reference to the value of the receptor, and may include physical impacts upon the asset, or potential impacts upon its setting or amenity value.
- 15.3.11 Assessment of magnitude with, and without mitigation, has been based on professional judgement informed by DMRB methodology and criteria for archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape, as set out in **Table 15-2**. Unless otherwise stated, all potential impacts are adverse.

Table 15-2: Magnitude of impact on cultural heritage assets

Magnitude	Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 many 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
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors

Assigning Significance of Impacts

- 15.3.12 For all three sub-topics, the significance of impact with and without mitigation has been determined by considering the value/ sensitivity of the asset and the magnitude of impact. This has been achieved using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated below in **Table 15-3**. Levels of significance are defined, which could apply equally to adverse and beneficial impacts. This is as per Table 5.4 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Annex 5.

Table 15-3: Significance of Impacts

Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact				
	Value/ Sensitivity				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Major	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight
Moderate	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight
Minor	Moderate/ Large	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
No Change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

15.3.13 For the purpose of this assessment, effects on cultural heritage assets of moderate adverse significance are taken to be significant.

15.3.14 Impacts have been assessed to be temporary or permanent. Temporary impacts would be short-term and normally not last beyond the construction period; permanent impacts would be irreversible. Permanent impacts on cultural heritage assets can occur during construction and operation and are regarded as requiring mitigation as cultural heritage is a non-renewable source and requires “*preservation by record*” (THC 2012: 27) if impacts are irreversible, appropriate to the value of the asset.

Limitations to Assessment

15.3.15 This assessment has been prepared based on the results of desk-based research and walkover surveys only. No intrusive archaeological investigation has been undertaken.

15.4 Baseline Conditions

15.4.1 A total of 30 non-designated cultural heritage assets have been identified within the 200m study area consisting of 16 archaeological remains, ten historic buildings and four historic landscape types (HLT) (**Drawings 15.1-15.5**, contained in **Volume 3**). Full details of all cultural heritage assets are presented in **Appendix 15.1**, in **Volume 2**. There is one designated asset within the 1km study area – Wade Bridge (Asset 7.27; LB7665), a Category B Listed Building.

15.4.2 There are no designated cultural heritage assets within the 200m study area. An assessment of the value of the 31 cultural heritage assets identified, as shown in **Drawings 15.1-15.5 (Volume 3)**, is presented in **Table 15-4** below.

Table 15-4: Non-designated cultural heritage assets within the study area

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
7.1	250	Conjectured Military Camp	None	Unknown
7.2	320	Dalnaspidal Farmsteading	None	Low
7.3	360	Dalnaspidal School	None	Low
7.4	380	Dalnaspidal Bridge	None	Low
7.5	440	Oxbridge/ Allt Coire Mhic-Sith Bridge	None	Low
7.6	460	Allt Coire Mhic-Sith Shieling	None	Low
7.7	580	Dalnaspidal Station	None	Low

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
7.8	620	Dalnaspidal Station Signal Box	None	Low
7.9	1040	General Wade's Military Road	None	Low
7.10	1560	Ruidh Bridge	None	Negligible
7.11	1310	Conjectured location of Cromwellian encampment	None	Unknown
7.12	3760	Shieling settlement, Allt an Creagach	None	Low
7.13	4580	General Wade's Military Road	None	Low
7.14	6020	Building, River Trium	None	Negligible
7.15	6780	Coin Hoard, Drumochter	None	Negligible
7.16	6820	Shepherd's house and fanks, Balsporran	None	Low
7.17	7200	Dubhaig Bridge	None	Low
7.18	7320	Drumochter Lodge	None	Medium
7.19	8390	Chuirn Bridge	None	Low
7.20	420	Structure, Dalnaspidal Lodge	None	Negligible
7.21	480	Shieling hut	None	Low
7.22	1480	Dwellings/ shieling huts	None	Low
7.23	3710	Turf bank	None	Low
7.24	4240	Possible bank (earthwork)	None	Low
7.25	4320	Possible shieling hut	None	Low
7.26	9280	Bhotie Bridge	None	Negligible
7.27	21,200	Wade Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
HLT1	Scheme wide	Rough grazing	None	Low
HLT3	1400	Plantation	None	Negligible
HLT5	7300	Designed landscape	None	Low
HLT6	Scheme wide	Motorway	None	Negligible

Archaeological remains of very high, high and medium value

- 15.4.3 No archaeological remains of very high, high or medium value were identified within the study area.

Archaeological remains of low value

- 15.4.4 A total of 11 archaeological remains of low value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.5 Dalnaspidal Lodge is a traditional Highlands sporting lodge, set within an undesignated designed landscape. Within the grounds lay a farmsteading (Asset 7.2) which was depicted on 19th century historical mapping as two buildings, described as a kennel. Due to its contribution to local research on country houses and their estates, this asset has been assessed to be of **low value**.
- 15.4.6 Shielings are roughly constructed huts, used seasonally (**Photograph 15.1** identifies remains). They are evidence of transhumance agriculture within the study area, where they were represented by a group of huts constructed of varying combinations of wood, stone and turf (Assets 7.6, 7.12, 7.16, 7.21, 7.22 and 7.25). The use of shielings seems to vary locally and seasonal exploitation of land can change with improved forms of land exploitation (Dalglish and

Tarlow 2012). Due to their ability to aid our understanding of the varying seasonal exploitations of land locally, these assets have been assessed as having a **low value**.



Photograph 15-1: Remains of dwelling/ shieling hut (7.22) looking south-east

- 15.4.7 General Wade’s Military Road (Assets 7.9 and 7.13) follows a parallel course to, and at points underlies the A9 south of Dalnaspidal. At Dalnaspidal Lodge it runs east towards Oxbridge (ch. 600 – ch. 1,050), it then follows a parallel course to the A9 at a higher elevation. North of Oxbridge, General Wade’s Military Road passes through the Drumochter Pass and then descends to the level of the A9 between the Sow of Atholl and the Boar of Badenoch, after which it follows the line of the A9. These assets aid our understanding of the post-Jacobite militarisation and opening up of the Highlands, and the limited archaeological information likely gained from the surviving remains. The assets have been assessed to be of **low value**.
- 15.4.8 Two possible enclosure features (Assets 7.23 and 7.24), constructed of turf were identified within the study area during the walkover survey. Asset 7.23 is an L-shaped turf bank with a possible internal division. Asset 7.24 is a possible curvilinear turf bank located in the wetland floodplain of the River Truim and it encloses an area of standing water. These assets contribute information on local agricultural practices and land division, and have been assessed to be of **low value**.
- Archaeological remains of negligible value**
- 15.4.9 A total of three archaeological remains of negligible value were identified within the study area. An unroofed building (Asset 7.14) is depicted on 19th century historical mapping but is not shown on the 1985 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping. It is located within the line of the Highland Main Line railway (HML railway) and is likely to have been removed during construction of the railway. Due to the lack of surviving remains, this asset has been assessed to be of **negligible value**.
- 15.4.10 A coin hoard of eight silver medieval coins (Asset 7.15) was found by a gamekeeper at Drumochter, near the railway line in approximately 1878. Due to the limited information given by a chance isolated findspot, this asset has been assessed to be of **negligible value**.

- 15.4.11 A rectangular building (Asset 7.20) was identified in the grounds of Dalnaspidal Lodge during the archaeological walkover survey. The structure is constructed of railway sleepers with a corrugated iron roof. Due to the limited historical interest and information contributed by this asset, it has been assessed to be of **negligible value**.

Archaeological remains of unknown value

- 15.4.12 A total of two archaeological remains of unknown value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.13 A Cromwellian military camp is identified as being located within the study area near Dalnaspidal in the 19th century but investigations in the 1960s failed to identify the precise location and the extent of the site is not known. Although surviving remains would likely be of medium value, as the location and extent of the assets are unknown, the conjectured military camp locations (Assets 7.1 and 7.11) have therefore been assessed to be of **unknown value**.

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 15.4.14 The area around the A9 between Glen Garry and Kincaig has considerable evidence for small-scale agricultural settlements (shielings) and enclosures, boundary markers and 18th century and later roads and bridges.
- 15.4.15 The area between Glen Garry and Dalwhinnie was generally less favourable for agriculture (and today is classified as suitable for rough grazing), however there are a number of shielings recorded at Allt na Creagach, Allt Coire Mhic-Sith and likely at Balsporran, which indicates evidence of human activity from at least the 17th century, possibly earlier.
- 15.4.16 In addition, the conjectured site of the Cromwellian military camp is recorded close to the A9, and should this site be present, there could be buried archaeological remains associated with it surviving within the study area.
- 15.4.17 The line of General Wade's Military Road also runs through the study area, and the potential exists for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains associated with it to survive where there has been little or no previous development.

Historic buildings of very high or high value

- 15.4.18 No historic buildings of very high, high or medium value were identified within the study area.

Historic buildings of medium value

- 15.4.19 One historic building of medium value (Asset 7.18) was identified within the 200m study area and one historic building of medium value (Asset 7.27) was identified within the 1km study area. Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) is a late 19th century hunting lodge built in approximately 1873 to a vernacular style with subtle baronial-architectural influences, and was designed by Alexander Ross (**Photograph 15.2**). The lodge is situated in a slightly elevated position overlooking the River Truim, but is set back from the existing A9. Users of the current A9 have glimpsed views of the lodge through existing screening, mainly when traveling from south-to-north. Due to the location of existing forestry and landscaping, the lodge is hidden from the A9 when traveling north-to-south. The building is surrounded by an undesignated landscape designed to facilitate Drumochter grouse shooting and is dominated by planting schemes of coniferous trees and rough grazing. Although the designed landscape has some constructed elements, such as the ha-ha to the west of the house, the majority of the planting is naturalistic and was designed to visually emphasize the contrast between the white-harled lodge and the Scottish landscape. In

this manner, the designed landscape was deliberately used to provide a dramatic backdrop to the estate by creating a feeling of romanticised wildness, associated with Victorian-era shooting parties and outdoor leisure pursuits. Drumochter Lodge is a good example of a Victorian Scottish hunting lodge in keeping with regional building traditions and local vernacular, which is surrounded by a surviving and near complete designed landscape. In consideration of this, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium value**.



Photograph 15-2: Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) looking north-east

- 15.4.20 Wade Bridge (Asset 7.27) is a Category B Listed Building located south of Dalwhinnie. The restored single span pinned rubble bridge over the River Truim formed part of the infrastructure created by General Wade in the 1730s, as part of the military formalisation of the Highlands following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715.
- 15.4.21 The bridge was formerly designated as a Scheduled Monument, but was de-scheduled on 4th May 2016 due to the double designation as a Scheduled Monument and a Listed Building being in error. The bridge is situated in a low-lying position over the River Truim and predominantly screened from the existing A9 by the road embankment. The bridge sits between confirmed locations of General Wade's Military Road to the south and the section of the road north of the bridge to Dalwhinnie. In consideration of its historic importance as a good example of an 18th Century military road bridge, and due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium value**.

Historic buildings of low value

- 15.4.22 A total of eight historic buildings of low value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.23 Four bridges of local interest are located within the study area (Assets 7.4 (**Photograph 15.3**), 7.5, 7.17 and 7.19). These bridges could provide information to local infrastructure and construction method research and therefore have been assessed to be of **low value**.



Photograph 15-3: Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4) looking south-east

- 15.4.24 Dalnaspidal School (Asset 7.3) lies within the Dalnaspidal estate located west of the current A9. The school is a good example of Victorian local architecture with later extensions and therefore has been assessed to be of **low value**.
- 15.4.25 Dalnaspidal Station (Asset 7.7) was built for the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway. It opened in 1863 and closed to regular passenger traffic in 1965. The station includes semi-detached cottages and a wooden single-storey building. There is also a signal box (Asset 7.8). The station building was moved to Aviemore in the 1970s and was in the care of Strathspey Steam railway (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-23904751>) and was then moved to the Inshriach Estate. The station has historical interest as part of the HML railway but has been moved and altered since and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of **low value**.

Historic buildings of negligible value

- 15.4.26 Two historic buildings of negligible value were identified within the study area. Bhotie Bridge (Asset 7.26) has no description from the HER. The walkover survey identified two modern concrete culverts under the present route of the A9 and two recent timber bridges, constructed as part of the cycle track. Ruidh Bridge (Asset 7.10) has no description from the HER and project information has described it as a modern concrete culvert. Due to the lack of historical and architectural interest in the modern concrete culverts and timber bridges, these assets have been assessed to be of **negligible value**.

Historic buildings of unknown value

- 15.4.27 No historic buildings of unknown value were identified within the study area.

Historic landscapes of very high, high and medium value

- 15.4.28 No historic landscapes of very high, high or medium value were identified within the study area.

Historic landscapes of low value

- 15.4.29 A total of two historic landscapes of low value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.30 Moorland rough grazing (HLT1) is the most extensive historic landscape type within the study area and within the Cairngorms National Park (CNP). Most of Scotland's moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing with some areas managed for stalking and grouse shooting. The heather moorlands have evolved as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and farming and some may have been drained in the past. These landscapes contain pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and archaeological landscapes are likely to survive in this landscape type. In consideration of limited potential for buried archaeological remains, due to lack of development or large scale improvements, and a robust historic landscape with importance to local interest groups, but lack of rarity within the region, this asset has been assessed to be of **low value**.
- 15.4.31 Designed landscapes (HLT5) around country houses and castles were developed since the 17th century for pleasure and/ or productive purposes. This historic landscape type was identified within the study area as part of the formal gardens around Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18). This historic landscape type could aid our understanding of the formalising and redevelopment of estate gardens and grounds since the mid-19th century locally, and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of **low value**.

Historic landscapes of negligible value

- 15.4.32 A total of two historic landscapes of negligible value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.33 Forestry plantation (HLT3) has been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the Forestry Commission in 1919. Modern plantation is well-understood with limited time depth and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of **negligible value**.
- 15.4.34 Motorway (HLT6) is part of the late 20th century and early 21st century transport broad type and the modern A9 is shown along the study area. Due to the limited historical significance of this historic landscape type, this asset has been assessed to be of **negligible value**.

Historic landscapes of unknown value

- 15.4.35 No historic landscapes of unknown value were identified within the study area.

15.5 Potential Impacts

- 15.5.1 The potential impacts during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme can be physical, such as removal or partial removal of an asset, or severance of an asset; or non-physical, such as noise or visual intrusion and other changes to the setting of an asset.
- 15.5.2 The impacts during the operational phase of the Proposed Scheme can be non-physical, such as noise or visual intrusion and other changes to the setting of an asset. All impacts are adverse unless otherwise stated.
- 15.5.3 Throughout the DMRB Stage 3 design process, a number of environmentally led workshops considered each aspect of the developing design and made recommendations for certain features to be included in the next design iteration. These aspects have been defined as 'embedded mitigation' and, where they are included in the Proposed Scheme design, they are considered within the context of the impact assessment as providing mitigation to avoid or reduce environmental impacts, and in some cases, provide environmental benefits.

- 15.5.4 With respect to the topics under consideration in this chapter, the relevant aspects of embedded mitigation include:
- Sensitive design of embankments and sensitive landscape and planting design at Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) and its designed landscape (HLT5)
 - Sensitive design of embankment and Dalnaspidal Junction at Dalnaspidal School (Asset 7.3)
 - Alignment informed by consideration of proximity to, and setting of, local heritage features

15.5.5 While the impact assessment is undertaken in cognisance of the embedded mitigation features noted above, in order to ensure that all project mitigation requirements (including embedded, specific and generic mitigation) are captured, they have been included within the summary of mitigation section of this chapter, and the Schedule of Environmental Commitments contained in **Chapter 21**.

Archaeological Remains

Construction Impact Assessment

- 15.5.6 Construction of the Proposed Scheme could disturb or remove remains of the Cromwellian military camp (Assets 7.1 and 7.11), although its precise location is unknown any remains found would be of medium value. If remains are disturbed or removed, in consideration of the small portion of the archaeological remains that would be likely be affected or removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Moderate** and the significance of impact would also be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.7 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will disturb/ remove surviving remains of General Wade's Military Road (Assets 7.9 and 7.13) that lie within the Proposed Scheme extents. Remains of this road have been recorded as intersecting with the current A9 and Proposed Scheme in discrete areas. The precise location of some sections of the road are currently unknown and therefore could also lie within the Proposed Scheme. In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that will be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of impact is considered to be of **Moderate** magnitude and the significance of impact is assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.8 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will potentially partially remove surviving remains of a shieling hut (Asset 7.21), through the creation of embankments or during topsoil stripping as part of the temporary works. In consideration of the partial removal of the hut, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Moderate** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.9 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will partially remove surviving remains of shieling huts (Asset 7.22), through the construction of embankments or during topsoil stripping as part of the temporary works. The remains of one hut would likely be removed, the remains of a second hut would be partially removed and the remains of the third hut would remain. In consideration of the permanent removal of two of the three huts, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Moderate** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.10 A turf bank (Asset 7.23) lies within the temporary working area and potential topsoil stripping within the area would remove the asset. In consideration of the total removal of the asset, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Major**. In consideration of the limited archaeological potential of low complexity of the asset and the local significance of the asset, the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.

- 15.5.11 A bank (earthwork) (Asset 7.24) will be partially removed during the construction of SuDS (Sustainable Drainage System) basin 042, (**Drawing 15.3, Volume 3**) and any associated topsoil stripping around it. In consideration of the large portion of the asset that will be removed, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Moderate** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.12 No impacts are predicted on the remaining eight archaeological remains (Assets 7.2, 7.6, 7.12, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.20 and 7.25) during construction.

Operational Impact Assessment

- 15.5.13 No potential impacts are predicted for archaeological remains during the operation of the Proposed Scheme.

Historic Buildings

Construction Impact Assessment

- 15.5.14 During the construction of the Proposed Scheme, there will be visual intrusion to the setting of Dalnaspidal School (Asset 7.3) through construction machinery and activities. Although construction machinery will increase noise levels at the asset, with standard construction mitigation measures there are no significant impacts predicted. In consideration of the location of the school near the current A9, and the temporary nature of the construction works, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be **Minor** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Neutral**.
- 15.5.15 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in the removal of Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4) and Dubhaig Bridge (Asset 7.17). In consideration of the total removal of these assets, the magnitude of the permanent impacts have been assessed to be **Major**. In consideration of the local significance of the asset and limited information about bridge construction methods that would be gained from the asset, the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.16 Construction will occur at the front entrance to Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18). Although the fabric of the building would not be physically altered by the Proposed Scheme, the relationship between the principle elevation of the lodge and the wider landscape overlooking the River Truim valley will be permanently altered and this area of the historical grouse shooting ground will be severed from the lodge building. The proposed screening bund in front of the lodge will cut off views from the ground level of the lodge out of the estate. Views across the landscape from the first floor level will be retained, although the proposed screening bund and raised level of the widened A9 will be a modern addition. The raising of embankments, creation of an access road and underpass and the removal of the existing entrance would create an adverse visual impact. There will also be construction noise from the operation of construction plant resulting in the entrance to the lodge being compromised. Although there will be increased noise from construction machinery, with standard construction mitigation measures there are no significant impacts predicted due to increased noise levels. The temporary works would be highly visible during construction. The lodge is set back from the road amongst forestry which currently limits the views out and therefore the main views affected are those viewing the property from the surrounding area and A9. The Proposed Scheme will also remove a section of the ha-ha. Despite considerable alteration to the wider landscape surrounding the lodge and reduction in size of the designed landscape; the spatial relationship between the lodge building, kennels and core of the designed landscape will be retained and remained intact. In consideration of these factors, the

magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be **Major** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.

- 15.5.17 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in the removal of Chuirn Bridge (Asset 7.19). In consideration of the total removal of the asset, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Major**. In consideration of the limited information gained from the asset, the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.18 Construction of the Proposed Scheme would remove the modern culverts at Bhotie Bridge (Asset 7.26). In consideration of the total removal of the asset, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Major** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.19 No impacts are predicted on the remaining four historic buildings (Assets 7.5, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.10) during construction

Operational Impact Assessment

- 15.5.20 The Proposed Scheme will result in adverse visual impacts on the setting of Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) from outside viewers due to the new road embankments to the west and the introduced elements of the access road and underbridge structure to the north. The change of entrance to the lodge will modify the assets current setting and view and curtail views to the west. Although some of the existing vegetation will be removed, new tree and vegetation planting will establish by years 15-25. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Major** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.

Historic Landscapes

Construction Impact Assessment

- 15.5.21 The Proposed Scheme will remove parts of rough grazing (HLT1) and plantation (HLT3). However, the Proposed Scheme will not reduce the legibility of these landscapes or cause severance of these landscapes. The magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **No change** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Neutral**. Note that impacts on the operation of these areas of land are considered in **Chapter 13**.
- 15.5.22 The Proposed Scheme will remove parts of Designed Landscape (HLT 5). The grounds of Drumochter Lodge were designed to be separate from the surrounding landscape and to give the lodge a feeling of separation and isolation. Although the footprint of the designed landscape will be reduced, it will not sever the landscape from the lodge and the lodge will keep its sense of wildness and isolation. In consideration of the small area of the asset that will be removed, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be **Moderate** and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.23 No impact has been predicted for the one remaining historic landscape (HLT6) during construction.

Operational Impact Assessment

- 15.5.24 No potential impacts are predicted for historic landscapes during the operation of the Proposed Scheme.

15.6 Mitigation

15.6.1 This assessment has established that the construction of the Proposed Scheme is likely to have:

- adverse Moderate impact on five cultural heritage assets
- adverse Slight impact on eight cultural heritage assets
- Neutral impact on three cultural heritage assets

15.6.2 This assessment has established that the operation of the Proposed Scheme is likely to have an adverse **Moderate** impact on one cultural heritage asset.

15.6.3 Mitigation proposals to be implemented for individual cultural heritage assets are outlined in **Table 15-5** and detailed in **Table 15-6** and **Table 15-7**. Discussion of these proposals is provided in the following paragraphs.

Archaeological Remains

15.6.4 A watching brief shall be undertaken in the vicinity of archaeological remains which may partially lie within the Proposed Scheme in order to identify and record them, and this shall be in accordance with ClfA's Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA, 2014b). A watching brief shall be carried out on the following assets:

- Conjectured Military Camp (Assets 7.1 and 7.11)
- General Wade's Military Road (Assets 7.9 and 7.13)

15.6.5 If avoidance of shieling hut (Asset 7.21), shieling huts (Asset 7.22), turf bank (Asset 7.23) and bank (Asset 7.24) are not possible, a record of their form prior to construction of the Proposed Scheme shall be undertaken. This will involve analytical earthwork surveys to Historic England (HE) Level 3 for the assets (Historic England (HE), 2016). A date should be retrieved from the bank material of Assets 7.23 and 7.24. This would allow a detailed record to be made of their form before construction and date the bank. HE guidance is cited as they provide recognised standards for the recording of earthworks, which is applicable UK-wide. Targeted excavation should be carried out on Assets 7.21 and 7.22.

Historic Buildings

15.6.6 As the following bridges will be removed as part of the Proposed Scheme, Historic Building Recording (Enhanced) shall be undertaken in line with '*Historic Building Recording Guidance*' (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (HE, 2016) in order to preserve the asset by record. HE guidance is cited as they provide recognised standards for the recording of historic buildings, which is applicable UK-wide.

- Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4)
- Dubhaig Bridge (Asset 7.17)
- Chuirn Bridge (Asset 7.19)
- Bhotie Bridge (Asset 7.26)

- 15.6.7 Consideration shall be given to retain the stone from Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4) and use the material as cladding on the replacement structure.
- 15.6.8 To mitigate potential impacts on the setting of Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18), landscaping and appropriate planting shall reduce the impact of the Proposed Scheme on the asset in line with proposals detailed in **Chapter 13**. To mitigate potential impacts on the entrance, frontage and ha-ha, Historic Building Recording (Basic) shall be carried out in line with '*Historic Building Recording Guidance*' (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (HE, 2016) in order to record the existing asset, including its setting. Consideration shall be given to retaining stonework from the ha-ha to re-use in the embankment.

Historic Landscape

- 15.6.9 To mitigate the potential impacts on HLT1 Rough grazing, planting shall be carried out along the Proposed Scheme of any areas damaged by the construction activities to aid its integration into the surrounding landscape and reduce its visual impact. The sensitive planting will mature during the operation of the scheme and, in addition to the natural re-growth along the scheme, will reduce the significance of impact on the historic landscape as outlined in **Chapter 13**.
- 15.6.10 To mitigate potential impacts on HLT5 Designed landscape, landscaping and planting shall reduce the impact of the Proposed Scheme on the asset in line with proposals detailed in **Chapter 13**.

Monitoring Requirements

- 15.6.11 No monitoring is required.

Table 15-5: Cultural Heritage Mitigation Requirements

Item Ref.	Approximate Chainage/ Location	Timing of Measure	Description	Mitigation Purpose/ Objective	Specific Consultation or Approval Required
Standard A9 Mitigation					
SMC – CH1	Throughout the Proposed Scheme	Construction	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.	To enable appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate impacts on assets found during construction.	Transport Scotland's cultural heritage advisor. HES if affecting Scheduled Monument, Category A Listed Building, Historic Battlefield or Garden & Designed Landscape
Embedded Mitigation					
P07 – CH1	Asset 7.13	Design Construction/ Operation Phase	Sensitive slope design with input from a Landscape Architect is proposed at Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.13) and its designed landscape and Balsporran access underbridge as outlined in P07-LV1 and P07-LV10 in Chapters 13 and 14 .	To reduce and mitigate visual impacts on Drumochter Lodge	
Project Specific Mitigation					
P07 – CH3	Throughout scheme	Pre-construction and construction	The preferred mitigation for archaeological remains is preservation <i>in situ</i> . The preferred mitigation for historic buildings is non-destructive. Where this is not feasible, a programme of preservation by record must be undertaken.	To ensure heritage assets are mitigated appropriately.	
P07 – CH4	Throughout scheme	Pre-construction	To mitigate potential impacts on previously unknown archaeological remains, archaeological works and recording shall be implemented in consultation with THC's Historic Environment Team, the PKHT and HES.	To ensure unknown archaeological assets are mitigated appropriately.	THC Historic Environment Team and PKHT
P07 – CH5	Assets 7.1, 7.9, 7.11 and 7.13	Construction	The areas defined as requiring an archaeological watching brief shall be determined in consultation with THC Historic Environment Team and PKHT.	Preserve assets by record.	THC Historic Environment Team and PKHT
P07 – CH6	Assets 7.4, 7.17, 7.19 and 7.26.	Pre-construction	To mitigate the impacts on Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4), Dubhaig Bridge (Asset 7.17), Chuirn Bridge (Asset 7.19) and Bhotie Bridge (Asset 7.26), Historic Building Recording (Enhanced) will be carried out in line with <i>Historic Building Recording Guidance</i> (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with <i>Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice</i> (Historic England, 2016) in order to preserve the existing structure by record.	Preserve the assets by record.	

Item Ref.	Approximate Chainage/ Location	Timing of Measure	Description	Mitigation Purpose/ Objective	Specific Consultation or Approval Required
P07 – CH7	Asset 7.4	Construction	To create continuity with Dalnaspidal Bridge (Asset 7.4) due to its removal as part of the Proposed Scheme, stone cladding to the western façade of the new underbridge, that may have been salvaged from Dalnaspidal Bridge (viewpoint 4 in Chapter 14, NN 64655 73527) may be recycled for inclusion within the elevation/ façade of the new underbridge superstructure, supplemented by a natural stone finish as necessary as outlined in Mitigation Item P07-LV29 in Chapters 13 and 14 .	To create historic continuity with heritage asset.	Transport Scotland
P07 – CH8	Assets 7.21 and 7.22	Pre-construction and construction	To mitigate the impacts on shieling huts Assets 7.21 and 7.22, earthwork surveys will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in <i>Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice</i> (Historic England, 2017) and targeted excavation shall be carried out.	Preserve the assets by record.	
P07 – CH9	Asset 7.23 and 7.24	Pre-construction	To mitigate the impacts on turf bank (Asset 7.23) and possible bank (Asset 7.24), earthwork surveys will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in <i>Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice</i> (Historic England, 2017) with a date retrieved from the bank.	Preserve the assets by record.	
P07 – CH10	Asset 7.18	Construction and Operation Phase	To mitigate the impacts on Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) and its garden, replacement of woodland/ woodland edge planting lost through construction of the Proposed Scheme shall be carried out as outlined in P07-LV11 and P07-LV13 and as specified on the Environmental Mitigation Plan Drawings 6.1 to 6.7 (Volume 3) . The berm construction shall be integrated with existing landform and vegetation as outlined in Mitigation Item P07-LV12 in Chapters 13 and 14 . During the Operational Phase, planting of natural vegetation during maintenance and management as specified shall mimic the visual appearance of growth patterns in adjacent areas where appropriate. Historic Building Recording (Basic) will be carried out in line with <i>Historic Building Recording Guidance</i> (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with <i>Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice</i> (Historic England, 2016) in order to preserve the existing structure by record, including the ha-ha. Consideration will be given to retaining the stonework from the ha-ha to re-use on the embankment.	To reduce the potential visual and physical changes to the asset and to preserve the assets current setting by record	THC Historic Environment Team
P07 – CH11	Throughout scheme	Construction and Operation Phase	To mitigate the impacts on HLT1 rough grazing, sensitive slope design with input from a Landscape Architect is proposed as outlined in Mitigation Item P07-LV1 in Chapters 13 and 14 . Appropriate native species planting to integrate the Proposed Scheme with the landscape shall be carried out as outlined in Mitigation Items LV21-LV25 in Chapters 13 and 14 and as specified on Environmental Mitigation Drawings 6.1 to 6.7 (Volume 3) .	To reduce the potential impacts on the historic landscape.	THC Historic Environment Team

15.7 Residual Impacts

- 15.7.1 The residual impacts of the Proposed Scheme on cultural heritage assets, after mitigation, are set out in **Table 15-6** and **Table 15-7** below. Assets where no impact is predicted have been omitted for clarity. Mitigation requirements are provided in **Table 15-5**.
- 15.7.2 The significance of residual impacts during the construction of the Proposed Scheme is predicted to be **Slight** on four cultural heritage assets and **Neutral** on 13 cultural heritage assets, with no residual impacts predicted for the remaining cultural heritage assets. The significance of residual impact during operation of the Proposed Scheme is predicted to be **Slight** on one cultural heritage asset with no residual impact predicted for the remaining cultural heritage assets.
- 15.7.3 After mitigation, no significant impacts on cultural heritage assets are predicted.

Table 15-6: Predicted residual construction impacts on cultural heritage assets

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value	Significance of Impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of Residual Impact	Significance of Residual Impact
7.1	Conjectured Military Camp	Unknown	Moderate	Watching brief	Minor	Slight
7.3	Dalnaspidal School	Low	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
7.4	Dalnaspidal Bridge	Low	Moderate	Historic Building Recording (Enhanced)	Minor	Slight
7.11	Conjectured location of Cromwellian encampment	Unknown	Moderate	Watching brief	Minor	Slight
7.9	General Wade's Military Road	Low	Slight	Watching brief	Minor	Neutral
7.13	General Wade's Military Road	Low	Slight	Watching brief	Minor	Neutral
7.17	Dubhaig Bridge	Low	Moderate	Historic Building Recording (Enhanced)	Minor	Slight
7.18	Drumochter Lodge	Medium	Moderate	Landscaping and Planting and Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Minor	Slight
7.19	Chuirn Bridge	Low	Moderate	Historic Building Recording (Enhanced)	Minor	Slight
7.21	Shieling hut	Low	Slight	Earthwork survey and targeted excavation	Minor	Neutral
7.22	Dwellings/ shieling huts	Low	Slight	Earthwork survey and targeted excavation	Minor	Neutral
7.23	Turf bank	Low	Slight	Avoidance or earthwork survey and dating	Minor	Neutral
7.24	Possible bank (earthwork)	Low	Slight	Avoidance or earthwork survey and dating	Minor	Neutral
7.26	Bhotie Bridge	Negligible	Slight	Historic Building Recording (Enhanced)	Minor	Neutral
HLT1	Rough Grazing	Low	Neutral	Planting and sensitive embankment design	No change	Neutral
HLT3	Plantation	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	No change	Neutral
HLT5	Designed Landscape	Low	Slight	Landscaping and planting	Negligible	Neutral

Table 15-7: Predicted residual operational impacts on cultural heritage assets

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value	Significance of Impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of Residual Impact	Significance of Residual Impact
7.18	Drumochter Lodge	Medium	Moderate	Sensitive design of embankments and landscaping and planting	Minor	Slight

15.8 References

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers UK (ALGAO: Scotland), 2013, *Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and Contractors*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014d, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- DalGLISH and Tarlow (Eds.), 2012, 'Modern Scotland: Archaeology, the Modern past and the Modern present'. Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)
- Department of Communities and Local Government, (2012), National Planning Policy Framework. The Stationary Office
- Historic England, 2017, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
- Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*
- Historic Environment Scotland, 2016, *Managing Change in the Environment: Setting*
- The Highland Council, 2012, *Standards for Archaeological Work*