

15. Cultural Heritage

15.1. Introduction

- 15.1.1. This chapter presents the results of the cultural heritage assessment for the Proposed Scheme. The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: HA208/07) identifies three specific areas of interest under the overarching aspect of cultural heritage: archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes.
- 15.1.2. Archaeological remains consider those materials created or modified by past human activities, which includes a wide range of visible and buried artefacts, field monuments, structures and landscape features. Built heritage considers architectural, designed or other structures with a significant historical value, such as listed buildings. The historic landscape concerns perceptions that emphasise evidence of the past and its significance in shaping the present landscape.
- 15.1.3. Within the context of the DMRB, a cultural heritage asset is considered to be an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, an historic building or group of buildings and/or historic landscape.
- 15.1.4. In relation to archaeological remains and historic buildings the assessments have generally focussed on known sites, features, buildings and structures or sites and areas identified as having archaeological potential within the study area.
- 15.1.5. In relation to historic landscapes, the assessment has focussed on historic landscape types and historic landscape units within the assessment study area where social and economic activity has served to shape the landscapes in which there is a discernible awareness of their evolution. 'Historic landscape types' are distinctive areas of the landscape, which contain a number of historic landscape units which are linked together by a consistent overarching theme, such as 'woodland' or 'enclosed land'. 'Historic landscape units' are subdivisions within historic landscape types which take account of variations such as morphology, locations and time depth such as long established woodland and commercial forestry.
- 15.1.6. Additional information which supports this chapter is presented in the following appendices:
- A15.1 – Heritage Asset Gazetteer
 - A15.2 – Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report

Study Area

- 15.1.7. The nature and extent of any cultural heritage assets have been examined to determine the potential impact of the Proposed Scheme within a study area which extends 500m around the Scheme for undesignated sites, and 1km around for designated sites. A 1km buffer around the scheme was also utilised to assess the historic landscape. These study areas are shown on Figure 15.1.
- 15.1.8. The DMRB (HA208/07, para 5.4.1, Annex 5) specifies that once the preferred scheme has been identified for impacts on archaeological remains should be assessed for an area extending for at least 200m in all directions from the Scheme. For the purpose of this assessment, a larger study area has been adopted. This is due to the rural and

sparsely populated nature of the area, and the lack of previous development which would have provided useful information regarding the survival of archaeological remains in the area. A wider study area allows the site to be placed better within its wider context.

- 15.1.9. Where there is potential for operational or construction related impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets outside of the 500m and 1km study areas, these have been included within the baseline

15.2. Approach and Methods

- 15.2.1. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (2014)ⁱ and with respect to the guidance provided by Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 and Appendix 8 (HA208/07)ⁱⁱ, and Volume 5, Section 1, Part 2 (TA37/93)ⁱⁱⁱ of the DMRB. Under the terminology used by the DMRB this is a 'detailed' assessment.
- 15.2.2. The following national legislation and guidance forms the background against which the assessment has been made:
- Scotland's National Planning Framework (2014)^{iv}
 - Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016)^v
 - Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)^{vi}
 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment (2016) – Historic Environment Scotland's guidance note series^{vii}
 - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (2011)^{viii}
 - Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997^{ix}
- 15.2.3. Scheduled Monuments are of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Consent for any works must be obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES), prior to any work commencing which may affect a Scheduled Monument.
- 15.2.4. Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997.
- 15.2.5. National planning policy relevant to the historic environment can be found in paragraphs 135 - 151 of the Scottish Planning Policy Document (2014)^x.
- 15.2.6. The following local policies and documents have also been consulted:
- The Highland Council's Highland Wide Local Development Plan (2012)^{xi} Policy 57 – Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage
 - The Highland Council Supplementary Guidance: Historic Environment Strategy (2013)^{xii}

Baseline Data Collection

- 15.2.7. The following sources of information have been consulted:
- information on designated assets from the Historic Environment Scotland (HES) data website which comprises World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed

Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefield Sites, Conservation Areas and Historic Land-use Assessment Data

- information on known undesignated heritage assets recorded on the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)
- details of previous archaeological investigations which have been undertaken within the study area (recorded on the HHER)
- documentary and photographic sources (including aerial photographs) held by Historic Environment Scotland (this was formerly held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), but this organisation was incorporated into Historic Environment Scotland in October 2015)
- historic Mapping available at the Highland Archives and the National Library of Scotland
- any other documentary, cartographic, or photographic sources held by the National Archives of Scotland, the Highland Archives, the National Library of Scotland and online
- information on the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) website

15.2.8. A walkover survey was also conducted between 20th July and 22nd July 2015 where the sites of known heritage assets were visited to confirm their location and condition, and areas which would be disturbed by the Proposed Scheme were assessed for the presence of previously unknown heritage assets. No new assets were located during the walkover survey.

15.2.9. A watching brief was carried out by Alder Archaeology Ltd between 13th July and 25th August 2016 on geotechnical test pits on either side of the current A9. Ninety three test pits were observed during the work. The test pits avoided known sites, such as General Wade's Military Road and a commemorative cairn. The majority of the pits contained deep glacial layers, some peat and gravels which were probably associated with 20th century road construction. One test pit contained a sherd of post medieval pottery. A further phase of geotechnical test pits are earmarked for the start of 2018, with AOC Archaeology undertaking the watching brief element.

15.2.10. A geophysical survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in February 2017 at two areas where substantial groundworks would be required for the Proposed Scheme. These areas consisted of the proposed grade separated junction at Tomatin and the proposed Moy Left-in/Left-out (LILO) junction. The geophysical survey was successful in both areas, with the survey finding potential archaeological remains in both locations. The full survey results are presented in Appendix A15.2.

Consultation

15.2.11. HES and The Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) were consulted on the scope of the assessment. HES as a statutory consultee were part of the Environmental Steering Group for the A9 Dualling Programme-wide consultation. The group met at regular intervals and this afforded an opportunity to discuss requirements relating to heritage aspects. Both organisations were satisfied with the approach suggested for the A9 Dualling projects. The Highland Council HET was consulted on the proposal for archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations along the route of the Proposed Scheme and agreed with the proposals. The Highland Council HET were also consulted on the suitability of the study area for geophysical survey and confirmed

the scope of the works to be carried out and the suitability of the chosen survey areas. Further details of consultation undertaken can be found in Appendix A7.1.

Assessment of Impacts

Value/Sensitivity

- 15.2.12. The assessment of the value of cultural heritage assets has involved consideration of how far the asset(s) contribute to an understanding of the past, through their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. These are professional judgements, but they are also guided by legislation, national policies, acknowledged standards, designation, criteria and priorities.
- 15.2.13. The assessment has referenced Annexes 5, 6, and 7 of the DMRB, HA208/07 (Cultural Heritage) which recommends the adoption of six ratings for value in relation to archaeology, built heritage and historic landscapes: very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown. Definitions for each rating are outlined in Tables 15.1 below.

Table 15.1: Factors for Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets

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

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

Effects on Setting

15.2.14. In accordance with guidance provided within the document 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment - Setting' (Historic Environment Scotland's guidance note series, 2016)^{vii}, a three stage process was undertaken to assess the effect of the Proposed Scheme on the setting of historic assets:

- Stage 1: Designated and undesignated heritage assets that might be affected by the Proposed Scheme were identified. The potential for impacts on designated assets in the wider landscape due to the potential intervisibility with the Proposed Scheme was also determined through the desk based review and site walk over survey.
- Stage 2: The setting of all baseline heritage assets was defined by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: The way in which the Proposed Scheme would impact upon setting was then assessed for all baseline assets.

Magnitude of Impact

- 15.2.15. The magnitude of impact is assessed using the guidance contained in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage. Table 15.2 below is an amalgamation of the three tables which can be found in the annexes in the above volume.

Table 15.2: Factors for Assessing the magnitude of impacts on Cultural Heritage Assets

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</p> <p>Changes to some key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</p>
Minor	<p>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Slight changes to setting.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting.</p> <p>Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it.</p> <p>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.</p>
No Change	<p>No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from amenity or community factors.</p>

Significance of Impact

- 15.2.16. For all three sub-topics, the significance of impact with and without mitigation is determined as a combination of the value of the asset and the magnitude of impact. This is achieved using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated below (Table 15.3). Five levels of significance of impact are defined which 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 Impact matrix

Value Magnitude	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	

Mitigation

15.2.17. Where impacts have been identified consideration has been given, subject to the nature of the asset and the potential impact, to a range of mitigation measures with a view to reducing the magnitude/significance of impact. These include:

- preservation in-situ
- investigations such as geophysical survey, trial trenching, shovel test pitting and controlled site stripping to determine the value of known assets and the presence/value of unproven assets, and subject to the findings, to inform the identification of any further investigations;
- full archaeological excavation
- preservation by record involving part or all of the following: topographic survey, excavation of sections, detailed measurement, mapping and photographic recording of assets and their setting
- planting or earthworks to reduce impacts on the setting of known assets
- interpretation and dissemination of information gathered as a result of any of the above to ensure that knowledge of local, regional or national significance is preserved or enhanced

15.2.18. DMRB Volume 10, Section 6, Part 1 states that ‘The fundamental aim of archaeological mitigation is to avoid impacts on nationally important or highly significant remains. If this is not possible then such remains should be archaeologically recorded in order to “preserve by record” the significant aspects of the site’. Preservation in-situ of nationally important or highly significant remains affected by the Proposed Scheme is the preferred option, however, where this is not possible then alternative options have been investigated. Where no acceptable options were identified which would allow for the preservation of a site, detailed excavation (the scope of which will be agreed with The Highland Council HET and Historic Environment Scotland) will be carried out in order to further the understanding of the site affected.

15.2.19. In some instances, mitigation may involve a progressive sequence of measures which will be dependent on the findings of initial measures which have been proposed. For example, where a watching brief, trial trenching, test pitting or controlled site stripping is

to be undertaken there may be no findings of archaeological interest and further investigations may not be appropriate. Should the investigations identify features of interest it may be appropriate to progress the investigations further by way of a combination of measures such as partial or full excavation, measurement, mapping or photographic recording. The appropriate measures will be agreed with The Highland Council HET and HES (where necessary), and the results of the archaeological investigations will be disseminated by means of analysis and report. Elements of this work will need to be carried out prior to the start of main construction works, and as early as possible in order to leave sufficient time to deal with any archaeological remains which are uncovered un-covered prior to construction works commencing.

Limitations of the Assessment

- 15.2.20. This assessment has been prepared based on the results of desk-based research and walkover surveys, a watching brief on GI and a geophysical survey which was undertaken at a number of locations along the scheme. No intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken. This is in line with the approach which was agreed with The Highland Council HET and HES.
- 15.2.21. As stated in para 15.1.8 above, the DMRB suggests a 200m study area be adopted, however, this was considered to be a limitation which would not allow a full understanding of the surrounding areas nor identified sites to be placed within their wider context. In this instance, the guidance within DMRB has been deviated from in order to produce a more thorough assessment.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 15.2.22. As detailed in Chapter 2 (Need for the Scheme) a SEA was undertaken (Transport Scotland, 2013)^{xiii}. One of the key outputs of the SEA was the development of a range of Strategic Environmental Design Principles. These Principles are presented within Appendix A4.1, however, those relating to Historic Environment are presented below:
- **H1** - Avoid impacts on the site and setting of cultural heritage assets including scheduled monuments, historic buildings, designed landscapes and unscheduled archaeological features
 - **H2** - Ensure effective consideration of battlefield sites, including their archaeological potential and landscape contexts. Avoid and minimise effects which may impact archaeological potential, landscape context and interpretation
 - **H3** - Seek opportunities to improve access to the historic environment, including signage and interpretation
 - **H4** – Ensure appropriate use of materials that reflect local historic character. Ensure boundary treatments in Gardens & Designed Landscapes are of high quality materials, applied appropriately and consistently

15.3. Baseline Conditions

- 15.3.1. The proposed scheme crosses an undulating landscape which consists of forestry, agriculture, grazing, moorland and settlement. The nature of the topography in the area means that the current A9, the Highland Main Line railway, a National Cycle Network (NCN) Route and transmission lines all follow generally the same route through the landscape.

- 15.3.2. A total of ninety six cultural heritage assets (which includes six Historic Landscape Types) have been identified within the study area. The location of the assets is shown on Figure 15.2a-f and are presented in the gazetteer (Appendix A15.1). This information has been gathered from consultations with The Highland Council Historic Environment Record, HES, the Highland Archive and walkover surveys conducted in July 2015.
- 15.3.3. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Gardens and Designed Landscapes or Conservation Areas within the study area. There are five Scheduled Monuments and fourteen Listed Buildings. A summary of the designated heritage assets within the study area is provided in Table 15.4 below.

Table 15.4: Summary of Designated Heritage Assets

Site number	Historic Environment Scotland Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value
4	HES number SM11673	Drumbain Cottage, hut circles	Scheduled	High
5	HES number SM11806	Soilsean deserted township and hut circles	Scheduled	High
10	HES number LB14895	Former Moy Free Church, Findhorn Bridge	Category C Listed	Low
11	HES number LB14892	Former Moy Parish Manse	Category B Listed	Medium
12	HES number LB14896	Findhorn Bridge, Old Free Church Manse	Category C Listed	Low
13	HES number LB14885	Findhorn Bridge	Category B Listed	Medium
20	HES number LB14893	Tomatin Railway viaduct over River Findhorn	Category B Listed	Medium
30	HES number LB14894	Tomatin Railway Viaduct over old A9 road	Category C Listed	Low
51	HES number LB14888	Bridge over Funtack Burn by Milton of Moy	Category C Listed	Low
64	HES number SM11447	Eilean nan Clach Crannog	Scheduled	High
65	HES number SM11446	Isle of Moy, fortified Island and Laird's House	Scheduled	High
66	HES number LB14889	Isle of Moy Obelisk	Category B Listed	Medium
69	HES number LB14891	Cemetery, Moy Church	Category B Listed	Medium
70	HES number LB14891	Moy Church	Category B Listed	Medium
71	HES number LB14892	Former Moy Parish Manse	Category B Listed	Medium
73	HES number LB19216	Moy Hall Porters Lodge	Category B Listed	Medium
76	HES number LB19219	Moy Hall Gardeners Cottage	Category C Listed	Low
78	HES number LB14887	Aulnaslanach Viaduct	Category A Listed	High

Site number	Historic Environment Scotland Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value
96	HES number SM11525	Mid Lairgs, bridge and military road.	Scheduled	High

15.3.4. There are 77 non-designated heritage assets listed within the study area. A summary of the non-designated heritage assets within the study area is provided in Table 15.5 below.

15.3.5. A range of archaeological investigations have previously been carried out within the study area (see Figure 15.3a-c). These are summarised below:

1. A Desk Based Assessment and walkover survey was carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2007 as part of an Environmental Statement (ES) for an access track for the proposed Glenkirk Wind Farm near Tomatin. Sites located during the survey have been added to the HHER as individual sites;
2. A cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by Alba Archaeology in 2014 as part of the scoping exercise for a quarry at Dalmagarry. The assessment found evidence to suggest that a large part of the proposed development site had previously been exploited as a gravel pit. A number of previously unknown features, which were thought to represent animal traps, were located and recorded. These have been added to the HER;
3. A rapid archaeological assessment was undertaken of Moy Birchwoods in advance of a Woodland Grant Scheme in 1998. A number of sites were identified and added to the HHER as individual sites;
4. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd between October and December 2004 during the construction of the main site access road for the Farr Wind Farm. The watching brief was undertaken at four specific sites, including General Wade's Military Road, a battle site, an enclosure and a farmstead. No evidence of the Military Road or the battle site were located. The enclosure wall was breached in two places and was therefore recorded prior to this. The farmstead was un-affected by construction;
5. An archaeological watching brief was carried out by CFA Archaeology between June 2005 and February 2006 during the construction phase of Farr Wind Farm. No archaeological sites, features or deposits were discovered during this watching brief;
6. A desk based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between May and June 2002 in advance of the proposed Farr Wind Farm development. A number of sites were located, including General Wades Military Road. All features of interest located during the walkover have been added to the HHER as individual sites; and
7. A desk based assessment and walkover survey were carried out by AOC Archaeology Ltd in October 2008 in advance of a proposed wind farm development south of Craggie, Daviot. Three features of archaeological interest were identified including Bridgend Hut Circle, some possible clearance cairns and a stone formation were located. Features of interest have been added to the HHER as individual sites.

Table 15.5: Summary of Non Designated Heritage Assets

Site number	Highland HER Reference Number Ref.	Site Name	Period	Value
1	MHG2820	Clearance cairn, Carn Na Doire	Prehistoric (Neolithic)	Medium



Site number	Highland HER Reference Number Ref.	Site Name	Period	Value
		Leathain		
2	MHG2821	Field system, Carn Na Doire Leathain	Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Medium
3	MHG23808	Carn A'Gharbh- Choire	Post Medieval	Low
6	MHG14321	Creag an Tuim Bhig Township	Post Medieval	Low
7	MHG2839	Creag an Tuim Bhig Field System	Post Medieval	Low
8	MHG2802	Drumbain Bridge	Post Medieval	Low
9	MHG2798	Raigmore Burial	Prehistoric	Low
14	MHG94448	Findhorn Bridge, Old Bridges	Post Medieval (19 th century)	Low
15	MHG2825	Cross slab, Gallowhill	Undated	Low
16	MHG16115	Morilemor Farm, Cruck Framed Cottage	Post medieval (19 th century)	Negligible
17	MHG2788	Field System, Tomatin	Prehistoric	Medium
18	MHG32711	Soilsean Byre	Post Medieval	Low
19	MHG2800	Soilshan Wood Stone Circle	Prehistoric	Low
21	MHG22654	Raigbeg	Unknown	Low
22	MHG52663	Site of farmstead, Dalnahoin	Post-medieval (18 th century, possibly earlier)	Low
23	MHG4323	Tomatin Bridge	Modern	Low
24	MHG2797	Burial, Raigbeg	Prehistoric	Low
25	MHG24635	School, Raigbeg	Post medieval (19 th century)	Low
26	MHG47442	Tomatin, Raigbeg, School	Post Medieval (19 th century)	Low
27	MHG29946	Raigbeg	Modern	Low
28	MHG3001	Bridgend	Modern	Low
29	MHG2786	Prince Charles' Stone	Unknown	Low
31	MHG2824 & 40345	Bridgend	Bronze Age	Medium
32	MHG23807	General Wade's Military Road,	Post-medieval (18 th century)	Negligible



Site number	Highland HER Reference Number Ref.	Site Name	Period	Value
		Perth to Inverness		
33	MHG49453	Tomatin Station Cottages	Post-medieval (19th century)	Low
34	MHG2838	Field System, Tomatin	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)	Medium
35	MHG23806	General Wade's Military Road, Perth to Inverness	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
36	MHG24070	Tomatin Station	Post-medieval (19th century)	Low
37	MHG38853	Tomatin Curling Pond	Post-medieval/ Modern (19th/20th century)	Low
38	MHG32440	Dunkeld-Dalnacardoch-Ruthven-Aviemore-Inverness Military Road	Post-medieval (18th century)	Medium
39	MHG49447	Railway Viaduct over the Allt Na Frithe	Post medieval (19 th century)	Low
40	MHG2841	Frithe Bridge	Post-medieval/Modern (19th/20th century century)	Negligible
41	MHG55423	Site of Rope Bridge below Lower Inverbrough	Modern (20th Century)	Negligible
42	MHG30320	Tomatin Observation Post	Modern (20th Century)	Low
43	MHG32441	Allt Na Frithe Bridge	Post-medieval (18th century)	Medium
44	MHG24071 & 43033	Freeburn Hotel, Tomatin	Post medieval (18th Century)	Negligible
45	MHG2872	Dubhaig Bridge	Post medieval (19th century)	Negligible
46	MHG2863 & 40267	Tigh an Alt	Prehistoric?	Medium
47	MHG2865	Findspot of Pictish Slab, Invereen	Pictish	Negligible
48	Walkover	Uaigh nan Saighbear	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
49	MHG25826	Invereen	Post-medieval (18th century, possibly earlier)	Low
50	MHG23811	Perth-Inverness, General Wade's Military Road	Post-medieval (18th century)	Medium



Site number	Highland HER Reference Number Ref.	Site Name	Period	Value
52	MHG2807	Hut Circle, Milton of Moy	Prehistoric (Bonze Age)	Medium
53	MHG49474	Milton of Moy	Post Medieval (18 th /19 th century (or earlier)	Low
54	MHG14253	Milton of Moy	Post medieval (18 th century, possibly earlier)	Low
55	MHG2873	Dalmagarry Bridge	Post medieval (19th century)	Negligible
56	MHG34350	Dalmagarry Inn	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
57	MHG2861	Cairnfield, Dalmagarry	Prehistoric (Neolithic?)	Medium
58	MHG2862	Hut Circle, Dalmagarry	Prehistoric (Iron Age?)	Medium
59	MHG1253	Wolf Trap, Moy	Post-medieval (18th/19th century)	Low
60	MHG2853	Loch Moy Dam	Medieval	Low
61	MHG51252	Wolf Trap, Moy	Post-medieval (18th/19th century)	Low
62	MHG51251	Wolf Trap, Moy	Post-medieval (18th/19th century)	Low
63	MHG51254	Wolf Trap, Moy	Post-medieval (18th/19th century)	Low
67	MHG2874	Eaglais Bridge	Post medieval (19th century)	Negligible
68	MHG31461	Watch House, Moy Church of Scotland	Post-medieval (18th century)	Medium
72	MHG25831	Moy	Post-medieval? (18th century, possibly earlier)	Low
74	MHG21687	Meallmore Bridge	Post medieval (19th century)	Low
75	MHG25529	Moy Station	Post-medieval (19th century)	Low
77	MHG2875	Bheithin Bridge	Post-medieval (19th century?)	Low
79	MHG2843	Findspot, Moy Hall Estate	Neolithic?	Low
80	MHG55831	Possible building – Moy Estate	Post-medieval (19 th century?)	Low
81	MHG47175	Aulnaslanach	Unknown, but probably 19 th or 20 th century.	Low
82	NA	Auchnagalt Old and New Bridge	20 th century	Negligible

Site number	Highland HER Reference Number Ref.	Site Name	Period	Value
83	MHG25832	Lynemore	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
84	MHG2870	Findspot of arrowhead, Moy	Bronze Age	Low
85	MHG2866	Hut Circle, Loch Moy	Bronze Age	Low
86	MHG32442	Aultnaslanach culvert	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
87	MHG23810	Perth-Inverness General Wade's Military Road	Post medieval (18th century)	Medium
88	MHG25830	Aultnaslanach	Post-medieval (18th century or earlier)	Low
89	MHG49942	Inverness Moy, Farr Windfarm	N/A	N/A
90	MHG32443	Dunkeld-Dalnacardoch-Ruthven-Aviemore-Inverness Military Road	Post-medieval (18th century)	Medium
91	MHG48893	Moy, Farr Windfarm	N/A	N/A
92	MHG48892	Moy, Farr Windfarm	N/A	N/A
93	MHG14252	Battle Site, Rout of Moy	Post-medieval (18th century)	Low
94	MHG25824	Badachreamh	Post-medieval (18th century or earlier)	Low
95	MHG30203	Uaigh an Duine-bheo	Post-medieval (late 17th century)	Low

Archaeological Remains

15.3.6. The following paragraphs briefly describe the archaeology of the study area in a chronological framework extending from the prehistoric periods to the present day. The built heritage and historic landscape character of the study area are also summarised. This assessment has considered the following time periods:

- Prehistoric:
 - Palaeolithic
 - Mesolithic
 - Neolithic
 - Bronze Age
 - Iron Age
- Pictish & Early Medieval
- Medieval
- 17th & 18th Centuries
- 19th century and Modern

Prehistoric

- 15.3.7. Very little evidence relating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods survives in the Highlands. No finds dating to the Palaeolithic are recorded on the HHER, and those which are assigned a Mesolithic date mainly consist of lithic scatters representing stone tool working sites.
- 15.3.8. The lack of Palaeolithic sites may be due to the fact that the end of this period coincides with the retreat of the ice sheet which covered Scotland during the Ice Age.
- 15.3.9. The lochs, rivers and topography of the study area would have made it an attractive place for Mesolithic communities, although no sites dating from this period are currently known.
- 15.3.10. The transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic saw a gradual preference for more permanent settlement, farming and the keeping of livestock; a tradition which carried on into the Bronze and Iron Ages. Sites dating from the Neolithic period to the Iron Age are found throughout the study area. These are numbered on Figure 15.2a-f and consist of field systems (sites 2, 7, 17, 31, 34, and 46), settlement sites (sites 4, 5, 6, 31, 52, 58 and 85), cairnfields (sites 1 and 57), findspots (sites 79 and 84), a crannog (site 64, Plate 1) and a number sites of prehistoric ritual and burial (sites 9, 19 and 24).
- 15.3.11. A crannog (site 64) is located within Loch Moy to the southeast of the Isle of Moy (site 65, Plate 2). Like the Isle of Moy, the crannog is designated as a Scheduled Monument by HES. Its original construction date is not known, however these sites often appeared to be built in the later prehistoric period. Documentary sources also suggest that the crannog was used as a temporary prison or place of execution, and that it housed gallows in the 19th century. Its current location is sited at the southern end of Loch Moy, with open views on all approaches. As a defensive position in the later prehistoric period, extensive and unobstructed views would have been a key element in the particular location for its construction. It is likely that the loch has been drained with the water level considerably lowered, however immediate views to the surrounding shorelines still persist. As an asset in the early Medieval period and the possibility of its re-use as an ecclesiastical monument, the prominent location would have also played a key role in its re-use. The proximity to the Isle of Moy, and its pronounced and distinguishable presence within the loch would likely have played an important factor in the monuments history. The continued use of the site through to the 19th century highlights its visible and enduring presence within Loch Moy.
- 15.3.12. Two further designated Scheduled Monuments dating to the prehistoric period within the assessment are the Drumbain Hut Circles (site 4) and Soilsean Deserted Township and Hut Circle (site 5). These two sites likely date to the late Bronze age or Iron age periods, with the latter site indicating re-use throughout the post-Medieval period. Both sites are currently sited on elevated ground with open views towards the River Findhorn and its valley.
- 15.3.13. It is highly likely that these known prehistoric sites are associated with currently unknown contemporary sites surviving as below ground remains.



Plate 1 (Crannog, site 64) Plate 2 (Isle of Moy, site 65)

Pictish and Early Medieval

- 15.3.14. Towards the end of the Iron Age (and spanning the beginning of the Early Medieval), documentary sources make reference to Picti or 'painted people'. The picti produced characteristic carved stones which are found throughout the Highlands and Islands. A Pictish carved stone is known from within the study area (site 47 on Figure 15.2c). It was discovered in 1932 during ploughing and is currently at the National Museum for Scotland in Edinburgh. The presence of the stone may indicate contemporary settlement activity in the area, however, to date no other finds or features of this date are known in the vicinity.

Medieval

- 15.3.15. Throughout the medieval period, the study area (and indeed the wider landscape) remained predominantly rural, and its inhabitants depended on the exploitation of crops, livestock and forestry. The Highlands were relatively isolated from the central powers in this period and therefore mottes and other features characteristic of the establishment of a Norman aristocracy are infrequent.
- 15.3.16. Apart from castles and the remains of a few churches, there is little medieval archaeology in this area that can be seen today. Most domestic buildings seem to have been built using wood, peat and thatch. Likewise, most household items were made of easily accessible organic materials. There are a number of sites within the study area which consist of the remains of deserted 18th century settlements or farmsteads (site 22 on Figure 15.2b; sites 49, 53 and 54 on Figure 15.2c; site 72 on Figure 15.2d; sites 83 and 88 on Figure 15.2e; and site 94 on Figure 15.2f), and it is highly likely that many of these are located on top of earlier structures and fields which may date to this period. None of these sites have been subject to archaeological excavation to date.
- 15.3.17. One site dating to the medieval period noted within the study area, is the fortified Isle of Moy (site 65 on Figure 15.2d. Plate 2). The island is largely artificial and was created by heavily modifying a rise in the loch bed which may have formed a natural island. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the island was occupied in the 14th century, and the earliest documentary sources which date to the 17th century describe the island as containing an abandoned house, as well as a road and foundations of other buildings. These documentary sources support the suggestion that the island was occupied during the medieval period if the buildings were abandoned and ruinous by the 17th century. The current location of the asset, located in the centre of Loch Moy highlights a prominence. The site maintains uninterrupted views around the shores of the Loch, with

potential visual relationships with the adjacent Crannog site – which may have taken on a supplementary role within the Medieval period. Although the loch itself has been drained and water levels have changed considerably over time, the presence of the later 19th century obelisk highlights the important and prominent setting and location of this site.

- 15.3.18. The island is designated as a Scheduled Monument by HES, however, it is currently screened from the A9 by both topography and heavy tree cover of the slopes surrounding the loch. The presence of further infrastructure including the Highland Main Line railway and a number of roads between the asset and the current A9, also supplement the filtering and screening of the asset.
- 15.3.19. A further site reputed to date to the medieval period is that of the Loch Moy Dam (site 60), located near to the confluence of the Funtack Burn at the eastern side of Loch Moy. Reports from the late 1800's suggest that evidence of the footings of the remains of a possible dam built by the Clan Cummings in the early 1400's, however no recent investigations within the area can back up these claims.

17th and 18th centuries

- 15.3.20. The landscape of the study area changed significantly during the 17th and 18th centuries. Forests were exploited for timber on a large scale and agricultural activity expanded on to the higher ground as the population increased. There was an improvement of communication methods and industrial activity increased.
- 15.3.21. Agricultural activities in the area were based around communal farming townships which would have comprised several families. There are numerous examples of this within the study area sites 5, 6, 7 on Figure 15.2a; site 22 on Figure 15.2b; sites 49, 53 and 54 on Figure 15.2c; site 72 on Figure 15.2d; sites 83 and 88 on Figure 15.2e; and site 94 on Figure 15.2f), and it is possible that these farmsteads/settlements may have had much earlier origins as discussed above.
- 15.3.22. During the 18th century, Scotland was militarised significantly in response to the threat and reality of Jacobite rebellion. Within the Highlands, medieval forts were repaired and redeveloped, and wholly new garrisons were built, although none of these structures are located within the study area. In addition, over 250 miles of military roads and over 40 new bridges were built to link these new and existing forts and garrisons. In 1724, General George Wade was appointed Commander-in-Chief in response to his own report and recommendation on what should be done about the Jacobite threat. He is chiefly remembered for the network of military road and bridges mentioned above, however many of these were only planned by Wade and left to his successor, William Caulfeild, to actually construct in the 1740s and 1750s.



Plate 3 (Section of General Wade's Military Road, site 96)

- 15.3.23. The line of General Wade's Military Road between Dunkeld and Inverness (the line of which is followed in the majority by the current A9) took two years to build between 1728 and 1730. The current OS mapping still shows the majority of the routes of the Military Roads within the study area, however, the HHER also records a number of sites which represent some of the better preserved sections, or the location of bridges and culverts. Sites 32 and 35 on Figure 15.2b; sites 38, 43 and 50 on Figure 15.2c; sites 87 and 90 on Figure 15.2e and site 96 on Figure 15.2f all represent excavated sections of the road, well preserved sections of the road or structures associated with it. A view of a section of General Wade's Military Road is presented in Plate 3. Site 96 consists of a scheduled section of the Military Road which includes a section of well-preserved road and a single arch bridge.
- 15.3.24. Site 93 (Figure 15.2f) is also associated with the military activity in the wider area, and represents the possible site of the 'Rout of Moy'. In February 1746, The Earl of Loudon, who was in charge of the Government forces in Inverness, sent a force to capture Bonnie Prince Charlie who had been resting at Moy Hall. Notice of this intended surprise attack was given and a small group was collected by the Moy Blacksmith who alarmed the enemy by shouting and firing guns. The enemy withdrew back to Inverness believing that all the local clans had been assembled at this spot.
- 15.3.25. A watching brief at this location in 2004 failed to locate any evidence of activity here, however as no actual fighting reportedly took place, evidence for such an event would be limited to finds of musket balls. A further site associated with the military activity is site 48 (Figure 15.2c), a cairn which is not recorded on the HHER, but was noted by Angus Dunbar of Invereen Farm as marking the graves of two Highland soldiers who were killed at Invereen in 1746 after the battle of Culloden. The current cairn dates to c.2004.
- 15.3.26. A cairn located on the old Highland Road from Moy Hall (site 95 on Figure 15.2f) is thought to date to the 17th century due to a traditional account which noted that at the end of the 17th century a dispute arose between the Laird of Mackintosh and MacGillivray of Dunmaglass regarding the boundaries of the Lands of Lairgs. An apparent witness on behalf of Dunmaglass went into Mackintosh lands and perjured

himself and was then buried alive. The name of the cairn, Usigh an Duine Bheo, is translated as 'Living Man's Grave'.

19th century and modern

- 15.3.27. From the mid-18th century, landowners began to invest in agriculture and the creation of farming estates which led to an almost complete transformation of the rural landscape and created much of the landscape we see today. New farms were laid out, roads and railways were constructed, wet ground was drained and many early townships were cleared. Much of the managed forestry dates to this period and would have provided a more naturalised setting for country houses such as that surrounding Moy Hall (situated outside the study area). The A9 and the Highland Main Line railway date to this period, and numerous structures, particularly bridges, associated with the latter are recorded on the HHER throughout the study area.

Historic Buildings

- 15.3.28. A number of built heritage assets are located within the study area dating from the 18th century to the 19th century and modern periods.
- 15.3.29. Moy Church, Cemetery and Manse (sites 68, 69, 70 & 71 on Figure 15.2d; plates 4 & 5) date to 1765. All of these built heritage assets are Category B listed and are well screened from the existing A9. Intervening tree cover and existing infrastructure from the Highland Main Line railway, and a number of side roads supplement screening and filtering from the A9. Key views that may exist across Loch Moy towards earlier ecclesiastical sites appear uninterrupted.



Plate 4 (Moy Church, site 70)



Plate 5 (Moy Watch Tower & Cemetery, site 68 & 69)

- 15.3.30. The site of Moy Hall is located outside the study area. It is thought to have replaced the Hall which previously stood on the Isle of Moy and was the home of the Mackintosh Clan. Two buildings associated with Moy Hall are however located within the study area, and these consist of the Gardener's Cottage (site 76 on Figure 15.2e) and the Porter's Lodge (site 73 on Figure 15.2e; plate 6). The Gardener's Cottage is Category C listed and is thought to date to c.1860, while the Porters Lodge is Category B listed and thought to date to 1870. Both buildings are well screened from the current A9 by existing topography and vegetation.



Plate 6 (Moy Hall Porter's Lodge, site 73)

- 15.3.31. Site 66 (Figure 15.2d) represents a Category B listed Obelisk which is situated on the Isle of Moy. It was erected in 1824 by Dame Margaret Mackintosh in memory of her husband, Sir Aeneas Mackintosh who died in 1820.
- 15.3.32. The Inverness to Aviemore section of the Highland Main Line railway was opened in 1897. Within the study area, a large number of built heritage assets are present which are associated with this railway. The now unused stations at Moy (site 75, Figure 15.2e) and Tomatin (site 36, Figure 15.2b) were both intermediate stations on the Highland Mainline, but both closed to the public in May 1965. The majority of features associated with the railway are the numerous bridges and viaducts. Three of the viaducts are listed, the Tomatin Railway Viaduct over the River Findhorn (site 20, Figure 15.2b; plate 7) is Category B listed and is a fine example of a lattice-girder railway bridge with similar construction to the approaches to the Forth Rail Bridge, the Tomatin Railway Viaduct over the old A9 (site 30, Figure 15.2b) is also Category B listed and is a 9 span rubble built viaduct dating to 1897, while the Aulnaslanach Viaduct (site 78, Figure 15.2e; plate 8) is a Category A listed five span wooden trestle bridge which is the only surviving structure of its type on a main-line railway in Scotland. Its prominent location, spanning the Allt Creag Bheithin, is visible across low lying marshland to the north-east of the current A9. Although not visually prominent, visual relationships or parallels do exist with the current A9, with linear infrastructure playing a key aspect with the Highland Main Line railway, following the route of the current A9 closely due to physical constraints.



Plate 7 (Tomatin Railway Viaduct, site 20) Plate 8 (Aulnaslanach Viaduct, site 78)

Historic Landscapes

- 15.3.33. There are no designated Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the study area. The current landscape maintains its rural upland nature with dispersed small settlements and large areas of managed woodland. Recently a number of wind farm developments have been constructed (or are in the process of being constructed) in the wider area, but in general the area lacks any large scale modern development (excluding the existing A9 road, the Highland Mainline and scattered windfarm developments) which would have adversely impacted upon the historic landscape.
- 15.3.34. The Historic Land-use Assessment data for the area has been studied and further details are provided within Appendix A15.1. Within the study area there are seven different Historic Landscape (HL) Types (Figure 15.4a-f). These are:
- Agriculture and Settlement (HL1)
 - Built Up Area (HL2)
 - Moorland and Rough Grazing (HL3)
 - Transport (HL4)
 - Waterbody (HL5)
 - Woodland and Forestry (HL6)
 - Designed Landscape (HL7)
- 15.3.35. The study area, and wider area, is dominated by Historic Landscape Type HL 3 which reflects the rural upland nature of the Highlands as a whole. This landscape type has been rough grazed since at least the 20th century and most likely since prehistoric times, with settlement being concentrated on the flatter valley bottoms, close to water sources. Map regression has shown that this historic landscape type has altered little in recent times.
- 15.3.36. The second most dominant Historic Landscape Type is HL6, this represents extensive areas of 20th century conifer plantation and is mainly confined to the slopes. These areas are heavily managed and their appearance and use has changed greatly since the 19th century when the vast majority of these areas were open moorland.
- 15.3.37. HL1 is found in the river valleys and flatter lands. As noted above, this represents land more suitable for settlement and farming, with more fertile soils and readily available water sources. This landscape type is further split down into three historic landscape units which consist of 'rectilinear fields and farms', 'later medieval settlement' and 'medieval and post medieval settlement'. Of these, '18th century rectilinear fields and farms' is the most typical. However, as discussed within the 'archaeological remains' section, some of these 18th century farmsteads and settlements may have had earlier origins. Indeed one land parcel immediately north of Tomatin (which is currently classified as Moorland and Grazing) was formerly an Agriculture and Settlement landscape type which comprised not only Medieval/Post Medieval Settlement, but also Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture. This area also corresponds with site 18 (a known prehistoric field system). Although classed as moorland now, this land parcel is on a shallower slope and only c.380m west of the River Findhorn.
- 15.3.38. HL7 consists of the undesignated Designed Landscape around Moy Hall. This hall was built around 1700 and it is assumed that the gardens were created at a similar time. This Hall is thought to have been built to replace the house on the Isle of Moy, and was itself

demolished in 19th century and replaced with a newer, smaller Hall. The designed landscape here is open in nature, with views towards Loch Moy, but does have dense areas of forestry to its northern and southern extents.

- 15.3.39. Three further Historic Landscape Types are present within the study area. These consist of HL2 which is concentrated around Tomatin and represents the settlement which has grown there since the introduction of the train line and station in the 1890s. There have been some more recent developments in the area, although the impact on the wider historic landscape types by this development has been minimal. HL5 represents Loch Moy, and HL4 represents the current line of the A9.

15.4. Potential Impacts

- 15.4.1. The majority of the impacts upon the cultural heritage assets will occur during the construction phase. Development activities, such as groundworks, topsoil stripping, landscaping, ground compaction, access, service installation, stock piling and storage could all have a negative impact on cultural heritage assets, particularly archaeological remains and historic landscapes. These construction related impacts could lead to the following:
- permanent, complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation
 - permanent or temporary loss of the physical and/or visual integrity of a feature, monument, building or group of monuments
 - damage to resources as a result of ground excavation
 - damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or waterlogging
 - damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction
- 15.4.2. Impacts may also occur during the operational phase and could arise from increased amounts of traffic visible on the A9, as well as impacts of increased noise, that may affect the setting of cultural heritage assets.

Construction Phase Impacts

Archaeological Remains

- 15.4.3. Construction of the Proposed Scheme could have a potential impact on nine sites which represent archaeological remains (both designated and undesignated). Of these, four are considered to be significant impacts (i.e. Moderate and above). The sites affected, together with the magnitude and significance of impact are presented in Table 15.6 below.

Table 15.6: Construction Phase Impacts: Archaeological Remains

Site number	Site name	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
38	Dunkeld – Inverness Military Road	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
43	Allt Na Frithe Bridge	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
50	Perth – Inverness Military Road	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
58	Hut Circle, Dalmagarry	Medium	Moderate	Moderate

Site number	Site name	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
63	Wolf Trap, Moy	Low	Minor	Slight
64	Eilean nan Clach Crannog	High	Negligible	Slight
65	Isle of Moy fortified Island	High	Negligible	Slight
72	Moy	Low	Moderate	Slight
93	Battle site, Rout of Moy	Low	Moderate	Slight

- 15.4.4. Construction of the Tomatin GSJ could remove archaeological remains associated with a section of General Wade's Military Road which comprise of a section of road itself (site **38**) and a bridge which only survives in traces but has been associated with the Military Road (site **43**). The impact significance to these remains has been assessed as **Moderate adverse**.
- 15.4.5. The widening of the existing A9 close to Invereen could remove archaeological remains associated with another section of General Wade's Military road. In this area, the military road has already been disturbed by the construction of the current A9, however, remains may still be present and historical excavations in this vicinity have shown the road to be well preserved in parts. The impact significance to this site has been assessed as **Moderate adverse**.
- 15.4.6. The construction of the Moy LILO junction may impact upon archaeological remains associated with site **58**, a hut circle which was destroyed by the construction of the current A9. It is highly likely that there will be remains associated with the hut circle in the immediate vicinity (indeed the HHER records a cairnfield in adjacent land). The impact significance to this site has been assessed as **Moderate adverse**.
- 15.4.7. Based on desk study review only, there is potential for two designated sites (the scheduled Isle of Moy (site **65**) and a scheduled Crannog (site **64**)) to be affected by the construction of the scheme (widening of the existing road and the construction of the Lynebeg LILO junction). However, when the site was visited in 2015 it was noted that, due to the topography of the land in-between these sites and the Proposed Scheme and the presence of dense woodland on this land and the presence of infrastructure from the Highland Main Line railway and a number of side roads, any potential impacts would be minimal as they were adequately screened from the construction works, and would only arise if vegetation was to be temporarily removed to allow for construction works. In this instance, the re-instatement of the vegetation following the construction works would remove this potential impact entirely, however, it should be noted that re-planted vegetation will take time to mature and may not entirely mirror the vegetation which is currently present. The significance of impact to these sites has therefore been assessed as **Slight adverse** should vegetation be temporarily removed.
- 15.4.8. Further non-significant impacts are predicted for three further sites, which consist of a Wolf Trap (site **63**), an old township (site **72**) and the proposed site of the Rout of Moy (site **93**). All three of these sites lie adjacent to the Proposed Scheme. The impact to these sites has therefore been assessed as **Slight adverse** significance.

Historic Buildings

- 15.4.9. Construction of the proposed scheme would have an impact upon nine Historic Buildings (designated and undesignated). Of these, two are considered to be significant

impacts. The sites affected, together with the magnitude and significance of impact are presented in Table 15.7 below.

Table 15.7: Construction Phase Impacts: Historic Buildings

Site number	Site name	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
42	Tomatin Observation Post	Low	Major	Moderate
51	Bridge over Funtack Burn by Milton of Moy	Low	Negligible	Neutral
55	Dalmagarry Bridge	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
66	Isle of Moy Obelisk	Medium	Negligible	Slight
68	Watch House, Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
69	Cemetery, Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
70	Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
71	Former Moy Parish Manse	Medium	Negligible	Slight
78	Aulnaslanach Viaduct	High	Minor	Moderate/ Slight

- 15.4.10. Construction of the Tomatin GSJ would entirely remove the Tomatin Observation Post (site **42**). The impact significance upon this site has been assessed as **Moderate adverse**.
- 15.4.11. Widening of the new A9 west of Moy, and the introduction of new earthworks to accommodate the widening, would result in a visual impact to the Category A listed Aulnaslanach Viaduct (site **78**). The visual impact is considered to be of minor magnitude as the proposed scheme is over 400m away from the viaduct and no large new infrastructure is planned within its setting. However, there will be a change in the viaduct's current setting during construction, and therefore the impact significance upon this site has been assessed as **Moderate/Slight adverse**.
- 15.4.12. Five listed buildings (sites **51, 66, 69, 70 & 71**) will be subject to non-significant impacts which would be caused by temporary visual intrusion by construction activities. The impact significance upon these sites has been assessed as **Slight adverse**.
- 15.4.13. Two further undesignated historic buildings (sites **55 & 68**) have been assessed as having a **Neutral adverse** and **Slight adverse** impact significance respectively due to potential visual impacts within their settings.

Historic Landscapes

- 15.4.14. Construction of the Proposed Scheme would have an impact upon six Historic Landscape Types. Of these, none are considered to be significant impacts. The sites affected, together with the magnitude and significance of impact are presented in Table 15.8 below.

Table 15.8: Construction Phase Impacts: Historic Landscapes

Site number	Historic Landscape Type	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
HL1	Agriculture and Settlement	Medium	Minor	Slight
HL2	Built up area	Low	Negligible	Neutral
HL3	Moorland & Rough Grazing	Low	Minor	Slight
HL4	Transport	Low	Minor	Slight
HL6	Woodland & Forestry	Low	Minor	Slight
HL7	Designed Landscape	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

15.4.15. The Proposed Scheme passes through an extensive rural landscape which has seen little change in the recent past. The Proposed Scheme consists mainly of the widening of the existing A9 road which will have a minimal impact upon the integrity and readability of the Historic Landscape types present. The Proposed Scheme is situated in a narrow corridor which already contains the existing A9, the Highland Mail Line railway and a National Cycle Network route, and it is considered that the construction of these existing transport networks would have had a much greater impact in the Historic Landscape than the Proposed Scheme.

15.4.16. However, the introduction of new junctions, over bridges and earthworks will have an adverse visual impact upon the Historic Landscape, and therefore the overall impact significance upon the Historic Landscape has been assessed as **Slight adverse**.

Operational Phase Impacts

Archaeological Remains

15.4.17. No operational impacts have been identified for designated or undesignated archaeological remains.

Historic Buildings

15.4.18. No significant operational impacts have been identified for designated or undesignated Historic Buildings. Five non-significant impacts have been identified, and these are presented in Table 15.9 below.

Table 15.9: Operation Phase Impacts: Historic Buildings

Site number	Site name	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
68	Watch House Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
69	Cemetery, Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
70	Moy Church	Medium	Negligible	Slight
71	Former Moy Parish Manse	Medium	Negligible	Slight

Site number	Site name	Value	Potential Impacts	
			Magnitude	Significance
78	Aulnaslanach Viaduct	High	Minor	Slight

- 15.4.19. During operation, there is potential for slight visual impacts caused by increased traffic and infrastructure to the Category A Listed Aulnaslanach Viaduct. The proposed A9 southbound lay-by will provide an opportunity for travellers to stop and take in a view toward the viaduct, which will comply with Strategic Environmental Design Principle H3. There may also be negligible visual impacts to the Category B Listed Moy Church, Cemetery and Manse, and the undesignated Moy Watch Tower from the proposed new Lynebeg rail underpass if vegetation were to be removed which currently screens the sites from the A9. The visual impact upon all these sites will be negligible to minor, and the overall impact significance upon these sites has been assessed as **Slight adverse**.

Historic Landscapes

- 15.4.20. No operational impacts have been identified for Historic Landscapes.

15.5. Potential Mitigation

Mitigation during and prior to Construction

Archaeological Remains

- 15.5.1. Cultural heritage assets, including archaeological remains, are a finite resource and therefore non-renewable. As stated in paragraph 15.2.18 above, the preferred option for the mitigation of archaeological remains is preservation *in situ*. However, this is not always possible, and in these instances preservation by record will allow the remains to be fully investigated and recorded prior to construction. The results of these investigations can then be included in a report and disseminated to the HHER to provide a permanent record of the asset.
- 15.5.2. To mitigate the identified physical impacts to known remains presented in the tables above, and physical impacts to currently unknown remains, a programme of archaeological works will be implemented in consultation with The Highland Council HET. This will involve a staged programme of evaluation which will be followed by detailed mitigation where appropriate. Details of the proposed mitigation is presented within Chapter 21 (Schedule of Environmental Commitments), and includes details of the agreed A9 wide standard mitigation (SMC-CH1) as well as scheme specific mitigation measures. These measures are also set out in Table 15.10 below.

Table 15.10: Cultural Heritage Mitigation

Mitigation Item	Description
SMC-CH1	The Contractor will consult with the relevant local authority and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 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.
P12-CH2	Archaeological Trial Trenching will be undertaken in advance of construction to mitigate the impact on a number of potential archaeological sites. These final

Mitigation Item	Description
	locations proposed for trenching will be discussed and agreed with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team.
P12-CH3	A permanent record of any affected previously unknown archaeological remains to be made which can include the use of strip, map and sample measures in advance of construction to mitigate the impact upon any such sites discovered during the course of the works.
P12-CH4	A permanent record of any affected archaeological remains to be made through an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during construction in order to mitigate the impact on the Dunkeld – Inverness Military Road
P12-CH5	An earthwork (measured) survey to be carried out at sites 38 & 50 (Figure 15.2c) (Military Road), site 43 (Figure 15.2c) (Alt Na Frithe Bridge) and 63 (Figure 15.2d) (Wolf Trap).
P12-CH6	A metal detecting survey to be carried out at the possible location of the Rout of Moy (site 93 Figure 15.2f).
P12-CH7	A Level 2 Building recording survey will be made of the Tomatin Observation Post prior to its demolition.
P12-CH8	Archaeological excavation will be undertaken in advance of construction (if possible) to mitigate the impact upon any remains which are uncovered during the trial trenching. Other sites, such as those located during the geophysical survey may also be candidates for full excavation, rather than trial trenching. Exact areas will be discussed and agreed with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team.
P12-CH9	A photographic of the current landscape (particularly in areas where large new infrastructure, such as junctions and bridges) will be undertaken to record the existing landscape prior to construction of the Proposed Scheme

- 15.5.3. A watching brief on GI works and a geophysical survey of in the area of the Moy LILLO junction and the Tomatin GSJ have already been carried out. However, in order to fully understand the nature of the archaeological remains identified during this assessment and the geophysical survey, and to fully investigate areas which are seemingly blank or uncertain, further investigation in the form of archaeological trial trenching will be required (P12-CH2). Full excavation (P12-CH8) may be more appropriate in areas where the geophysical survey clearly shows archaeological remains and it may also be required following on from the trial trenching in order to fully investigate and record any features which are revealed at this stage.
- 15.5.4. Earthwork surveys (P12-CH5), which will involve creating a measured survey of any surviving upstanding earthworks (either by hand or digitally) may be required where sites containing upstanding remains will be subject to direct physical impacts, such as sections of General Wade’s Military Road (sites 38 & 50; Figure 15.2c) which are known to survive as a slight earthwork in places, possible remains of the Allt Na Frithe Bridge (site 43; Figure 15.2c) and the Wolf Trap site (site 63; Figure 15.2d).
- 15.5.5. The results of the evaluation works will inform the design of the detailed mitigation measures and sufficient time must be allowed in the construction programme to allow for these works to be fully completed. Not programming sufficient time to deal with the evaluations and subsequent excavations (as required) will result in a risk to the overall construction timetable.
- 15.5.6. A metal detecting survey at the possible site of the Rout of Moy (site 93; Figure 15.2f) will be carried out in order to locate any evidence of the battle in this location (Project Specific Mitigation P12-CH6).

- 15.5.7. Other sites, particularly the designated sites, which would not be subject to direct physical impacts would benefit from landscape screen planting which would reduce the visual impact upon them. Sites, such as those associated with the Moy Estate, will benefit from proposals for a planting strategy which will include scattered trees within slip roads and pockets of woodland associated with proposed SuDS ponds. Proposed landscape mitigation is presented within Chapter 13 Landscape and Chapter 14 Visual.

Historic Buildings

- 15.5.8. To mitigate the direct physical impact to the Tomatin observation post (site 42; Figure 15.2c), a Level 2 Historic Building Record (drawn and photographic) will be undertaken (P12-CH7). This survey will provide a permanent record of the building in its current form and the resulting report will be lodged with the HHER. The recording of this structure should be undertaken prior to construction.
- 15.5.9. With regard to the listed buildings, screening and appropriate landscape treatment of embankments is proposed. As much of the existing vegetation and trees as possible should be retained as they currently provide adequate natural screening to many of the identified Historic Buildings.

Historic Landscapes

- 15.5.10. The integrity of the landscape is largely intact, and although the Proposed Scheme will introduce new infrastructure into an extensive rural landscape (in the form of structures, earthworks and additional land take for junctions), the development of the landscape will be still be legible. Photographic recording of the existing landscape (P12-CH9), along with appropriate screening and landscaping are proposed.
- 15.5.11. Landscape mitigation is presented in detail in Chapters 13 & 14, and has been developed in line with the A9 Strategic Environmental Design Principles listed in Appendix A4.1.

Mitigation during Operation

Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes

- 15.5.12. The landscape treatment and screening measures implemented during the construction phase once mature, would aid in reducing the impacts upon all elements of the historic environment. No further mitigation during operation is proposed.

15.6. Residual Effects

- 15.6.1. This section presents the assessment of the residual effects for those assets identified as being affected by the Proposed Scheme in the sections above.

Archaeological Remains

- 15.6.2. Following mitigation no significant effects are predicted on designated or undesignated heritage assets. A summary of mitigation and residual effects is set out below in Table 15.11.

Table 15.11: Residual Effects: Archaeological Remains

Site number	Site name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Effects	
				Magnitude	Significance
Construction					
38	Dunkeld – Inverness Military Road	Medium	Earthwork Survey and detailed excavation	Minor	Slight
43	Allt Na Frithe Bridge	Medium	Earthwork Survey and detailed excavation	Negligible	Neutral
50	Perth – Inverness Military Road	Medium	Earthwork Survey and detailed excavation	Minor	Slight
58	Hut Circle, Dalmagarry	Medium	Evaluation and detailed excavation (extent informed by evaluation)	Negligible	Neutral
63	Wolf Trap, Moy	Low	Earthworks Survey	Negligible	Neutral
64	Eilean nan Clach Crannog	High	Planting and Screening	No change	Neutral
65	Isle of Moy fortified Island	High	Planting and screening	No change	Neutral
72	Moy	Low	Earthwork survey and excavation (extent informed by evaluation)	Negligible	Neutral
93	Battle site, Rout of Moy	Low	Metal detector survey and detailed excavation (extent informed by evaluation)	Negligible	Neutral
Operation					
n/a	No residual effects are predicted during operation				

- 15.6.3. It is not considered that survey and excavation of the affected sections of the military road will fully mitigate the impact on the military road. Indeed the military road has already been subject to significant disturbance and severance. Following mitigation the residual effect will reduce from moderate to **Slight**.
- 15.6.4. For the remaining sites, it is considered that the proposed mitigation will aid in reducing the overall impact upon them.
- 15.6.5. It should be noted that residual effects cannot be assessed for currently unknown sites which may be uncovered during the site evaluations.

Historic Buildings

- 15.6.6. Following mitigation no significant residual effects are predicted upon designated or undesignated historic buildings. A summary of mitigation and residual effects are set out below in Table 15.11.

Table 15.11: Residual Effects: Historic Buildings

Site number	Site name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Effect	
				Magnitude	Significance
Construction and operation					
42	Tomatin Observation Post	Low	Building recording	Minor	Slight
51	Bridge over Funtack Burn by Milton of Moy	Low	Planting and screening	No change	Neutral
55	Dalmagarry Bridge	Negligible	Photographic recording	Negligible	Neutral
66	Isle of Moy Obelisk	Medium	Planting and screening	No change	Neutral
68	Watch House, Moy Church	Medium	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
69	Cemetery, Moy Church	Medium	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
70	Moy Church	Medium	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
71	Former Moy Parish Manse	Medium	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
78	Aulnaslanach Viaduct	High	None, although the inclusion of the A9 northbound lay-by (with a view toward the viaduct) is embedded in the design lay-by	Minor	Moderate/slight during construction; slight during operation

- 15.6.7. A **Slight** residual effect is predicted for the Tomatin Observation Post following mitigation as this building will still be wholly destroyed and a drawn and photographic record cannot replace the physical building.
- 15.6.8. Similarly, a **Moderate/Slight** residual effect is predicted for Aulnaslanach Viaduct during construction, with a **Slight** effect during operation. This is based on the fact that the land in between the A9 and the viaduct is extremely flat and open with no natural visual barriers. No planting and screening is proposed for this new slope, as the slope is being constructed to accommodate a new lay-by that will provide views toward the viaduct.

Historic Landscapes

- 15.6.9. No significant residual effects are predicted for Historic Landscapes. A summary of mitigation and residual effects is set out below in Table 15.12.

Table 15.12: Residual Effects: Historic Landscapes

Site number	Historic Landscape Type	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Effect	
				Magnitude	Significance
Construction and Operation					
HL1	Agriculture and Settlement	Medium	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
HL2	Built up area	Low	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
HL3	Moorland & Rough Grazing	Low	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
HL4	Transport	Low	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
HL6	Woodland & Forestry	Low	Planting and screening	Negligible	Neutral
HL7	Designed Landscape	Medium	Planting and screening	No change	Neutral

Overall Impact on the Cultural Heritage Resource

- 15.6.10. After mitigation, the overall effect on archaeological remains has been assessed to be **Slight adverse**, the overall effect on historic buildings has been assessed to be **Slight adverse**, and the overall effect on historic landscape has been assessed to be **Neutral**. The overall effect upon Cultural Heritage has therefore been assessed to be **Slight adverse**.

15.7. References

- ⁱ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment.
- ⁱⁱ Highways Agency et al. (2007). Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Cultural Heritage, Section 3, Part 2, Revision HA 208/07.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Highways Agency et al. (1993). Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 5 Assessment and Preparation of Road Schemes, Section 1, Part 2, TA 37/93.
- ^{iv} Scottish Government (2014). Scotland's Third National Planning Framework.
- ^v Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016).
- ^{vi} Scottish Government (2014). Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland.
- ^{vii} Historic Environment Scotland (various) (2016). Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Historic Environment Scotland's guidance note series.
- ^{viii} Scottish Government (2011). Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology.
- ^{ix} Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.
- ^x Scottish Government (2014). Scottish Planning Policy.
- ^{xi} Highland Council (2012). Highland-wide Local Development Plan.
- ^{xii} Highland Council (2013). Historic Environment Strategy.
- ^{xiii} Transport Scotland (2013); A9 Dualling Programme – Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Report (SEA).