

# Appendix 15.1

## Desk Based Survey

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Aims of the Report

1.1.1 This report presents the results of a cultural heritage desk based survey undertaken to inform **Chapter 15** of the Stage 3 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Project 7 – Glen Garry to Dalwhinnie. The aim of this report is to collate and assess existing information on the cultural heritage of the study area and set this information out in its context. This report has also been prepared to describe the value of the cultural heritage assets.

### 1.2 The Historic Environment

1.2.1 The historic environment is recognised as comprising all aspects of the environment which have resulted from the interaction between people and places through time. The elements of the historic environment that are considered to hold significance are called heritage assets.

1.2.2 Cultural heritage within the study area has been considered under the following three sub-topics as outlined in DMRB Volume 11, Section 4, Part 2, '*Cultural Heritage*' (HA208/07):

- 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 (HA208/07, Annex 5, paragraph 5.1.1)
- 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 (HA208/07, Annex 6, paragraph 6.1.2)
- 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 (HA208/07, Annex 7, paragraph 7.1.2)

1.2.3 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 a historic landscape which together, with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

1.2.4 A full list of the cultural heritage assets within the study area is contained in Section 5 and illustrated on **Drawings 15.1-15.5**, in **Volume 3**.

### 1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 This assessment was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 '*Cultural Heritage*' (HA 208/07), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) '*Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*' (CIfA 2014a) and The Highland Council'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

- 1.3.2 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 is considered appropriate for archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes in this assessment.
- 1.3.3 Designated assets within a 1km radius of the Proposed Scheme have also been considered and assessed for potential impacts on their setting.

### Data Gathering

- 1.3.4 Data has been gathered from the following sources:
- The Highland Council (THC) – Historic Environment Record (HER)
  - Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic (PKHT) Historic Environment Record (HER)
  - 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
  - HLAmapping (Scotland's Historic Land-use Assessment)
- 1.3.5 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 of Value

- 1.3.6 Based on guidance provided by DMRB, an assessment of the sensitivity (value) of each cultural heritage asset has been undertaken on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown, based on professional judgement, guided by the criteria provided in DMRB and presented in **Table 15-1-1** below.
- 1.3.7 To inform the assessment of value of the cultural heritage assets (see **Table 15-1-1** below), the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) was used to identify relevant research objectives to which cultural heritage assets within the study area could potentially contribute information.

Table 15-1-1: The value of cultural heritage assets

Value	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</li> <li>Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites</li> <li>World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities</li> <li>Assets of acknowledged international importance</li> <li>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</li> <li>Other buildings of recognised international importance</li> <li>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not</li> <li>Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) and those with standing remains</li> <li>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance</li> <li>Category A Listed Buildings</li> <li>Other Listed Buildings that feature exceptional quality of their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category</li> <li>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</li> <li>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</li> <li>Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</li> <li>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</li> <li>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest</li> <li>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value</li> <li>Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</li> </ul>
<b>Medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category B Listed Buildings</li> <li>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</li> <li>Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character</li> <li>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</li> <li>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</li> <li>Designated special historic landscapes</li> <li>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value</li> <li>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category C Listed Buildings</li> <li>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance</li> <li>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations</li> <li>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</li> <li>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</li> <li>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</li> <li>Robust undesignated historic landscapes</li> <li>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups</li> <li>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest</li> <li>Buildings of no architectural or historic note or buildings of an intrusive character</li> <li>Landscape with little or no significant historical interest</li> </ul>
<b>Unknown</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of the site has not been ascertained</li> <li>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance</li> </ul>

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 2.1.1 A distinguishing feature of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology of Scotland, in contrast to that of all later periods, is its low visibility. There are very few sites known by anything other than surface scatters of lithic artefacts. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic habitation evidence, apart from being relatively ephemeral in the first place, is far more vulnerable than that of any subsequent period to the vicissitudes of time and chance; such factors as glaciation, permafrost, coastal erosion, changing sea level and consequent inundation, alluviation, peat growth, colluviation (the build-up of colluvium (rock debris) at the base of a hillslope) and talus formation have all contributed to its destruction or concealment.
- 2.1.2 About 10,000 years ago, the whole of Scotland lay under a massive sheet of ice. As the climate slowly warmed and the ice retreated, people were already living in the area; hunting, fishing and where possible gathering plants and fruits. The retreating ice left behind boulders and mud, which would soon be colonised by grasses and shrubs. Trees followed, hazel and birch at first, followed by oak and pine.
- 2.1.3 The retreat of the ice marked the end of the Palaeolithic period, whose primitive stone tools have been found in southern England. Evidence of people from this time is thought to have been lost through ice action in Scotland. There is evidence of Mesolithic activity in the Cairngorms, in particular at the Mar Lodge Estate, where recent archaeological excavations have recorded evidence of human activity from around 8,100BC.
- 2.1.4 The most detailed work relevant to Mesolithic human communities has been conducted on the eastern margin of the Cairngorms National Park, at Loch Davan and Braeroddach Loch near Aboyne. Using this work as an example, it can be envisaged that progressive deforestation occurred during the later prehistoric period. For the first millennium AD, we have little evidence to draw on, but cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and continuing exploitation of the forests may all safely be assumed to have continued in the study area, although the scale of these activities is unknown.
- 2.1.5 It would seem likely that the presence of rivers and lochs, and the altitudinal range at the local scale within the study area, would have made portions of central section of Scotland a considerable attraction for hunter-gatherers. Based on evidence elsewhere in Scotland, it is probable that such communities would have been established here at least 8,000 years ago.
- 2.1.6 There is no recorded evidence of human activity from these periods within the study area, however there are recorded findspots of lithic artefacts of likely Mesolithic date (Highland HER: MHG4450 and MHG3138) close to Loch Insh.
- 2.1.7 The potential therefore exists for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains from the Mesolithic to be present, particularly in areas surrounding open water bodies like Insh Marshes and around the Spey Bridge at Kingussie, which would have been attractive places for hunting and seasonal settlements at this time. Any remains will likely be ephemeral in nature, and comprise of scatters of lithic artefacts.

## 2.2 Later Prehistoric

### Neolithic

- 2.2.2 In general, the major change which marked the Neolithic period in terms of the visibility of its archaeological record in Scotland, is the appearance of a series of funerary and ritual monuments, many of which continued into the Early Bronze Age – including chambered tombs, ring cairns, stone circles and round cairns. The later Neolithic period and Early Bronze Age are characterised by monumental ritual and funerary architecture.
- 2.2.3 None of these monuments have been recorded within the study area, however there are examples of several of these monument types in the wider environs including chambered cairns at Avielochan (THC HER: MHG24846), Deishar Wood near Carrbridge (Canmore ID: 15460) and Tullochgorm near Aviemore (Canmore ID: 15443); stone circles at Grainish (Canmore ID: 15398) and within Aviemore (Canmore ID: 14927); and examples of cup and ring marked stones at Laggan Hill near Dulnain Bridge (Canmore ID: 15421) , and Upper Tullochgrue near Inverdrue (Canmore ID: 104464).
- 2.2.4 This indicates the presence of human activity within the environs of the A9 during the Neolithic period, and suggests the possibility for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

### Bronze Age – Iron Age

- 2.2.5 As noted above, using the research on the Mesolithic communities on the eastern margin of the Cairngorms National Park as an example, it can be envisaged that progressive deforestation occurred during the later prehistoric period. For the first millennium AD, we have little evidence to draw on, but cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and continuing exploitation of the forests may all safely be assumed to have continued within the study area, although the scale of these activities is unknown.
- 2.2.6 This period is marked by changes in the nature of the surviving archaeological remains. The burial and ritual monuments remain in the visible archaeological record into the Early Bronze Age but a variety of settlement site types have also been recorded from the Bronze Age. The environs of the northern end of the Central section are particularly rich in the remains of Bronze Age farmsteads consisting of groups of hut circles with associated field systems, such as those recorded at the Highland Wildlife Park (Canmore ID: 273581), Avielochan (Canmore ID: 15388) and Balvattan near Inverdrue (Canmore ID: 15378).
- 2.2.7 Dating from around the later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, hut circles, and in some cases their associated field systems, still survive within modern farmland, but they are more characteristic of moorland areas which have not been cultivated since the prehistoric period. Their widespread distribution gives some indication both of the extent to which prehistoric settlement spread across the area, and the likely major impact of early agriculture on forest cover.
- 2.2.8 In contrast with the open settlements represented by the hut circles, there were also enclosed loch dwellings known as crannogs, of which there are three examples from the environs of the Central section at Insh Marshes (Canmore ID: 76759), Loch Gynack (Canmore ID: 14084) and Loch Gamhna (Canmore ID: 104415). There are also a number of palisaded (enclosed) sites at Sidhean Mor Dail A'Chaorainn to the north of Newtonmore (Canmore ID: 13072), Dell to the south of Aviemore (Canmore ID: 15415) and East Croftmore (Canmore ID: 15382).

- 2.2.9 Another site type associated with the Iron Age is the souterrain, a good example of which is within the study area of Project 9 at Lynchat – known locally as Raitts Cave. Souterrains are curved underground tunnels built of stone slabs. Their exact function is open to debate, but they seem to have been used for storage or as refuge during times of unrest. The entrances to souterrains often seem to lead from the inside of houses, as is the case at Raitts Cave (Highland HER: MHG4405).
- 2.2.10 From the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, the people of northern Scotland were being referred to by Roman writers as Picti (Picts) – painted people. These people produced characteristic symbols which are found carved on stone and also on finds of jewellery from the period. Pictish stones are found all over the Highlands, with a fine example recorded at Dunachton (Canmore ID: 14913).

## 2.3 Medieval

- 2.3.1 Throughout the medieval period, the environs of the study area remained predominantly rural, and its inhabitants depended on the exploitation of crops, livestock and forestry. Access to the area from the south was always restricted by the scarcity of hill passes through the uplands, and it is therefore unsurprising that many of the principal structures associated with the consolidation of medieval kingship in Scotland are relatively infrequent.
- 2.3.2 Relative isolation from the central powers to the south contributed to the power of the local aristocracies. Thus the mottes, characteristic of the establishment of a Norman aristocracy are infrequent, with the exception of Doune Motte and Ruthven Barracks (which was the site of an earlier medieval fortification), which are confined to the principal valleys.
- 2.3.3 Apart from castles and the remains of a few churches, there is little medieval archaeology that can be seen today. Most houses seem to have been built using wood, peat and thatch and most household items were also made of organic materials. It does seem highly likely that many remains of deserted villages dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, such as those outlined below, are sitting on top of earlier houses and fields.

## 2.4 Post Medieval to Modern

### The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries

- 2.4.2 Significant landscape change occurred throughout this period, as the forests were exploited for timber on a large scale, and as agriculture expanded into the higher ground as the population increased. Communications were improved, largely due to the construction of military roads, and planned settlements were instigated by landowners interested in promoting new industry to the area.
- 2.4.3 Due to the exposed upland nature of the area through which Project 7 is located, its use for arable agriculture, and more especially cereals, has always been restricted.
- 2.4.4 Traditional agricultural systems in the uplands were based around communal farming townships comprising several families; evidence of these are within the study area at Crubenmore (Canmore ID: 24640), Phoines (Canmore ID: 25213), Invernahavon (Canmore ID: 24632), Biallid (Canmore ID: 24635), Knappach (Canmore ID: 78161) Presmuchrach (Canmore ID: 24615), Lynchat (Canmore ID: 14072) and Dunachtonmore (Canmore ID: 77229).
- 2.4.5 The practice of transhumance (the seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures) was carried out within the area of Project 7, with the Allt na Creagach and Allt Coire Mhic-Sith shielings (PKHT HER: MPK55073 and MPK15170) represented



by a group of huts constructed of varying combinations of wood, stone and turf. These would have been in use between May and September for the inhabitants of the townships, in order to protect arable ground from the trampling and grazing of livestock.

#### General Wade's Military Road

- 2.4.6 During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the threat and reality of Jacobite rebellion in Scotland led to a significant militarisation of the country by government forces. Several medieval and Cromwellian forts were repaired and redeveloped, such as Ruthven Barracks (Canmore ID: 25196), and wholly new garrisons were planned and constructed. In addition, over 250 miles of military roads and over 40 new bridges were built to link the network of new forts.
- 2.4.7 The road between Dunkeld and Inverness, the line of which is followed in the majority by the A9, took two years to build between 1728 and 1730.

#### 19th Century to Present Day

- 2.4.8 From the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, landowners began to invest in agricultural improvements and their estates, effecting a complete transformation of the rural landscape and creating the landscape we see today. This included the layout of new farms, the drainage of wet ground, rectilinear enclosures and other improvements, and led to the clearance of many townships and the associated abandonment of transhumance.
- 2.4.9 By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century picturesque landscapes had been created, with large swathes of managed forestry planted to provide a naturalised setting for country houses, such as that seen at Dalnaspidal Lodge (Canmore ID: 163831), Ralia Lodge (Canmore ID: 282784), and Mains of Balavil (Canmore ID: 111860).
- 2.4.10 From the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards there has been little change to the overall character of the landscape, with the notable exceptions of the construction of the Dalwhinnie Distillery, the expansion of Newtonmore and Kingussie, the construction of the Inverness to Perth railway line in the mid-19th century and the construction and subsequent rebuilding and improving of the A9 in the 1970s.

### 3 Baseline Conditions

- 3.1.1 From the sources identified in Section 1.3.4, a total of 16 archaeological remains, 11 historic buildings and four historic landscape types have been identified. These comprise:
- Two heritage assets of Medium value
  - 20 heritage assets of Low value
  - Seven heritage assets of Negligible value
  - Two heritage assets of Unknown value
- 3.1.2 There are one designated assets within 1km wider study area, Wade Bridge (Asset 7.27; Category B Listed Building).
- 3.1.3 The study area is characterised by cultural heritage assets which date from the post medieval period to the modern period. These are shown on **Drawings 15.1-15.5**, in **Volume 3**, and are described in full in the gazetteer (Section 5). Those cultural heritage assets which have been identified on historical mapping are illustrated in Section 6 (**Figure 6.1.1 to 6.1.3**).

## 3.2 Archaeological remains

### Medieval

- 3.2.2 There is one medieval asset in the A9 corridor, a coin hoard found near the rail line at Drumochter (Asset 7.15). The hoard consisted of eight silver coins; one penny dated to the reign of David II and was struck at Edinburgh. As the hoard was uncovered in 1878 and is without contextual information, the asset has little research potential and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

### Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.2.3 The archaeological remains found within the A9 corridor primarily date from the post medieval period to the present day. The character of the area reflects the changes in farming, settlement and infrastructure from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onward.
- 3.2.4 General Wade's Military Road (Assets 7.9 and 7.13) is the most prominent archaeological feature in the area. The current A9 follows the same route and runs parallel and at times on the same site of the original road. Significant portions of the road are still observable where it runs to the east of Dalnaspidal Lodge and to a lesser extent at the Drumochter Pass. The road was constructed following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 under the command of General Wade, who believed that the Highland and Island Clans were ready to wage another campaign. The Dunkeld to Inverness section of the road was built between 1728 and 1730, with the view of aiding the movement of troops and supplies in the event of such a Scottish Rebellion. The road forms part of a network consisting of roads, barracks and forts that created a military footprint able to repel any uprisings, and that is still apparent in the current landscape. The remains of the road provide a greater insight into the network that enabled the internal pacification of Scotland following the Jacobite rebellion. Despite its ability to aid our understanding of the post-Jacobite militarisation and opening up of the Highlands, due to the limited archaeological information likely gained from the surviving remains, this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 3.2.5 Further potential military remains are recorded in the HERs. The potential site of a fort (Asset 7.1) is recorded by the Ordnance Survey Recorder (initials DJC) in September 1966 at Dalnaspidal, but no current traces survive. Traces of a Cromwellian Fort (Asset 7.11) are located nearby and potentially the OS recorder attributed its location to the wrong area at Dalnaspidal. The Cromwellian Fort was probably constructed during the English Civil War in 1650 (a war that in fact took place in Scotland and Ireland, not just England); the final phase of the war was where Cromwell invaded Scotland in an attempt to remove Royalist support. These assets would provide an insight into an attempt to pacify Scotland during the post-medieval period, an attempt to form a Scottish state unable to rebel against the rule of Cromwell and his Parliamentarians, and would provide further information to allow for conflict archaeologists to investigate Scotland's participation in the national conflict of the English Civil War. The state of the sites at the current time are uncertain. Asset 7.1, may not exist and no upstanding trace of the possible Cromwellian fort survives; any surviving remains of these assets are likely to provide minimal information as much have already been removed. Due to the uncertainty of their exact location or lack of knowledge of surviving remains, these assets have been assessed to be of Unknown value.
- 3.2.6 There are several shielings in the A9 corridor (Assets 7.6, 7.12, 7.21, 7.22 and 7.25). The structures vary in form; some are simply the remains of the footings (Assets 7.6 and 7.25), while others are more complete, having retained much of their turf and stone structures (Assets 7.22, 7.21 and 7.12). The study of such shielings allows greater understanding of the interaction

between those who lived in this landscape and how they interacted with the land for their livelihood. However, this site type is common throughout the Highlands of Scotland and these assets do not have extensive extant above ground remains; these assets have therefore been assessed to be of Low value.

- 3.2.7 A Shepard's House and fanks (a type of sheep enclosure) at Balsporran (Asset 7.16) is noted as being a sheiling on a 1776 map of the area. The site had transitioned into a sheep walk containing substantial fanks, with an associated Shepard's House, by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site is only partially extant. The site can provide a greater understanding of pastoral farming methods in this area, especially in relation to sheep. The site is only partially extant and of a type common throughout Scotland, therefore it is only of Low value.
- 3.2.8 Another farming settlement existed in the area and has been noted on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Dalnaspidal Farmstead (Asset 7.2) was noted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS six-inch map (Perthshire, 1867, sheet 10) as two buildings, described as a kennel. As this site no longer exists and any surviving remains would not contribute to local research, this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 3.2.9 An unroofed building (Asset 7.14) is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS six-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxlv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS. The site likely no longer exists and has therefore been assessed to be of Negligible value.

#### Unknown

- 3.2.10 There are two earthworks of unknown date in the study area. The first, a turf bank (Asset 7.23) forms an enclosure with a possible internal division. The other is a possible curvilinear bank surrounding west side of natural knoll, located in boggy river floodplain of the River Truim (Asset 7.24). The possible bank surrounds an area of standing water adjacent to the knoll and may be formed from upcast from this area. Considering the primarily post medieval date of the majority of assets in this area, both assets likely date to this period, however further investigation would be required to determine the nature of these assets. Earthwork banks are a common archaeological feature in the area and therefore these assets have been assessed to be of Low value.

### 3.3 Historic Buildings

#### Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.3.2 The most common extant building type in the study area are bridges. There are five in total (Assets 7.4, 7.10, 7.17, 7.19 and 7.26). Three of these (Assets 7.4, 7.17 and 7.19) could provide information to local infrastructure and construction method research; these assets have been assessed to be of Low value. Bhotie Bridge (Asset 7.26) is a modern bridge which is part of a parallel cycling/ walking route in the area, and Ruaidh Bridge (Asset 7.10) is a modern concrete culvert, therefore these assets have been assessed to be of Negligible value.
- 3.3.3 The earliest recorded bridge within the study area is the 18<sup>th</sup> century Wade Bridge (Asset 7.27; Category B Listed Building) which was built c.1730. General Wade used craftsmen with skills in masonry to ensure bridges were built to a high standard. Asset 7.27 is a single span double arched pinned rubble bridge with a turf roadway surface. In consideration of its historic importance as a good example of an 18<sup>th</sup> military road bridge, and due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

- 3.3.4 The remains of the Oxbridge (Asset 7.5), which crosses the Allt Coire Mhic-Sith, can still be seen east of Dalnaspidal and formed part of General Wade’s road network. As part of General Wade’s road network this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 3.3.5 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.
- 3.3.6 Drumochter Lodge (Asset 7.18) is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century hunting lodge built c.1873, and was designed by Alexander Ross. The house is set back from the existing A9 and is surrounded by an undesignated designed landscape including coniferous trees, which isolate the estate and create a feeling of wildness. The house is set back from the existing A9 among trees which limit the views out. From within the grounds, there are glimpsed views of Cregan Mor to the west, the existing A9 in the foreground and vistas of the rough grazing which would contain the shooting lands for the lodge. 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 emphasise 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. It is a good example of a Victorian Scottish hunting lodge surrounded by a designed landscape and in consideration of this, this asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.
- 3.3.7 Two historic buildings at Dalnaspidal are linked to the Perth-Inverness railway through the area. The former Dalnaspidal station (Asset 7.7) consisted of two semi-detached cottages and formed part of the 1863 Dalnaspidal Station. The site was a 2-platform through station, with a wooden single-storey building on the up platform. The station closed to regular passenger traffic in May 1965, however the line remains in use. The signal box (Asset 7.8) used for the station is still intact. The assets, in conjunction with similar assets on the Scottish railway network, could provide a greater understanding of how the railway infrastructure of Scotland developed during the advent of the railways, as well as their eventual decline in the face of widely available alternative transport. However, as common building types, these assets have been assessed to be of Low value.
- 3.3.8 A structure (Asset 7.20) is recorded at Dalnaspidal lodge area, constructed of railway sleepers with a pitched corrugated iron roof. It is built in a platform created by cutting into the natural southeast facing slope adjacent to the Allt Coire Mhic-Sith, and may be associated with the management of the water supply for Dalnaspidal Lodge. Due to its limited time depth and heritage interest, this asset has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

## 3.4 Historic Landscapes

### Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.4.2 There are four Historic Landscape Types (HLT) in the study area, three of which belong to the post-medieval period.

- 3.4.3 The Designed Landscape Type (HLT5) is limited to two areas in the corridor; the gardens at Drumochter Lodge and Dalnaspidal Lodge. This landscape type originates from the the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when it was fashionable for country landowners to develop their grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/ or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such schemes can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. This Historic Landscape Type could aid our understanding of the formalising and redevelopment of estate gardens and grounds since the 17<sup>th</sup> century across the region, and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 3.4.4 The Plantation (HLT3) Historic Landscape Type is more prevalent in the area and runs intermittently along the east side of the A9. Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch. The modern plantation within the study area likely arose as part of the landscaping for the A9. Modern plantation is well-understood with limited time depth, and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of Negligible value.
- 3.4.5 The Motorway (HLT6) Historic Landscape Type is the most prevalent of the post-medieval landscape types. Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, and their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Motorways are often based on historic routes, in this instance General Wade's Military Road, however they often remove the historic remains under them. As HLT6 is a modern road and lacks any significant time-depth, this asset has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

#### Undated

- 3.4.6 The most prevalent Historic Landscape Type is Rough Grazing (HLT1). This landscape type has evolved as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and settlement, and can contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. Considering 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 therefore been assessed to be of Low value.

## 4 References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Dalglisch and Tarlow (Eds.), 2012, *Modern Scotland: Archaeology, the Modern past and the Modern present*. Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)

Historic Environment Scotland. 2017. *Canmore*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://canmore.org.uk/>. [Accessed 22 June 2017]

Historic Environment Scotland, 2016, *Managing Change in the Environment: Setting*

National Library of Scotland. 2017. *National Library of Scotland Map Viewer*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/>. [Accessed 22 June 2017].

The Highland Council, 2012, *Standards for Archaeological Work*

## 5 Gazetteer

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.1
<b>Asset Name</b>	Conjectured Military Camp
<b>NGR</b>	NN6456673010
<b>Chainage</b>	250
<b>Type</b>	Military camp
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK5191
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Information from OS Recorder (DJC) 15 September 1966. Local enquiries failed to find any information, and no traces of any earthwork was seen at Dalnaspidal. Traces of a Cromwellian encampment still exist at Dalnaspidal. Nothing visible on available Aerial Photographs Visited by OS (WDJ) 16 June 1969. Centred NN 65 73 (1000m by 1000m) [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.2
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalnaspidal Farmsteading
<b>NGR</b>	NN6451873100
<b>Chainage</b>	320
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11260
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163834
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Depicted in the 1st edition of the O.S. six-inch map (Perthshire, 1867, sheet 10) as two buildings, described as a kennel. Information from RCAHMS (AR) 20th May 2000). [1] [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalnaspidal School
<b>NGR</b>	NN6459173217
<b>Chainage</b>	360

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.3
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12033
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Precise location unknown at time of upgrade, 30.01.2001 [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.4
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalnaspidal Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6458873287
<b>Chainage</b>	380
<b>Type</b>	Road bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10790
<b>Canmore ID</b>	161391
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	No description [1] [2] Single span masonry bridge with modern concrete pointing over Allt Coire Mhic-Sith. It has a parapet 0.5 m high and 0.5 m thick. It is in use as an access to Dalnaspidal Lodge and is abutted on its north side by the concrete tunnel and bridge over the present A9. [3]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Oxbridge / Allt Coire Mhic-Sith Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6467173535
<b>Chainage</b>	440
<b>Type</b>	Road bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK9315
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.5
<b>Description</b>	This bridge, now ruined, spanning the Allt Coire Mhic-Sith, was called the Oxbridge, after Wade's feast at the spot on 2 October 1729. It commands a view right down over Dalnaspidal to Loch Garry. The original bridge was a few yards higher than the current one. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Allt Coire Mhic-Sith
<b>NGR</b>	NN6468173573
<b>Chainage</b>	460
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK15170
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	The footings of three buldings, probably shielings, one with an internal division. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.7
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalnaspidal Station
<b>NGR</b>	NN6441073369
<b>Chainage</b>	580
<b>Type</b>	Railway station
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK5765
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>Semi-detached cottages, part of the 1863 Dalnaspidal Station on the Perth-Inverness main line built for the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway.</p> <p>Dalnaspidal Station. Opened 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly. A 2-platform through station, with a wooden single-storey building on the up platform. There is also a signal box of standard Highland Rly. pattern. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>This intermediate station on the Perth-Inverness (main) line of the Highland Rly. was opened in 1865, grouped into the London and North-Eastern Rly. in 1923, and closed to regular passenger traffic on 3 May 1965. The (double-tracked) line remains in use. R V J Butt 1995. [1]</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record



<b>Asset Number</b>	7.8
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalnaspidal Station Signal Box
<b>NGR</b>	NN6434873374
<b>Chainage</b>	620
<b>Type</b>	Signal box
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18432
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	No description. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.9
<b>Asset Name</b>	General Wade's Military Road
<b>NGR</b>	NN6447473645
<b>Chainage</b>	1040
<b>Type</b>	Military road
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK9314
<b>Canmore ID</b>	138802
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>The military road and the modern road follow separate courses for about one and a half miles in the neighbourhood of Dalnaspidal Lodge, Wade's road being approximately a quarter of a mile away to the east. It traversed the Allt Coire Mhic-Sith, just S of Dalnaspidal, by the Oxbridge, now ruined. The original bridge at NN 6467 7353 (NN67SW 7.01) was a few yards higher than the present one. On each side of the burn the line of the Wade road is very evident. It climbs uphill and turns left to follow a course parallel to and above the A9, being readily traceable through the heather and maintaining this level for approximately one mile more. [1]</p> <p>[NN 63275 75534 to NN 63257 75732 to NN 63234 75781] Track forming part of Wade's Road between the Allt a Chaorain watercourse and the present A9. The south part is 37 m long, aligned NNW/SSE and comprises a flat surface 4 m wide cut into the natural west facing slope. To the north of point NN 63253 75587 a turf bank with a rounded profile which is 2 m wide and up to 0.5 m high is located on the west side of the track. This bank becomes less pronounced 10 m to the north and is not noticeable beyond this. The track changes alignment to northwest/southeast at NN 63257 75732 and continues to the northwest until it is truncated by the present A9. It is covered in grass and heather vegetation.</p> <p>[NN 63353 75340 to NN 63496 75140] Track forming part of Wade's Road. It is a flat area with some small stones evident on the surface in places with a width of c. 4 m cut into the natural west facing slope. This section has a low turf bank to the west which is rounded in profile with a width of 2 m and a height of 0.4 m. It is up to 5.5 m wide at NN 63394 75301 where the bank to the west is less pronounced. It has been truncated at the south extent by the access road for the new pylon construction. [2]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Canmore</p> <p>[2] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.10
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ruidh Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6375074101
<b>Chainage</b>	1560
<b>Type</b>	Road bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10789
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	No description. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.11
<b>Asset Name</b>	Conjectured location of Cromwellian encampment
<b>NGR</b>	NN6399874002
<b>Chainage</b>	1310
<b>Type</b>	Military camp
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24608
<b>Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Traces of a Cromwellian encampment still exist at Dalnaspidal. G Anderson and P Anderson 1842 Nothing visible on available aerial photographs. Information from OS Recorder (DJC) 15 September 1966. Local enquiries failed to find any information, and no traces of any earthwork was seen at Dalnaspidal. Visited by OS (WDJ) 16 June 1969. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Canmore

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.12
<b>Asset Name</b>	Shieling settlement, Allt an Creagach
<b>NGR</b>	NN6324176299
<b>Chainage</b>	3760
<b>Type</b>	Shieling
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG55073
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.12
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site, named Rea Chraggan on the 1773 plan, contains a dozen or so structures, mainly on the south side of the burn. It was a shieling of Pressmuchroch township (see note on Delachurn shielings). Delachurn and Alt an Creagach are about 4km apart and this was the range of land shieled by the Pressmuchroch tenants from the Truim right up to the summits. These two groups of shielings were situated at either end of the territory. Alt an Creagach was the last shieling site on the east side of Drumochter before the march with Atholl. Breakachy (the tacksman of Pressmuchroch, and forester) grazed his cattle here 'the first part of the summer season'. There was also a grass-keeper stationed here during the early summer.</p> <p>Structures</p> <p>There are several small shieling bothies of 3-5 metre length; one possible animal enclosure; and one house of 8 metre length, possibly a cruck-framed creel house, judging by size and the double stone wall foundation. This house, like other Badenoch shielings has an L-shaped compartment at the south end. There is also possibly an outbuilding / byre attached to the north end, which would bring it up near the 12 metre length seen in some of the other Drumochter shielings. [1]</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.13
<b>Asset Name</b>	General Wade's Military Road
<b>NGR</b>	NN6279077000
<b>Chainage</b>	4580
<b>Type</b>	Military road
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG34259
<b>Canmore ID</b>	138879
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>The military road at this stage is going through the Drumochter Pass, peaks either side rising to over 2,000 feet. It descends to the level of the modern road between the Sow of Atholl and the Boar of Badenoch. It then more or less follows the line of the modern road.</p> <p>The line of the military road is still considered to be closely following the present A9. To the east of Balsporran Cottage (NN 6264 7920) there is a very brief section of overgrown track which is considered to be the original military road. [1] [2]</p> <p>[NN NN 62882 76841 to NN 62934 76766 to NN 62939 76703] Trackway which has a flat surface and measures 4.5 m in width. The south part is aligned north/south and the north part NNW/SSE. On the west side is a turf bank which is c. 2 m wide and 0.5 m high and has a fairly flat top which enhances the natural slope to the west. At its south extent there is a possible quarry scoop to the east of the track. This is sub-circular shape in plan and 3.5 m in diameter. It is cut into the natural slope with a scarp of 2.5 m height to the east. At the north extent a turf bank is also present on the east side of the track. Modern drains have been cut across this feature. It is truncated by the course of the modern A9 at the north end and a becomes indistinguishable form a farmers access track at the south end.</p> <p>Possible quarry scoop cut into natural slope on the east side of possible trackway at NN 62917 76792. It is oval shape in plan and measures 3.5 m north/south by 2.5 m east/west with an uneven base.[3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.14
<b>Asset Name</b>	Building, River Trium
<b>NGR</b>	NN6249678399
<b>Chainage</b>	6020
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG27184
<b>Canmore ID</b>	117374
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxlv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 27 September 1996. [1] [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.15
<b>Asset Name</b>	Coin Hoard, Drumochter
<b>NGR</b>	NN6299579001
<b>Chainage</b>	6780
<b>Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG4487
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24605
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Description</b>	Eight silver coins were 'picked up by a gamekeeper' in a moss at Drumochter, near the railway line c.1878. One was a penny of David II, struck at Edinburgh. ISSFC 1880.[1] [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.16
<b>Asset Name</b>	Shepherd's house and fanks, Balsporran
<b>NGR</b>	NN6263079212
<b>Chainage</b>	6820
<b>Type</b>	Fank; house
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.16
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG55072
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Just across the railway line at Balsporran Cottage are the remains of a shepherd's house (possibly two houses of different periods, one of them a well built stone dwelling) and substantial fanks. This site had been marked as a shieling complex on the 1773 estate plan, but it would appear that it had been turned into a sheep walk in the early 19th century. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.17
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dubhaig Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6296979501
<b>Chainage</b>	7200
<b>Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG4488
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24606
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	No description. [1] [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.18
<b>Asset Name</b>	Drumochter Lodge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6309479598
<b>Chainage</b>	7320
<b>Type</b>	Lodge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG23418
<b>Canmore ID</b>	110475
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	Architect: Alexander Ross (I.A. July 23, 1873) Additions and alterations. [1] [2] Drumochter Lodge was built c. 1873. In use as offices. Ha ha associated with Drumochter Lodge, located to the west of the house and depicted on both the first edition and modern OS. Northwest corner at NN 63038 79621 and southwest corner at NN 63052 79585. Coursed drystone wall with outer faces and rubble core - gently sloping forming ha-ha on the interior of the enclosure. It terminates at the northeast and southeast where the enclosure is

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.18
	marked with an iron fence. [3]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Chuirn Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6329580662
<b>Chainage</b>	8390
<b>Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG4496
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24626
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	No description [1] [2] Modern bridge. There are three bridges at this location. All are modern. There is stone revetment along the side of the river between the present and previous A9. [3]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.20
<b>Asset Name</b>	Structure, Dalnaspidal Lodge
<b>NGR</b>	NN6459873357
<b>Chainage</b>	420
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular shaped structure constructed of railway sleepers. It measures 2.6 m northwest/southeast by 1.8 m northeast/southwest and has side walls 1.2 m high. The roof is of corrugated iron and is pitched with the apex of the roof on the southeast side at 2.2 m high. It is built in a platform created by cutting into the natural southeast facing slope adjacent to the Allt Coire Mhic-Sith and may be associated with the management of the water supply for Dalnaspidal Lodge which is located on the other side of the present A9 to the south. [3]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.21
<b>Asset Name</b>	Shieling hut
<b>NGR</b>	NN6457273437
<b>Chainage</b>	480
<b>Type</b>	Shieling
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	A sub-rectangular turf and stone shieling hut which measures 5 m northeast/southwest by 3.5 m northwest/southeast externally. The walls are rounded in profile and up to 1 m wide and 0.4 m high with a possible entrance in the northwest wall. It is located on a platform on a southeast facing slope adjacent to the Allt Coire Mhic-sith. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.22
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dwellings / shieling huts
<b>NGR</b>	NN6391574168
<b>Chainage</b>	1480
<b>Type</b>	Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	<p>A group of three dwellings / shieling huts were identified during the walkover survey within 30 m of each other.</p> <p>Building 1: A sub-rectangular shaped dwelling/ shieling hut constructed of turf and stone which measured 8 m northwest/southeast by 3.5 m northeast/ southwest externally. The walls are rounded in profile with occasional sub-angular schist stones exposed. The southwest wall is 0.3 m high and has a possible entrance which is 1 m wide near the southeast end. The northeast wall is cut into the natural slope which has a vegetation cover of rough grass and heather.</p> <p>Building 2: A sub-rectangular shaped dwelling/ shieling hut constructed of turf and stone which measured 6 m northwest/ southeast by 3.2 m northeast/ southwest externally. The walls are rounded in profile, 1 m wide and up to 0.3 m high and there is no clear entrance. A gap in the southwest wall may indicate an entrance or may have been created by ploughing for forestry. The structure has been truncated by ploughing for forestry at the northwest end. It is located on a southeast facing slope adjacent to a small stream and the area has rough grass and heather vegetation. Dwelling 1 is located upslope c. 20 m to the northeast and Dwelling 3 is located downslope to the southwest.</p> <p>Building 3: A sub-rectangular shaped dwelling/ shieling hut constructed of turf and stone which measures 6 m northwest/ southeast by 3.7 m northeast/ southwest externally and is cut into the slope on the northeast side. The walls have a rounded profile and are 1 m thick and up to 0.3 m high and no entrance is evident. A possible annex is located on the southeast end. This is roughly square in shape and measures 2 m northwest/ southeast by 1.7 m northeast/ southwest internally. It has walls of similar morphology and size to the main structure. The vegetation in the area is rough grass and heather. It is located on a southwest facing slope near to a small stream and Dwellings</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.22
	1 and 2 are located upslope close by. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.23
<b>Asset Name</b>	Turf bank
<b>NGR</b>	NN6312576218
<b>Chainage</b>	3710
<b>Type</b>	Bank
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	L- shaped turf bank forming an enclosure with a possible internal division. The bank has a rounded profile and is c. 1.2 m wide and up to 0.4 m high. The north/ south part has a terminal at the north end where it is adjacent to a stream. It measures 4 m long and has a east/west return which is 7 m long and is truncated by ploughing for forestry to the west. To the north of the truncated part of the bank is a north/south aligned possible internal division formed by another turf bank. This is 5 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.5 m high. There is a gap of 0.2 m between these banks. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.24
<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible bank (earthwork)
<b>NGR</b>	NN6285076656
<b>Chainage</b>	4240
<b>Type</b>	Bank
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	Possible curvilinear bank surrounding west side of natural knoll located in boggy river floodplain of the River Truim. The possible bank surrounds an area of standing water adjacent to the knoll and may be formed from upcast from this area. It is constructed of turf and has steep sides and a slightly rounded top in profile with a width of 2.5 m and height of 1 m. The area has a vegetation cover of mature heather, bog myrtle and rushes. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015



<b>Asset Number</b>	7.25
<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible shieling hut
<b>NGR</b>	NN6293376782
<b>Chainage</b>	4320
<b>Type</b>	Shieling
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	Possible shieling hut or quarry scoop cut into the hillside adjacent to trackway (Asset 7.13). It is oriented northeast/southwest, sub-rectangular shape in plan and measures 9 m by 2.5 m. The possible walls are c. 1.5 m wide and 0.6 m high at the southwest and comprise turf with mature heather vegetation. The northeast side is scarped into the natural slope and has a height of c. 1.5 m. There is a possible entrance gap located centrally in the southwest side which is 1 m wide. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.26
<b>Asset Name</b>	Bhotie Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN63758142
<b>Chainage</b>	9280
<b>Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG4495
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24625
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Description</b>	No description [1] [2] At this location recently constructed two timber bridges have been constructed as part of the cycle track. Two modern concrete culverts pass under the present route of the A9. [3]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] AB Heritage walkover survey August 2015

<b>Asset Number</b>	7.27
<b>Asset Name</b>	Wade Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NN63888278
<b>Chainage</b>	21200
<b>Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Designation</b>	Category B Listed Building

<b>HES Reference</b>	LB7665
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG4492
<b>Canmore ID</b>	24622
<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>General Wade, circa 1730. Single span pinned rubble bridge with small flood arch at W bank; dressed rubble arch rings, the principal arch springing from natural rock abutments. No parapet survives; turf roadway surface. Approximate spans; main arch - 30' flood arch - 9'. Formerly a scheduled monument. Scheduled on 29/12/1958 and descheduled on 04/05/2016 [1]</p> <p>No description [2]</p> <p>This two-arch Wade bridge, which has been restored, is located about 100 yards short of the present bridge [3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Canmore</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT1
<b>Asset Name</b>	Rough grazing
<b>NGR</b>	NN6261276970
<b>Chainage</b>	0
<b>Type</b>	Historic landscape type
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>Description</b>	<p>Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed. [1]</p> <p>Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. [1]</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] HLAmap

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Plantation
<b>NGR</b>	NN6314976278
<b>Chainage</b>	1400
<b>Type</b>	Historic landscape type
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	

<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Description</b>	<p>Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.</p> <p>Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common, with sinuous edges and more open spaces. [1]</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] HLAmap

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Designed landscape
<b>NGR</b>	NN6313579681
<b>Chainage</b>	7300
<b>Type</b>	Historic landscape type
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Description</b>	<p>Since the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such a scheme can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. Designed landscapes may include parklands, walled gardens, water features, formal avenues and walkways, as well as pavilions, lodges and other buildings. [1]</p> <p>Redevelopment of parts of designed landscapes around old mansion houses is common, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas, Country Parks, or golf courses. [1]</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] HLAmap

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Motorway
<b>NGR</b>	NN6341375180
<b>Chainage</b>	0
<b>Type</b>	Historic landscape type
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>HES Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	
<b>Canmore ID</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Period</b>	Modern

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<b>Description</b>	Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] HLAmapping

## 6 Historical Map Analysis

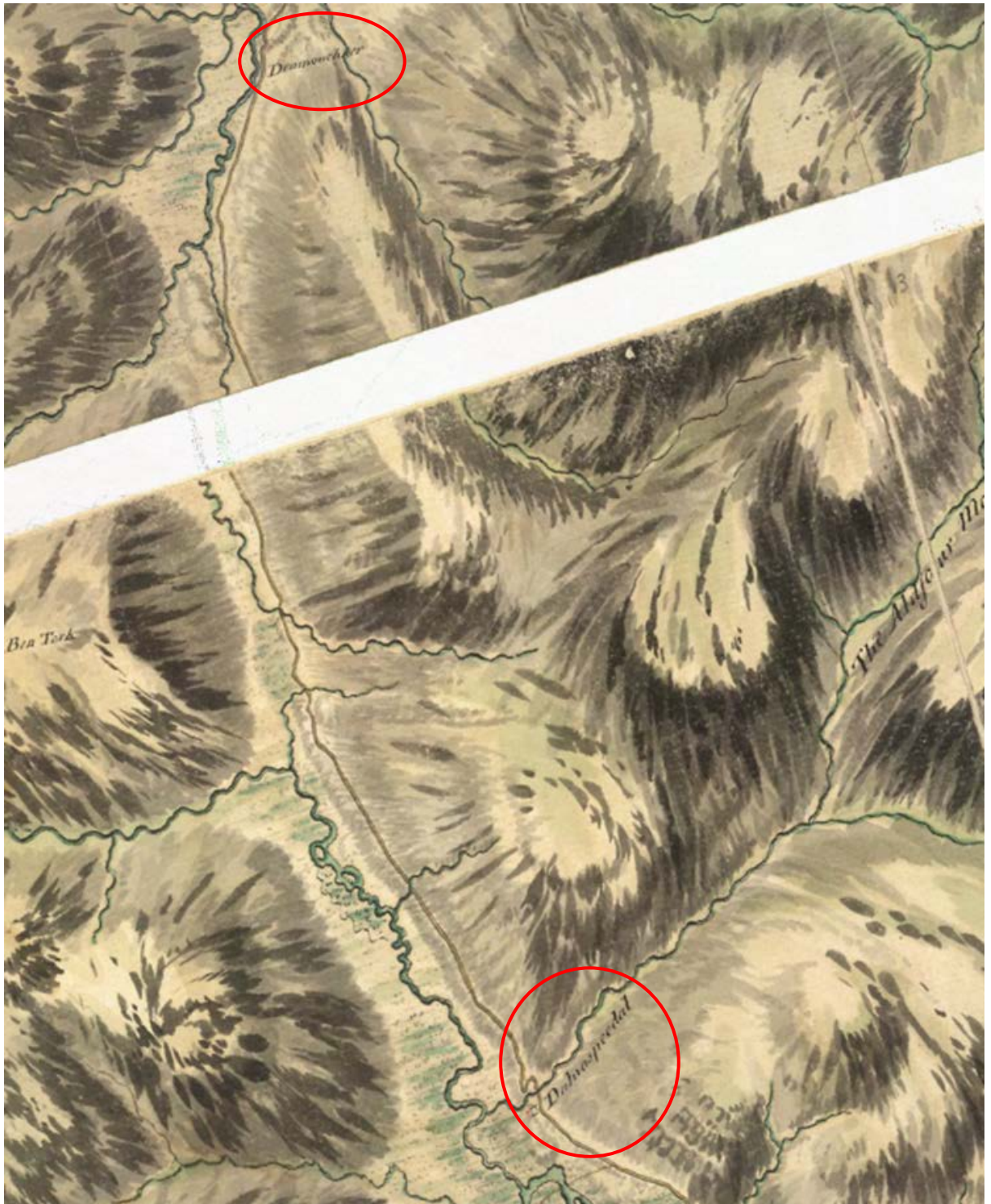


Figure 6.1.1: Roy Highlands 1747-52: Dalnaspidal and Drumochter  
(National Library of Scotland. Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/>)

- 6.1.1 Dalnaspidal (Dalnaspedal) can be seen to the south, and Drumochter to the north. There is nothing recorded in between the settlements with the exception of the Military Road.

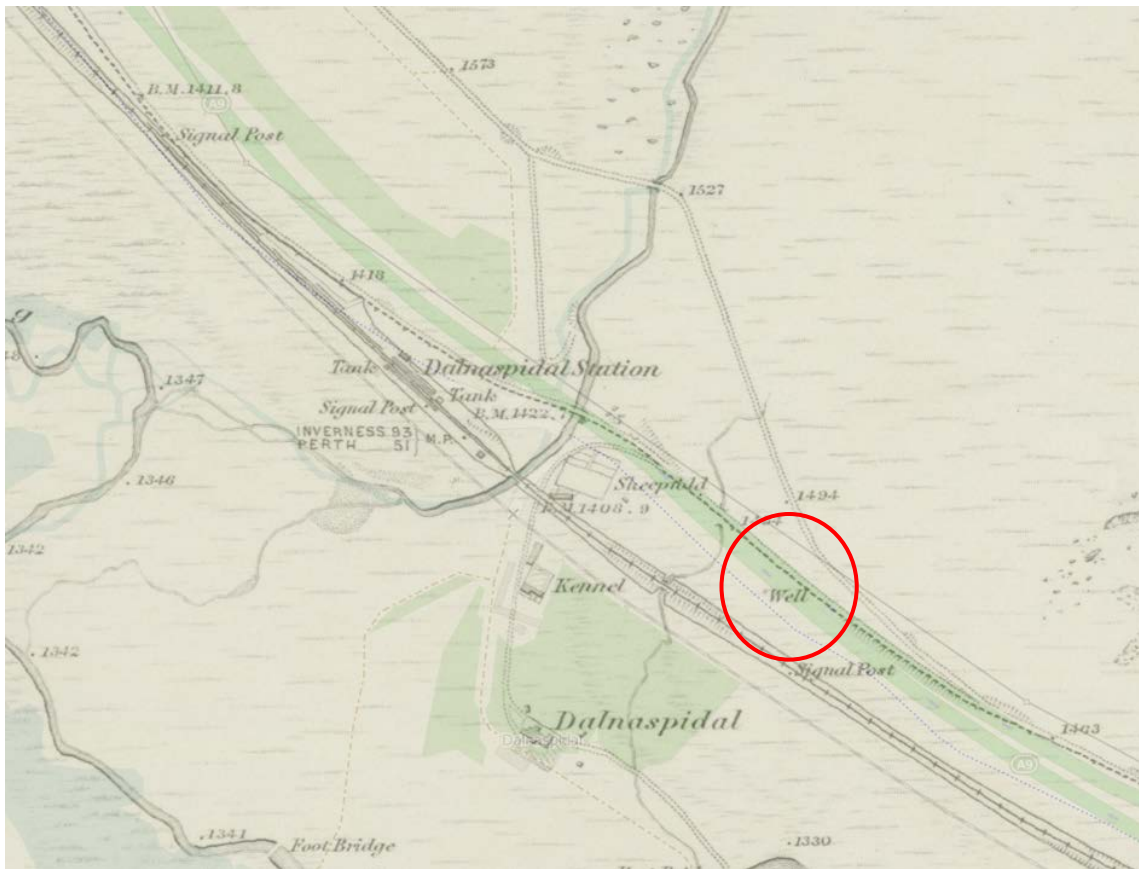


Figure 6.1.2: Roy Highlands 1747-52: Dalnaspidal and Drumochter  
(National Library of Scotland. Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/>)

- 6.1.2 Dalnaspidal Lodge, station and farmstead (with kennels) can be seen. A well, which is not recorded on the HER has been circled. It is likely that this well would have been removed by the construction of the A9. The Oxbridge can be seen to the north, but there is no evidence for the Dalnaspidal shielings.

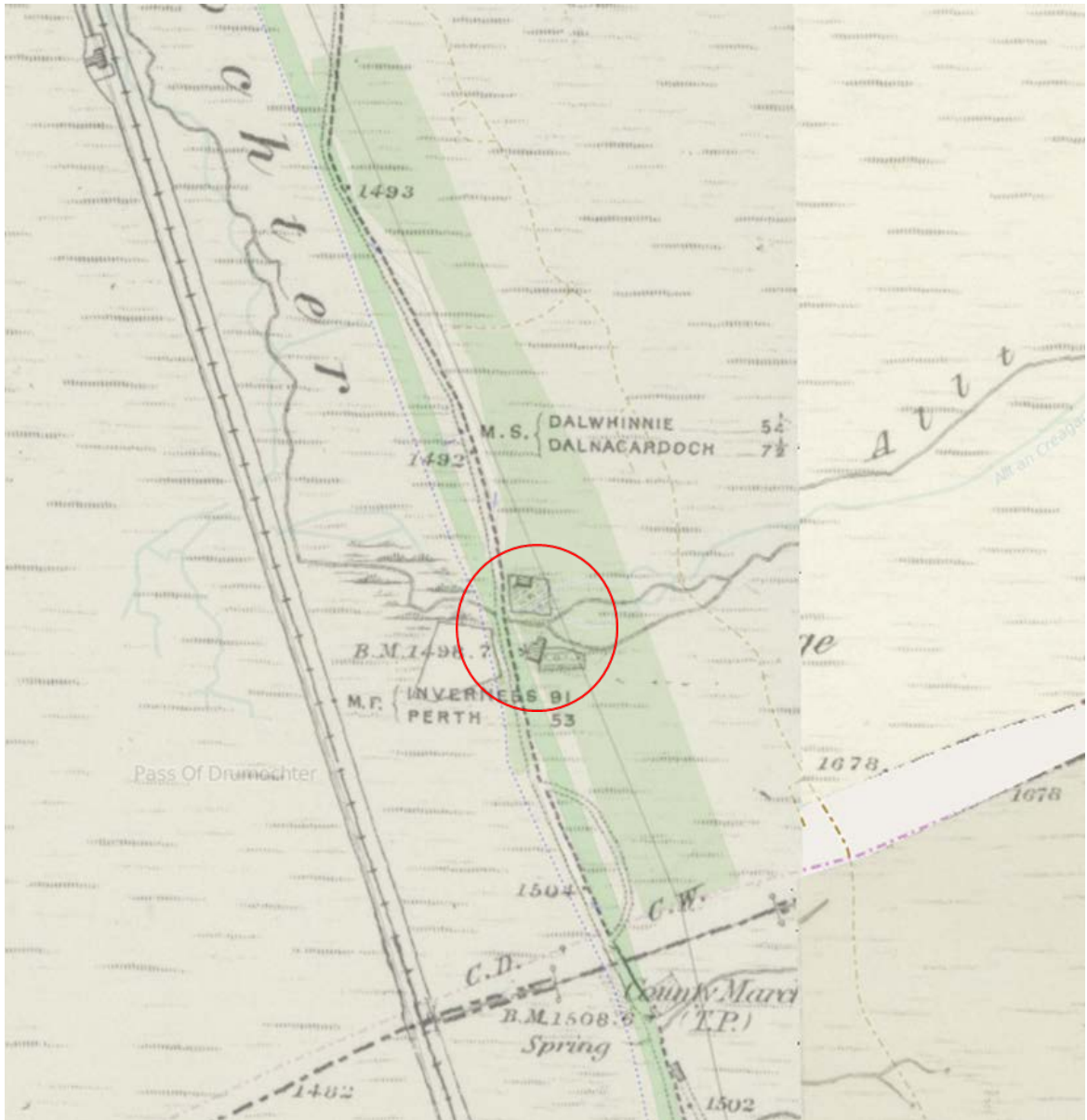


Figure 6.1.3: Roy Highlands 1747-52: Crubenmore  
(National Library of Scotland. Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/>)

6.1.3 The Allt na Creagach shielings can be seen just to the north of the County March line.

