

# 15 Cultural Heritage

## 15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 This chapter presents a Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Cultural Heritage. It considers the potential construction and operational impacts of the Proposed A9 Dualling Scheme for Project 9, Crubenmore to Kincaig. The Proposed Scheme alignment under assessment is described in **Chapter 5, Volume 1**.
- 15.1.2 This EIA has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by the DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA 208/07).
- 15.1.3 Cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics, as outlined in DMRB:
- **Archaeological Remains** - the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground or moveable artefacts. Archaeological remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal or plant remains or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities or their settings
  - **Historic Buildings** - standing historical structures that are usually formally designated or have some architectural presence. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as 'buildings', such as milestones or bridges
  - **Historic Landscape** - landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors.
- 15.1.4 A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, a historic building or group of buildings or a historic landscape which, together with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

## 15.2 Legislation

- 15.2.1 All policies and plans relevant to the Proposed Scheme as a whole, are described within **Chapter 19, Policies and Plans (Volume 1)**. Cultural heritage legislation used within this assessment includes:
- **Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014**. This Act established Historic Environment Scotland which took over the functions of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). The Act also changed processes for the designation of sites and buildings (by scheduling and listing) and for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Consent.
  - **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997**. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under this Act and are recognised to be buildings or areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting and to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas.

- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.** This act defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it". Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of National Importance and are protected by law under this act. It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place. This Act also requires Scottish Ministers to compile and maintain an inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and an inventory of battlefields.

## 15.3 Approach and Methods

### Scope and Guidance

- 15.3.1 As significant effects were predicted for the archaeological remains and historic buildings subtopics in the previous stages of assessment, Detailed Assessments, as defined in Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5 of the DMRB; HA208/07 were undertaken for these subtopics. A Simple Assessment was undertaken for the historic landscape sub-topic (HA208/07, Annex 6 and Annex 7).
- 15.3.2 The assessment reported in this chapter has been undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the DMRB, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfAs) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and The Highland Council's (THC's) *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012). Settings assessments were undertaken in accordance with Historic Environment Scotland's *Managing Change in the Environment: Setting* (2016).

### Study area

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

### Baseline Data Sources

- 15.3.5 Data was gathered from the following sources:
- The Highland Council (THC) – Historic Environment Record
  - 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
  - LiDAR
  - Walkover surveys undertaken by AB Heritage in August 2015 and by CFJV in February 2017

- An asset inspection survey undertaken by CFJV in February 2017
- HLAmap (Scotland’s Historic Land-use Assessment)
- Raitts Cave, Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground and Chapelpark Geophysical Survey Report (**Appendix 15.2, Volume 2**)
- Raitts Cave Archaeological Evaluation Report (**Appendix 15.3, Volume 2**).

15.3.6 For ease of reference, the numbering of cultural heritage assets is prefixed with the A9 Dualling project number (9) for archaeological remains and historic buildings, and with ‘HLT’ for historic landscapes.

15.3.7 The following ES chapters (all contained in **Volume 1**) were consulted to inform the cultural heritage assessment:

- Chapter 10 Geology, Soils and Groundwater
- Chapter 13 Landscape
- Chapter 14 Visual
- Chapter 17 Noise and Vibration.

#### Assessment Methodology

##### *Assigning Sensitivity*

15.3.8 Each identified cultural heritage asset is assigned a sensitivity (value) against a six-point scale, defined based on professional judgement, but guided by the criteria provided in DMRB, as presented in **Table 15-1** below.

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

Value	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites) Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Other buildings of recognised international importance Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) and those with standing remains Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance Category A Listed Buildings Other Listed Buildings that feature exceptional quality of their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Undesignated structures of clear national importance Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)

Value	Criteria
<b>Medium</b>	Category B Listed Buildings Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures) Designated special historic landscapes Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)
<b>Low</b>	Category C Listed Buildings Designated and undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures) Robust undesignated historic landscapes Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest Buildings of no architectural or historic note or buildings of an intrusive character Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the site has not been ascertained Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

### *Assigning Magnitude of Impact*

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

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

Magnitude	Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact
<b>Major</b>	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit Comprehensive changes to setting
<b>Moderate</b>	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
<b>Minor</b>	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character Slight changes to setting
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character
<b>No Change</b>	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes no changes arising from in amenity or community factors

- 15.3.11 It should be noted that the consideration of noise and vibration impacts upon cultural heritage assets was informed by data from **Chapter 17, Noise and Vibration**, more specifically from changes in noise shown on noise contour plots and impacts reported on noise sensitive receptors.

### *Assigning Significance of Impacts*

- 15.3.12 For all three sub-topics listed in **paragraph 15.1.3**, the significance of impact with, and without, mitigation is determined by considering the value/ sensitivity of the asset and the magnitude of impact. This is achieved using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated below in **Table 15-3**.
- 15.3.13 Five levels of significance are defined, which could apply equally to adverse and beneficial impacts. This is as per Table 5.4 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Annex 5.

Table 15-3: Significance of Impacts

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

- 15.3.14 For the purpose of this assessment, effects on cultural heritage assets of moderate adverse significance or above, are taken to be significant.
- 15.3.15 Impacts have been assessed to be temporary or permanent. Temporary impacts would be short-term and normally not last beyond the construction period; permanent impacts would be irreversible. Permanent impacts on cultural heritage assets are regarded as requiring mitigation, as cultural heritage is a non-renewable resource and requires preservation by record if impacts are irreversible, appropriate to the value of the asset.

#### Limitations to Assessment

- 15.3.16 For the majority of the study area, this assessment has been prepared based on the results of desk-based research and walkover surveys only. Geophysical survey was undertaken at Raitts Cave (asset 9.28), Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (asset 9.42) and Chapelpark (asset 9.41). Trial trenching was undertaken within the vicinity of Raitts Cave (asset 9.28).

## 15.4 Baseline Conditions

- 15.4.1 A total of 89 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the 200m study area; consisting of 51 archaeological remains, 22 historic buildings, and 16 historic landscape types (see **Drawings 15.1 to 15.7 in Volume 3**). A further 20 historic buildings were located within the wider 1km study area. Full details of all cultural heritage assets are presented in **Appendix 15.1**.
- 15.4.2 Geophysical surveying was undertaken on Lynchat souterrain (Raitts Cave; Asset 9.28), Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (Asset 9.42) and Chapelpark (Asset 9.41) by AB Heritage in 2015. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in **Appendix 15.2**.
- 15.4.3 Evaluation by trial trenching on land adjacent to Lynchat souterrain (Raitts Cave; Asset 9.28) was undertaken by ORCA in 2017. The results of the archaeological trial trenching are presented in **Appendix 15.3**.
- 15.4.4 An assessment of the value of the 89 cultural heritage assets identified, as shown on **Drawings 15.1 to 15.7**, is presented in **Table 15-4**.

Table 15-4: Cultural heritage assets within the study area

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
9.1	40,332	Truim Bridge over River Truim	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.2	43,580	Loch Buidhe	None	Negligible
9.3	43,728	Loch Buidhe	None	Negligible
9.4	43,870	Ralia Lodge	None	Medium
9.5	45,687	St. Fintan's, Nuide	None	Low
9.6	45,700	Possible Sheepfold, Nuide	None	Negligible
9.7	45,971	Unroofed Building, Nuide	None	Negligible
9.8	45,900	Enclosure, Nuide	None	Negligible
9.9	47,100	Drumnanoich	None	Low
9.10	47,536	Inverton	None	Low
9.11	47,925	Tom Na Croiche	None	Negligible
9.12	48,243	Dellmore of Kingussie, Rifle Range	None	Low
9.13	48,533	Knappach	None	Low
9.14	48,991	Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness Military Road	None	Low
9.15	49,240	Ruthven Bridge	None	Negligible
9.16	49,500	Ruthven Barracks, Kingussie	Scheduled Monument; Category A Listed Building	High
9.17	50,324	Kingussie, Manse Road, Manse	None	Low
9.18	50,341	Columba House Hotel - vault	None	Low
9.19	50,949	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie	None	Low
9.20	51,005	Kerrow farm	None	Negligible
9.21	51,240	Kerrow	None	Negligible
9.22	51,400	Kingussie	None	Negligible
9.23	51,666	Kingussie	None	Negligible
9.24	51,723	Allt Cealgach	None	Negligible
9.25	51,728	Allt Cealgach	None	Negligible
9.26	51,915	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie	None	Low
9.27	52,125	Lynchat	None	Low

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
9.28	52,135	Lynchat, souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave)	Scheduled Monument	High
9.29	52,115	Upper Raitts (AP Enclosure)	None	Negligible
9.30	52,436	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie	None	Low
9.31	52,579	Lynchat	None	Negligible
9.32	52,630	Lynchat, The Larches	None	Low
9.33	52,648	Lynchat, House	None	Low
9.34	52,628	Holmbush, Lynchat	None	Low
9.35	52,673	Averon, Lynchat	None	Low
9.36	52,708	Homelands, Lynchat	None	Low
9.37	52,727	Lynchat, Rathmhor	None	Low
9.38	52,763	Lynchat, Invercullan House	None	Low
9.39	52,962	Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness Military Road	None	Low
9.40	53,117	Raitts Chapel	None	Low
9.41	53,159	Chapelark, Lynchat	None	Low
9.42	53,235	Balavil, Obelisk and Burial Ground	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.43	53,331	Balavil, West Lodge and Gate Piers	Category C Listed Building	Medium
9.44	53,360	Balavil, Old and New Bridge on A9	None	Negligible
9.45	53,565	Balavil Mains and Former Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.46	53,534	Balavil Cottages Bridge	None	Negligible
9.47	53,950	Balavil House	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.48	54,277	Balavil, East Lodge and Gate Piers	Category C Listed Building	Medium
9.49	55,214	Meadowside House	None	Negligible
9.50	55,274	Highland Wildlife Park	None	Low
9.51	55,511	Meadowside House	None	Low
9.52	55,595	Kincaig, Former Meadowside Hospital	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.53	56,000	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie	None	Low

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
9.54	56,500	Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness Military Road	None	Low
9.55	40,900	Tuff Bank/ Boundary [1]	None	Negligible
9.56	46,343	Track revetment 1	None	Negligible
9.57	41,737	Potential Track (post-medieval)	None	Negligible
9.58	45,736	Possible Sheepfold	None	Negligible
9.59	46,334	Low turf bank (boundary)	None	Negligible
9.60	46,850	Drumnanoich Trackway	None	Negligible
9.61	55,227	Clearance Cairn 1	None	Negligible
9.62	54,647	Stone Dump	None	Negligible
9.63	52,539	Turf Bank (enclosure boundary)	None	Negligible
9.64	51,500	Clearance Cairn 2	None	Negligible
9.65	54,717	Track revetment 2	None	Negligible
9.66	55,260	Trackway	None	Negligible
9.67	46,511	Track revetment 3	None	Negligible
9.68	50,431	Kingussie, Glebe Court	None	Negligible
9.69	46,528	Area of enclosures by Cairngorms National Park	None	Negligible
9.70	52,590	Lynchat, Lynchat Golf Club	None	Low
9.71	52,727	Rathbeag, Lynchat	None	Low
9.72	56,683	Meadowside Quarry	None	Negligible
9.73	52,135	Lynchat structures	None	Low
9.74	39,984	Glentruim House, South Lodge	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.75	40,300	Glentruim House	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.76	43,466	Newtonmore, Spey Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.77	44,727	Newtonmore Station	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.78	50,074	Kingussie Station	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.79	50,179	Kingussie, Newtonmore Road, Kildrummie	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.80	50,264	Kingussie, Newtonmore Road, Church of Our Lady and St Columba	Category B Listed Building	Medium

Asset No	Chainage	Asset Name	Designation	Value
9.81	50,318	Kingussie, Duke Street, Highland Folk Museum, Pitmain House	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.82	50,349	Kingussie, High Street, Court House	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.83	50,349	Kingussie, High Street, Old Parish Churchyard	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.84	50,353	Kingussie, Duke Street, Macrobert House	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.85	50,400	Kingussie, High Street, St Columba's Church	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.86	50,400	Kingussie, 49-53 High Street	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.87	50,400	Kingussie, 88 High Street, Gordon House	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.88	50,461	Kingussie, 85 High Street, Deveron House	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.89	50,461	Kingussie, 104 High Street, Monaliadh, rear wing	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.90	50,512	Kingussie, 115 High Street, Cameron Cottage	Category C Listed Building	Low
9.91	53,300	Balavil Bridge over Raitts Burn	Category C Listed Building	Medium
9.92	57,410	Dunachton, West Lodge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
9.93	58,054	St Drostan's Chapel	Category B Listed Building	Medium
Historic Land Type 1	Scheme Wide	Rough Grazing	None	Low
Historic Land Type 3	Scheme Wide	Forestry Plantation	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 4	Scheme Wide	Rectilinear Fields and Farms	None	Low
Historic Land Type 5	Scheme Wide	Designed Landscape	None	Medium
Historic Land Type 6	Scheme Wide	Motorway	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 7	52,700	Agricultural Planned Village	None	Medium
Historic Land Type 8	53,300; 53,800	Cultivated Former Parkland	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 9	43,400; 47,900; 50,100	Freshwater Area	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 10	45,100	Golf Course	None	Low
Historic Land Type 11	50,210	Industrial or Commercial Area	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 12	Scheme Wide	Managed Woodland	None	Medium
Historic Land Type 13	56,500	Opencast Site	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 14	49,100; 49,500; 55,800	Recreation Area	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 15	43,100	Unenclosed Improved Pasture	None	Negligible
Historic Land Type 16	51,200	Smallholdings	None	Low
Historic Land Type 17	50,500	Urban Area	None	Medium

#### Archaeological remains of very high value

15.4.5 No archaeological remains of very high value were identified within the study area.

### Archaeological remains of high value

- 15.4.6 There are two archaeological remains of high value identified within the study area; Raitts Cave, and Ruthven Barracks, as described below.
- 15.4.7 Raitts Cave (designated under the title Lynchat, souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie) is an Iron Age Souterrain feature (asset 9.28). The souterrain is an exceptionally well-preserved example of its type and sits within a former Pictish settlement, still observable as earthworks surrounding the site. Raitts Cave itself takes the form of a u-shaped subterranean feature composed of drystone walls, forming multiple chambers. While a portion of the central section of the u-shaped tunnel has lost part of its roof and side walls, the rest of the feature is better preserved and retains these aspects. The souterrain and the surrounding settlement (which may contain archaeological remains related to the settlement and the construction/ use of the souterrain) has been scheduled.
- 15.4.8 Although it is thought that souterrains were used for the storage of food, or as various expressions of wealth, communal storage and redistribution, their variable functions are unclear and evidence and information from the site could add to this knowledge. There are also differing construction materials and styles and context to which Raitts Cave adds to the corpus of knowledge. The site could inform related questions of social variations and how this varies over time and space, including domestic life and agricultural practices.
- 15.4.9 The souterrain lies within a hillside to the west of the A9 and is located near the crest of the hillside, on a slight break in slope. The Iron Age settlement occupied a prominent and strategic position with visibility over the valley to the east and south to the hills in the distance. Settlement locations in prominent positions are common in the Iron Age. The prominent location of the site on a hillside with extensive views across the valley to the south gives a positive contribution to the asset's significance. The existing A9 does not impinge on the view from the monument or the experience of it, as the road is mostly screened by vegetation and is located within a cutting in the slope.
- 15.4.10 AB Heritage undertook a programme of geophysical survey from 9<sup>th</sup> November 2015 to 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2015 on the site of the souterrain (see **Appendix 15.2**), which showed that the site is more extensive than just the fenced area, which forms the extent of the scheduling. The results clearly show a series of connecting linear features, most likely stone walls aligned north-west to south-east. It is possible to make out features that represent internal walls or divisions and also an entrance located in the south extent of the survey. Areas of negative resistance in the north west and south east may relate to collapse of the structure and represent an area of rubble related to it.
- 15.4.11 Evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA) within the land take for the Proposed Scheme within the vicinity of Raitts Cave souterrain (asset 9.28) in October/ November 2017 (see **Appendix 15.3**). This evaluation was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains and to ascertain whether any remains found were associated with the Scheduled Monument. The remains of a structure were identified. Although prehistoric pottery was found, which likely dates from the Bronze Age or Early to Middle Iron Age, radiocarbon dates from the postholes within the structure date those features to the late 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. Therefore, the pottery is either residual or the site is multi-phased and there are some features within the site which may be associated with the souterrain.
- 15.4.12 Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16), is a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building. The barracks are situated on an alluvial mound which provides wide vistas of the valley in which the A9 is situated. Although prehistoric remains have not been identified on the site to date, the

mound would have been a good location for prehistoric settlement near the River Spey. Military use of the site began as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when the lords of Badenoch erected a castle on the site and it was the castle of Alexander Stewart, known as the *Wolf of Badenoch*. The current fortress was built between 1719 and 1721 on the site of the former castle, for the Board of Ordnance, by Sir Patrick Strachan. The fortress fell to the Jacobites in 1746 on their way to Culloden, and they set it alight as they retreated after their defeat there. No attempt was made to rebuild the site afterwards, as a change in military strategy saw government forces in the Highlands concentrated in large forts rather than small barracks, such as Ruthven Barracks. The site has remained a ruin until the present day and is one of the most potent symbols of the failure of the Jacobite rebellion.

- 15.4.13 Its continuity of use as a fortified site has potential to feed into national themes regarding conflict archaeology. The site's connection to the Jacobite Wars, an important period of Scottish History and a crucial time in the formation of the United Kingdom in the post-medieval period, in addition to its medieval castle function can contribute to the understanding of this period. The abandonment of the site could be reviewed alongside other sites to investigate how the strategy of pacification and control of the Highlands changed throughout the early modern period.
- 15.4.14 The barracks are situated on a natural mound which had been altered during construction of the former castle, and the high position gives the barracks a commanding position over the Insh Marshes and River Spey, the mound being a prominent element within the wider floodplain. This prominent and strategic position would have been a key reason for the location of the former castle and subsequent barracks, providing excellent visibility of potential attackers from the mainly exposed, flat surrounding ground.
- 15.4.15 The location of the barracks contributes to its significance. It is a prominent feature in the landscape, occupying a high position over the flat Insh Marshes and the River Spey, giving a dramatic outline to the skyline. Ruthven Barracks lies within the Badenoch: Insh Marshes Landscape Character Area (LCA), high in terms of landscape sensitivity, as discussed in **Chapter 13, Landscape (Volume 1)**. The LCA includes extensive wetland, marsh and occasional lochans which extend across the floor of the strath, interrupted by occasional hummocks of gravelly deposits. The River Spey meanders across the strath and the roads are located on high elevations to avoid flooding. Ruthven Barracks is a landmark feature of high value, dominating the southern expanse of the Insh Marshes within the LCA, dramatic against the back drop of the mountains to the southeast of the road corridor.
- 15.4.16 The strategic location of the barracks at the junction of important routes through the Highlands and the River Spey crossing adds to its significance. Ruthven Barracks was located to control a key road through the Cairngorms with its proximity to an important junction of routes north, south, east and west and a commanding position of the River Spey crossing. The barracks are on the route of General Wade's Military Road and the relationship of the barracks with the military road contributes to its significance.
- 15.4.17 The monument is visible from a number of locations, and historically would have been a highly visible oppressive feature to the Highlanders and a marker of the Government's plan to quash any rebellions. Today it is an iconic reminder of the defeat of the Jacobites and the ending of the Highlander way of life. In the present day, the main appreciation of the monument is from the existing A9 and the barracks form a dramatic feature in the vista with a background of the mountains to the south. There are views from the barracks of the existing A9, Kingussie and panoramic views of the river, surrounding marshes and fields and mountains.

#### Archaeological remains of medium value

- 15.4.18 No archaeological remains of medium value were identified within the study area.

#### Archaeological remains of low value

- 15.4.19 A total of 19 archaeological remains of low value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.20 Two of these assets relate to Raitts Chapel, a chapel dedicated to St Moluog mentioned in documents from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries; it appears to be one of a suite of 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century chapels in Badenoch (assets 9.40 and 9.41). The former asset is the first historic record of the chapel mentioned in documents related to an argument between Alexander Bur, Bishop of Moray, and Alexander Stewart, the Lord of Badenoch, over secular powers of jurisdiction over the Church, in 1370, placing the location of a chapel in this location. The latter asset is a description of archaeological investigations on the site in 2000 that investigated the chapel enclosure and uncovered grave cuts. The site still contains remains related to the chapel and associated structures, including visible (though low lying) earthworks. Archaeological remains on the site could be used to better understand the medieval church in Scotland, by providing insight into the spatial layout of ecclesiastical sites and burials (Hall and Price, 2012). As the site has been previously investigated in the past and much of the site has been ploughed out, there is a reduced potential for intact archaeological remains.
- 15.4.21 Another chapel is recorded at St. Fintan's, Nuide (asset 9.5). The site was noted by Shaw in 1775 as one of the dependent chapels of Kingussie, which originated in the early medieval period. While medieval in origin, the site was a graveyard in the post-medieval and modern periods, the latest being from 1922. The graveyard was used by both the McKays and the MacPhersons, both prominent families in the local area, the latter of which may have connections to the site from its days as a chapel. There a number of building footings close to the burial ground suggesting that there was once a township to the south-east of it. St Fintan's, Nuide can provide information on how medieval ecclesiastical sites were used and their layout, but considering its longevity, it can also be used to document the change in burial patterns over centuries from the medieval to post-medieval periods, as well as the relationship of the potential township to the site.
- 15.4.22 There is one depopulated settlement at Lynchat (asset 9.27), comprising a complex of cultivation terraces, field banks, tracks and other indistinct features, which predate the construction of General Wade's Military Road. Archaeological remains located at the site could be used to provide information regarding settlement in the medieval period, including the nature of structures, everyday material culture and the environmental and landscape context of settlement (Hall and Price, 2012). The site has previously been investigated during the 1980s and may have been excavated during this period.
- 15.4.23 Seven sections of General Wade's Military Road are recorded in the study area (assets 9.14, 9.19, 9.26, 9.30, 9.39, 9.53 and 9.54), and form the most prominent archaeological feature in the area. The current A9 broadly follows the same route and runs parallel and at times on the original road. Significant portions of the road are still observable on both sides of the A9 within the study area, including east of Kingussie, at Lynchat, and at Alvie. 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.

- 15.4.24 There are three townships recorded in the HER via the 1872 OS map: Drumnanoich (asset 9.9), Inverton (asset 9.10) and Knappach (asset 9.13). Drumnanoich was surveyed during the 2015 walkover and the remains of three buildings were noted on the site, primarily in the form of building platforms cut into the slope of the valley, with some turf/ rubble banks and a D-shaped enclosure. Knappach has been recorded via aerial photography from which cropmarks indicating a sub-rectangular/ square dyked enclosure and a deserted building are noticeable. Inverton has not undergone any such investigations. These sites represent part of the changing settlement pattern in the area and were already in decline when they were initially mapped in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Investigation in any of the areas would provide information on the daily lives of rural communities in the post-medieval period and also how these settlements fell into decline.
- 15.4.25 The Dellmore of Kingussie Rifle Range (asset 9.12) is a World War One rifle range with intact earthwork rifle butts (located 1km south-west of Kingussie Drill Hall). The site is of particular relevance to current research topics considering the centenary of the First World War, and the increasing interest in modern conflict archaeology. This asset has much to offer on further research into the preparations for war on the Home Front in this conflict and how such assets continued to be utilised or decommissioned following the conflict.
- 15.4.26 Industrial activity in the study area is represented by an extant lime kiln (asset 9.51) north of the reception area of the Highland Wildlife Park. The kiln bowl is of drystone construction, with earth banks on its west and east sides. As yet, the kiln has not been investigated and could provide an insight to local industry and how it interacted with the surrounding environment (for example where did the lime stone it cooked come from and how was the lime it produced used). Such investigation could feed into the Global economies and local lives (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012).
- 15.4.27 Two hut circles of prehistoric date (asset 9.50) were located during a walkover survey at the Highland Wildlife Park, with associated dykes and clearance cairns. These features would require further investigation to determine more precise dates and their context. They do have potential to contribute to research regarding settlement in the Highlands during the prehistoric period and how the local population adapted to the landscape.
- 15.4.28 A potential ice house or water tank (asset 9.18) was located on the grounds of the Columba House Hotel, Kingussie. It is uncertain what exactly this asset represents but a tank is noted at this location on historic maps. Further investigation could provide a greater understanding of the asset. The asset does not resemble any other asset in the wider area and therefore is rare on a local level.
- 15.4.29 Evaluation by trial trenching near the Lynchat souterrain (asset 9.28) revealed possible structures dated to the medieval period (asset 9.73), including postholes dated to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century; see **Appendix 15.3** for full details. Pottery of potentially prehistoric date was retrieved during the trial trenching. The pottery could be residual, or the site could be multi-period.

#### Archaeological remains of negligible value

- 15.4.30 A total of 30 archaeological remains of negligible value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.31 There are two depopulated settlements recorded at Kingussie adjacent to General Wade’s Road. One predated the road (asset 9.22) and consisted of approximately four rectangular house foundations, dykes and field clearance. The other (asset 9.23) is probably contemporary with the road and consists of 11 rectangular building foundations which fronted on the military road on its

north side; field dykes and cultivation plots are also evident. Both settlements were likely destroyed by the construction of the A9 in the early 1980s.

- 15.4.32 There is an unroofed building recorded on the 1872 OS map that is still present on current mapping at Kerrow (asset 9.21). The site is illustrated on 1872 historical mapping as a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed L-shaped building, one roofed building and an enclosure. Only two unroofed buildings are now visible on modern mapping.
- 15.4.33 Meadowside Quarry (asset 9.72) comprises the surface remains of a small quarry (4m by 5m) and 14 clearance cairns of Post-Medieval date. The clearance cairns are a common feature and are already well understood, as a by-product of ploughing in the area; the result of large rocks and stones removed from the upper layers of the soil to allow better ploughing and reducing the chance of damaging the plough itself. This site is a common feature type and has limited research potential.
- 15.4.34 There are five further assets that are related to clearance cairns, two of which are located at Loch Buidhe (assets 9.2, and 9.3), and represent different aspects of the same site. The Loch Buidhe site consists of 12 clearance cairns, and these are associated with the footings of some rectangular buildings and traces of walls. The site was recorded as a farmstead on the 1872 OS map and was visible as surface remains in 1997. These features are common in the local area, and throughout Scotland, and can be found in better condition elsewhere.
- 15.4.35 The other three clearance cairns are isolated features recorded by AB heritage during the 2015 walkover survey (assets 9.61, 9.62, and 9.64). The latter cairn is near to the destroyed township of Kingussie and probably represents stones dug up prior to ploughing and then stockpiled for future use. All cairns are covered by vegetation, indicating they have been on their respective sites for some time. Clearance cairns are a common and well understood feature of landscapes which were once used for agriculture throughout the UK, therefore it is unlikely that these assets will provide any further research opportunities.
- 15.4.36 There is one trackway (asset 9.60) recorded during the 2015 survey, which leads into Drumnanoich. The track, terraced into the natural south facing slope, is around 2m wide and some stone revetment is visible on the south side. The site has been ploughed and truncated previously.
- 15.4.37 One asset is a documentary feature, the place-name of Lynchat from 'Lainn Chat', or in English 'wildcats field' (asset 9.31).
- 15.4.38 There is one cropmark feature at Tom Na Croiche (asset 9.11) of two intercutting blocks of rig, recorded on oblique aerial photographs. This is a common site type and is well understood.
- 15.4.39 There are three assets recorded via cartographic sources along the A9 between Nuide and Drumnoich: a possible sheepfold (asset 9.6), an unroofed building (asset 9.7), and an enclosure at Nuide (asset 9.8). These assets were depicted on an 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area and may represent the remains of a farmstead. The assets are no longer present on the current OS map, and no cropmarks or visible surface remains are recorded on satellite imagery; the unroofed building was located under the current A9 and any archaeological remains related to it will most likely have been removed.
- 15.4.40 The AB Heritage survey in 2015, **Appendix 15.2**, found an L-shaped turf and stone bank (asset 9.58), which is located by the site of the sheepfold on the historic mapping and may be the remains of this feature.
- 15.4.41 An unroofed building is depicted at Kerrow Farm on the 1874 OS map (asset 9.20). A later survey of the area, undertaken in 1997, found that the footings of the building were still present. The

footing remains alone will not add significantly to our current knowledge of farm buildings in the local area.

- 15.4.42 An enclosure and two unroofed buildings (assets 9.24 and 9.25), probably representing a single farm, are recorded at Alt Caelgacht on the 1872 OS map. The site of these features is adjacent to the alignment of the London Midland and Scottish Railway and the current A9. Construction of the railway and the A9 will most likely have removed, or severely truncated, any remains related to both assets.
- 15.4.43 A circular enclosure was recorded on an RAF aerial photograph taken in 1946 (asset 9.29), however a follow-up survey undertaken in 1969 did not find any evidence of a circular feature on the site; the only identified archaeological features on the site were two amorphous low mounds on either side of an old track. No circular feature is visible on current satellite imagery. This feature has likely been truncated or removed by ploughing.
- 15.4.44 The remaining assets of negligible value are sparse surface remains/ earthworks related to former settlements, or sections of trackways scraped into slopes (assets 9.69, 9.49, 9.55, 9.56, 9.57, 9.59, 9.63, 9.65, 9.66, and 9.67). These assets have limited research potential.

#### Archaeological remains of unknown value

- 15.4.45 No archaeological remains of unknown value were identified within the study area.

#### Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 15.4.46 The area around the A9 has considerable evidence of small-scale agricultural settlements and enclosures, boundary markers and 18<sup>th</sup> century, and later, roads and bridges.
- 15.4.47 Evidence of prehistoric habitation is indicated by the Iron Age souterrain and surrounding settlement remains at Raitts Cave (asset 9.28), indicating that human occupation has occurred in the area from at least the late prehistoric period. The site is likely to extend beyond the Scheduled area, and further remains related to the site could be uncovered by works relating to the Proposed Scheme occurring in its vicinity.
- 15.4.48 Earlier evidence for the prehistoric period is not present within the study area. However, there is evidence beyond the study area of earlier occupation, with flints from the Mesolithic period found close to Loch Insh; Neolithic chambered cairns at Avielochan, Deishar Wood near Carrbridge, and Tullochgorm near Aviemore; and Bronze Age farmsteads (consisting of groups of hut circles with associated field systems), at the Highland Wildlife Park, Avielochan and Balvattan near Inverdrue. These sites show that there is potential for further remains related to the sites from the Mesolithic period or later to be found in the study area.
- 15.4.49 There is potential for unknown buried archaeological remains within the floodplain of the River Spey as the river would have been an attractive location for activity, particularly in the prehistoric period. Although there are peats and alluvial fans recorded within the floodplain, the geology at the Spey crossing indicates sands and gravels with pockets of peat; see **Chapter 10 Geology, Soils and Groundwater (Volume 1)** for full details. The buried peat (generally 0.30m thick) is approximately 2.5 to 3m Below Ground Level and is overlain by layers of sands and gravels. This indicates that peat began to form but the formation was halted and sealed by flood events. The presence of buried peats indicates organic preservation although the level of preservation is unknown.
- 15.4.50 There is potential for medieval archaeological remains and sites to be uncovered within the study area. There are two depopulated medieval settlements at Kingussie and Lynchat, and features

related to these two settlements, or other currently unknown medieval settlements in the wider area, could be present in the study area.

- 15.4.51 There are two medieval chapels recorded in the study area, namely Raitts Chapel and Lynchat Chapel. There is potential for ecclesiastical structures related to the medieval use of each site, and later features could be uncovered in their proximity.
- 15.4.52 There is potential for archaeological remains related to the deserted post-medieval townships at Drumnanoich, Inverton and Knappach, to be present in the vicinity of each site.
- 15.4.53 Evidence for small scale agriculture undertaken by rural communities is present throughout the study area. Clearance cairns are a relatively common feature in the area and indicate sites of ploughing, where stones have been removed from the ground and set aside for future use; ploughing activity is also visible in aerial photography of Tom Na Croiche where rig marks are present. Pastoral activity has also left traces in the landscape, with enclosures recorded throughout the area and sheep folds recorded on OS mapping – one still present as surface remains at Nuide. With such widespread agricultural activity in the area, it is likely that further archaeological remains will be present along the A9.
- 15.4.54 The line of General Wade’s Military Road also runs through the study area, and the potential exists for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains associated with it to survive where there has been little or no previous development. The road passes Ruthven Barracks (**paragraph 15.4.12 – 15.4.17**) and archaeological remains related to the military use of the site and its surroundings from the 14<sup>th</sup> century (and possibly earlier) could also be found in the area (considering the advantageous view from the mound on which the Barracks is situated, it is likely that the site was also utilised in the prehistoric period and remains related to this period could be found in the wider area). Other assets related to military presence in the Highlands could also be present in relation to the First World War Dellmore of Kingussie Rifle Range and features associated with it.

#### Historic buildings of very high value

- 15.4.55 There are no historic buildings of very high value identified within the study area.

#### Historic buildings of high value

- 15.4.56 There are no historic buildings of high value identified within the study area.

#### Historic buildings of medium value

- 15.4.57 A total of eight historic buildings of medium value were identified within the 200m study area. A further 10 historic buildings of medium value were identified within the 1km study area.
- 15.4.58 There are six listed buildings associated with Balavil Estate; the Category B listed Balavil Mains and Former Steading, Balavil House and Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (assets 9.45, 9.47 and 9.42) and the Category C Listed East and West Lodges with Gate Piers (assets 9.43 and 9.48). The Category C Listed Balavil Bridge over Raitts Burn (asset 9.91) is also within the Estate but is within the 1km study area. The Category C Listed Buildings on the Estate (assets 9.43, 9.48 and 9.91) have been assessed as being of medium value due to their group value and association with the Estate.
- 15.4.59 These assets form key parts of the Estate, the ancestral home of the MacPherson family from its construction circa 1800. The Estate and main house were originally commissioned by James MacPherson who died prior to its completion. MacPherson was one of the first Scottish poets to gain wide renown outside of Scotland. His most famous work was the Ossian cycle, which he

claimed was an English translation of Scottish oral history based on the life of the bard Ossian, son of Fingal. However, this was in fact a series of poems written by MacPherson based on the Irish myths of Oisian and Fionn MacCumhall (Finn McCool), and the Scottish folk tales that derived from the myths through the shared Gaelic culture of Scotland and Ireland. The poems were a key influence on the development of the Romantic and Gaelic Revival movements in both Scotland and abroad<sup>1</sup>.

- 15.4.60 The Mains and Former Steading are the earliest of the assets within the study area, with the East and West Lodges built later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The assets derive their importance as key aspects of a prominent and historic estate, and in terms of research can be utilised to investigate the development of rural estates at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> into the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, work that could feed into the theme of people and landscape highlighted in the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). The assets also derive their importance from their connection to James MacPherson and his family.
- 15.4.61 Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (asset 9.42), is designated a Category B Listed Building and consists of a short obelisk with a white marble plinth. The plinth has a relief portrait of James MacPherson on its north side and a weeping woman on the south side. The apex of the obelisk is topped by an urn. The obelisk is situated within a later 19<sup>th</sup> century circular burial enclosure containing various MacPherson tombstones, the earliest dated 1876. The mortuary monuments are a testament to the influence of the MacPherson family.
- 15.4.62 AB Heritage undertook a programme of geophysical survey of asset 9.42 from 9<sup>th</sup> November 2015 to 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2015 (see **Appendix 15.2**). The survey area did not appear to contain any major features of archaeological interest and the topography of the land is suggestive of the site being levelled in the past to allow for the erection of the obelisk. This is reflected in the resistivity survey which detected made ground around the obelisk (though these results are of low confidence due to ground conditions at the time of the survey).
- 15.4.63 Funerary monuments such as these are well suited to investigate several topics highlighted within the ScARF such as Archaeology and the Individual and The Body and The Person (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). The monument is also connected to one of the most prominent poets of the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Scotland and in Britain, James MacPherson, which contributes to its significance.
- 15.4.64 The Truim Bridge over the River Truim, is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century double span pinned rubble bridge and, as it is made of dressed stone, is categorized as a building and has been designated a Category B Listed Building (asset 9.1). The bridge is well-preserved and is an excellent representation of 19<sup>th</sup> century bridge building; the asset is also an aesthetically pleasing historic feature on the river and is an attractive feature for visitors.
- 15.4.65 Ralia Lodge (asset 9.4) is a Victorian hunting lodge within the Ralia Estate. The asset is currently in use as guest accommodation. The lodge is located on the B1950 to the north of the A9, and is surrounded by a designed landscape (HLT5). The lodge has very limited glimpsed views to the B1950 due to tree screening but has good visibility to the north. This asset has been assessed to be of medium value as a good example of a Highland Victorian hunting lodge.
- 15.4.66 There is one 20<sup>th</sup> century designated building in the study area; the former Meadowside Hospital at Kincaig (asset 9.52), a Category B Listed Building. The hospital was designed by an architect named Cattanach and opened in November 1906 and by 1937 the hospital had been disused for some years; the hospital has been altered in recent years, with a conversion into flats in 1990-91.

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Macpherson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Macpherson) accessed on August 31st, 2017

This asset, when studied with other sites of this type, could provide an insight into the changing architecture and design of spaces in which medicine was practiced. The understanding of medicine in the modern era is a key aspect of understanding the relationship between people and their bodies, as well as how this relationship has changed (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). As a former hospital, this asset can also contribute to research regarding the development of health services in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 15.4.67 The remaining 9 historic buildings of medium value are located within the 1km study area.
- 15.4.68 Two of the historic buildings are located at Newtonmore, both of which are Category B Listed Buildings. The Spey Bridge (asset 9.76) spans the River Spey south of Newtonmore and was designed by Sir Owen Williams (engineer) with Maxwell Ayrton (architect). Sir Owen was one of the most celebrated bridge engineers of his day and the Newtonmore Bridge is one of eight he designed for the A9. The other asset is Newtonmore Station (asset 9.77), built in 1893 and probably designed by William Roberts, an engineer for the Highland Railway. Both features represent the improvement of communication lines in the Highlands at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and their study along with other assets related to transportation at this time, could be used to better understand how these assets brought vast changes to the lives of those living in the Highlands and were viewed by the local people (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012, p.74).
- 15.4.69 St Columba's Church (asset 9.85) is a Category B Listed Building, built in 1824 with later additions, located in Kingussie. The church was constructed following the destruction of a previous church in 1792 and has an old burial ground in the centre of the burgh. The asset could be used to study the relationship between the people of Kingussie, Christianity, and the places where their religion was and still is practiced and can aid understanding how the church building affected how people experienced their faith (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012, p49).
- 15.4.70 There are three other Category B Listed Buildings within Kingussie, comprising of Kingussie Station (asset 9.78), Church of Our lady and St. Columba (asset 9.80) and the Court House on High Street (asset 9.82). These assets do not have any visibility of the Proposed Scheme and therefore have not been assessed further.
- 15.4.71 Dunachton, West Lodge (asset 9.92) is a Category B Listed Building and formed part of the Dunachton Estate. The lodge was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly by John Rhind. The asset does not have intervisibility with the Proposed Scheme and therefore has not been assessed further.
- 15.4.72 St. Drostan's Chapel (asset 9.93) is a Category B Listed Building, located to the south of the present A9. It is a small, late- or post- medieval church and is in ruins. There are plaques flanking the entrance dated 1780, and a rectangular rubble walled burial ground outside it. The church has no intervisibility with the Proposed Scheme and therefore has not been assessed further.
- 15.4.73 Glentruim House (asset 9.75) is the focal point of the Glentruim Estate and was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by Major Evan MacPherson. The house is located within woodland, accessed by a long drive screened by trees with no visibility outside the Estate. The asset is a good example of a Highland estate mansion.

#### Historic buildings of low value

- 15.4.74 A total of 10 historic buildings of low value were identified within the 200m study area. A further 10 historic buildings of low value were identified within the 1km study area.

- 15.4.75 There are eight vernacular houses of low value in the study area, all located at Lynchat (assets 9.32 to 9.38, and 9.71). None of the assets are described in any detail in the HER or Canmore datasets. These houses are late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential properties in a variety of styles and were likely built over a period of time. The assets are common in form and add to information on settlement in the area at the beginning of the modern period in the local area.
- 15.4.76 The Lynchat Golf Club (including the club house) (asset 9.70) is the oldest golf club in the area, originating in 1890. The course could be considered as part of a study on the archaeology of golf courses (archaeologies of sport are mentioned within the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012)), however considering the continuity of use, it has likely altered significantly since it was first created.
- 15.4.77 There is a former manse recorded in Kingussie (asset 9.17). The asset is currently a hotel and is dated to 1750 and 1865 on the hotel website<sup>2</sup>, suggesting it was built in two phases. This building could provide research material on the local ecclesiastical community in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 15.4.78 The following 10 historic buildings of low value are located within the 1km study area.
- 15.4.79 Pitmain House (asset 9.81) was originally built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century with 1830-40 additions and alterations. It was bought and converted into the Highland Folk Museum, situated in Kingussie, by Dr Isobel Grant in 1935. The house was remodelled as part of the Duke of Gordon's planned town of Kingussie, based on the former settlement of Pitmain. The house could provide an insight into how Kingussie changed at this time, transitioning from a Highland village to a tourist town.
- 15.4.80 There are an additional eight Category C Listed Buildings within Kingussie (assets 9.79, 9.83, 9.84 and 9.86 to 9.90), located on Duke Street and High Street, which have no intervisibility with the Proposed Scheme and have therefore not been assessed further.
- 15.4.81 There is one historic building of low value, Glentruim House, South Lodge (asset 9.74), located on the Glentruim Estate within the 1km study area. This Category C Listed Building was built circa 1840 and forms the south entrance to Glentruim Estate and house, one of the former seats of the MacPherson clan; their arms are still present above the door to the lodge. The asset derives its importance as part of the historic Estate and in terms of research can be utilised to investigate the development of rural estates at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> into the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, work that could feed into the theme of people and landscape highlighted in the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012).

#### Historic buildings of negligible value

- 15.4.82 There are four historic buildings of negligible value identified within the study area.
- 15.4.83 One building, a retirement home, is noted in the Canmore records but with no description (asset 9.68) which likely dates to the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 15.4.84 There are three extant bridges in the study area. One of these is Ruthven Bridge (asset 9.15), which was a three span, iron truss bridge with stone abutments and oval stone piers. The site is now a modern bridge and much of the original topside elements of the bridge have been removed, though the abutments and piers underneath have been retained. As the feature has

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.columbahousehotel.com/> accessed on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017

been radically altered and has had a significant amount of its historic fabric removed, it is assigned as negligible in value.

- 15.4.85 The other two bridges (assets 9.44 and 9.46), located within the Balavil Estate, are not described in depth, but appear to be modern structures. These assets are assigned negligible value, as they do not contain any historic features.

#### Historic buildings of unknown value

There are no historic buildings of unknown value.

#### Historic landscapes of very high, high value

- 15.4.86 No historic landscape types (HLT) of very high value, or high value, were identified within the study area.

#### Historic landscapes of medium value

- 15.4.87 A total of four historic landscape types of medium value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.88 The town of Kingussie (HLT 17) originally lay within Ruthven on the opposite bank of the River Spey. A wooden bridge was built across the Spey at Ralia in 1765, and thereafter, the Duke of Gordon decided to build the new village of Kingussie in 1799 in its current location. The historic core of Kingussie is taken into consideration here although the 200m study area only partially covers HLT 17. Kingussie is an example of new model villages and towns established in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/ early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The opening of the Highland Main Line Railway in 1863 turned the village into a prosperous town which gained a reputation as a holiday resort. The character of the townscape is of a Victorian planned town with a central High Street, which was the old A9 until it was bypassed by the existing A9. The majority of the buildings date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and give an authentic feel of a Victorian holiday town. There are a number of Listed Buildings within the town which contribute to the significance of the townscape (**paragraphs 15.4.69 to 15.4.70** and **paragraphs 15.4.77 to 15.4.80**); as a result, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.4.89 Designed landscapes (HLT 5) around country houses and castles were developed since the 17<sup>th</sup> century for pleasure and/ or productive purposes. 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 and have been identified within the study area as part of the formal gardens around Ralia Lodge, and also part of the landscaping of the Balavil Estate.
- 15.4.90 The formal gardens around Ralia Lodge are mainly composed of dense woodland which enclose Ralia Lodge (asset 9.4) to the south, east and west. The dense woodland isn't present to the north of the lodge, allowing long views towards the mountains. Due to its shared group value with Ralia Lodge, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.4.91 The designed landscape around the Category B Listed Balavil House (asset 9.47) gives a positive contribution to the significance of the house and to the immediately surrounding Estate. The grounds contain a number of other listed buildings including the Category B listed Balavil Mains and Former Steading (asset 9.45), the Category C Listed East and West Lodges with Gate Piers (assets 9.43 and 9.48) and the Category C Listed Balavil Bridge over Raitts Burn, in addition to a number of undesignated estate assets. However, the route of the existing has A9 bisected the designed landscape and severed the gate lodges and burial grounds from the main house and farm steading. The existing A9 also impinges on the views from the higher ground of the

designed landscape south over the valley; as a result, the existing A9 has impacted on the original design of the designed landscape. Although the preservation of the designed landscape, and its original design, has been truncated by the existing A9, due to its shared group value with the listed buildings, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 15.4.92 There are areas of managed woodland (HLT 12) throughout the study area. Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding and were managed by coppicing or pollarding and other traditional crafts. The woodlands are still maintained today, but more often are used for timber or as recreational areas. Ancient woodland can provide an insight to historic management techniques; providing an insight into the relationship of local people to their natural surroundings and how they utilised the available resources.
- 15.4.93 There is one area of Agricultural Planned Village at Lynchat (HLT 7). These sites arose from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onward as country landowners gradually adopted and imposed new principles and agricultural methods on their farm tenants. As part of these agricultural improvements families were turned off the land. Some were then hired to labour on the new large farms and in some instances, estate owners built planned villages for their workers. These Landscape Types reflect changes in the settlement distribution and management of agriculture by landlords and estate owners; a movement that culminated in the Highland Clearances which played a significant role in Scottish History and the loss of much of the Gaelic culture of Scotland. These landscape types are ideal for studying one aspect of this tumultuous time in the Highland Region.

#### Historic landscapes of low value

- 15.4.94 A total of four historic landscape types of low value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.95 Moorland rough grazing (HLT 1) is the most extensive historic landscape type within the study area. Most of Scotland's moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing with some areas managed for stalking and grouse shooting. The heather moorlands have evolved as a result of woodland clearance, muirburn, grazing and farming and some may have been drained in the past. These landscapes contain pre-19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and settlement, and archaeological landscapes are likely to survive in this landscape type.
- 15.4.96 Rectilinear fields and farms (HLT 4) evolved from the enclosure of arable land and building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings, as part of agricultural improvements in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This landscape type and its buildings could aid our understanding of agricultural changes and settlement within the region.
- 15.4.97 Golf courses (HLT 10) have been present within Scotland from the 19<sup>th</sup> century; though the game itself has been played for a least 500 years. There is one golf course (recorded as a landscape feature) in the HLA mapping at Newtonmore. The course was established in 1893 and has been in continual use since. The course could be studied as part of a study on the archaeology of golf courses and their development over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and could contribute to regional and national research into the development of the sport.
- 15.4.98 There is an area of smallholdings, intercut by the A9, to the east of Kingussie (HLT 16). Smallholdings were a 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development with larger landowners carving out small parcels of land for poorer tenants. Each smallholding had a few small fields that could be used for crops or pasture with land on which to build a dwelling. Typically, the tenants were given the rough grazing land in the hopes that they would improve the land, as well as providing additional labour for larger farms and states. While limited in scale and damaged by the creation of the A9,

this area does still have the potential to contribute to research on the changing pattern of agriculture, settlement and the landlord tenant relationship in the Highlands.

#### Historic landscapes of negligible value

- 15.4.99 A total of eight historic landscape types of negligible value were identified within the study area.
- 15.4.100 Three fresh water bodies of water (HLT 9) were identified within the study area, all of which are of negligible value.
- 15.4.101 The remaining seven historic landscape types are modern or are recent developments that have replaced historic landscapes and removed historic features. These consist of Forestry Plantation (HLT 3), Motorway (HLT 6), cultivated former parkland at Balavil (HLT 8), an industrial estate at Kingussie (HLT 11), an opencast mine at Meadowside House (HLT 13), modern recreation areas (HLT 14) and unenclosed improved pasture (HLT 15). As a result of their recent nature and inability to currently add to research, these assets have been assigned a negligible value.

#### Historic landscapes of unknown value

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

## 15.5 Potential Impacts

- 15.5.1 This section of the chapter reports the potential impacts of the construction and operation phases of Proposed Scheme on Cultural heritage assets.
- 15.5.2 Potential impacts during the construction can be physical, such as removal or partial removal of an asset, or severance of an asset. They can also be non-physical, for example, noise, visual intrusion, or other changes to the setting of an asset. Similarly, operational phase impacts are likely to be non-physical, including noise, visual intrusion or other changes to the setting of an asset. All impacts stated in this section are adverse unless otherwise stated.
- 15.5.3 Information contained within **Chapter 17, Noise and Vibration** was used to inform potential impacts on cultural heritage assets from noise and vibration arising from the Proposed Scheme.
- 15.5.4 **Chapter 17** considers construction vibration impacts for receptors up to 40m from general vibration-causing activities such as compaction and excavation, and up to 100m from potential piling locations; listed buildings and scheduled monuments within 1km from potential piling locations are also considered. There are no predicted impacts on cultural heritage assets from vibration caused by construction works, including potential impacts on Ruthven Barracks from piling in the River Spey.
- 15.5.5 Although there will be increased noise levels during construction, this will be temporary and will not have a permanent impact on the significance of cultural heritage assets. With implementation of mitigation measures set out in **Noise and Vibration, Chapter 17**, it is not considered that construction noise will alter any wildness, remoteness or tranquillity of the assets. Furthermore, a Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be implemented and contained within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and therefore temporary construction noise level increases will not have a significant impact on cultural heritage assets.
- 15.5.6 With regards operational noise impacts, when considered in relation to the existing situation with the current A9 in place, and based on noise modelling as illustrated on noise contour plots shown in **Drawings 17.3 to 17.41 (Volume 3)**, it is not considered that the Proposed Scheme will result in any significant noise impact on cultural heritage assets, including on their setting.
- 15.5.7 As described in **Chapter 4 (Volume 1)** of the ES, throughout the DMRB Stage 3 design process, continuous environmental reviews considered each aspect of the developing design and made recommendations for certain features to be included in the next design iteration. These features have been defined as ‘embedded mitigation’ and, where they are included in the Proposed Scheme design, they are considered within the context of the impact assessment as providing mitigation to avoid or reduce environmental impacts, and in some cases, provide environmental benefits.
- 15.5.8 With respect to the topics under consideration in this chapter, the relevant features of embedded mitigation include:
- Proposed Scheme informed by consideration of proximity to, and setting of, local heritage features
  - Reduction of alignment footprint at Lynchat, souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave) (asset 9.28)
  - Reduction of embankment size at Lynchat, souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave) (asset 9.28)

- Evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in 2017 (**Appendix 15.3, Volume 2**) to ensure avoidance of buried archaeological remains associated with the souterrain; further investigation will be undertaken in 2018 in order to inform the mitigation detail
- Sensitive design of the proposed River Spey bridge to reduce the impact on the setting of Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16)
- Sensitive location and design of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) and lay-by near Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16).

15.5.9 The inclusion and benefit of embedded mitigation is discussed further in the relevant paragraphs of the impact assessment below.

### Archaeological Remains

#### *Construction Impact Assessment*

- 15.5.10 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will partially remove remains of Drumnanoich, Inverton and Knappach townships (assets 9.9, 9.10 and 9.13) that lie within the Proposed Scheme extents. In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that could potentially be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.11 Topsoil stripping of an access track for the Proposed Scheme will partially remove some rig (asset 9.11). In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that could potentially be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.12 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will disturb/ remove surviving remains of General Wade’s Military Road (asset 9.14 / 9.19 / 9.26/ 9.30/ 9.36/ 9.53/ 9.54 / 9.56) that lie within the Proposed Scheme extents. Any remains found are likely to be of Low value. In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that could potentially be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Moderate, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.13 Construction of the Proposed Scheme may remove elements of the depopulated settlements of Kingussie and Lynchat (assets 9.23 and 9.27). Although construction of the existing A9 would have removed most of the remains, some may survive outside the current A9. In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that would be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.14 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will partially remove two possible post medieval tracks (assets 9.56 and 9.65). In consideration of the small portion of the surviving archaeological remains that would be removed by the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.15 Construction of the Proposed Scheme will partially remove a possible sheepfold (asset 9.58). In consideration of the partial removal, the magnitude of the permanent construction impact has been assessed to be Moderate, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.16 The Proposed Scheme is likely to partially remove two track revetments (assets 9.59 and 9.67). As the majority of the assets will survive outside of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the

permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.

- 15.5.17 The Proposed Scheme will remove two stone cairns (asset 9.61 and 9.64) which may be clearance cairns, however the interpretation is not confirmed. As the asset will be wholly removed by the construction of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Major and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.18 The Proposed Scheme will partially remove a trackway (asset 9.66). As the majority of the asset is likely to survive outside of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Neutral**.
- 15.5.19 The Proposed Scheme may partially remove an area of enclosures (asset 9.69). As the majority of the asset is likely to survive outside of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.20 The Proposed Scheme will remove possible medieval domestic structures identified during trial trenching at Lynchat (asset 9.73). As the full extent of the structures is not currently known, it is presumed that the asset will be wholly removed. Due to this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Major, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.21 The Proposed Scheme will partially remove a turf bank which may have formed part of an enclosure (asset 9.63). As the majority of the asset is likely to survive outside of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.22 Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16; Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building) is a dominant feature in the landscape within the study area, due to its raised position overlooking the lower, flat Insh Marshes. Construction of the Proposed Scheme will not directly impact on the Barracks or on the key characteristics of its setting. However, there will be impacts on views from and of the monument due to machinery and activities required to construct the new River Spey bridge (**Photomontage 1 (section 15.9) and Drawing 14.74 (Volume 3)**), A9 carriageway, southbound lay-by and SuDS basin 493, as well as from the removal of current tree screening along the existing A9 embankment (**Photomontage 2 (section 15.9) and Drawing 14.75 (Volume 3)**). Although the construction activities will not impact on our understanding of the monument, they will detract from the appreciation of the monument by impinging on the wider scenic view both to the monument and from the monument (**Photomontage 3 (section 15.9) and Drawing 14.76 (Volume 3)**). Due to this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.23 The key characteristic of the setting of Lynchat souterrain, 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave) (asset 9.28; Scheduled Monument) is its prominent and strategic position, which affords extensive views to the east and south. Construction of the Proposed Scheme will not directly impact or alter the prominence and setting of this asset, however there will be impacts on the views from the monument due to machinery and activities required to construct the A9 carriageway. The existing A9 is predominantly screened from the monument by landform, as it lies within a cutting, and trees provide further screening ensuring views from the monument are not impinged. Throughout the development of the design, efforts were made to reduce the alignment footprint and the cutting size as much as was feasible. However, the Proposed Scheme will cut into the hillside and result in the removal of trees, making the A9 and construction machinery and activities highly visible within views from the monument. As this will detract from enjoyment of

the asset, this temporary impact has been assessed to be Moderate in magnitude and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.

*Operational Impact Assessment*

- 15.5.24 The operation of the Proposed Scheme will not impact on the key characteristics and setting of Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16; Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building) as the strategic, prominent location of the monument will be retained, as will its special relationship with the valley, River Spey, surrounding marshes and General Wade’s military road. However, the Proposed Scheme will have an impact on the views from the Barracks due to the encroachment of the widened A9 towards the monument, the removal of tree along the existing A9 embankment and additional design elements such as a SuDS basin.
- 15.5.25 Although the road, including the River Spey bridge, will move closer to the monument and will be more prominent in views from it, the alignment of the embankment and bridge were brought as close towards the existing crossing as possible during development of the design, in order to minimise impacts; see **Chapter 4** for further details of design development.
- 15.5.26 Similarly, different structural forms of the new River Spey bridge were considered during the design process, and structural forms with elevated features such as arches and cable-stays were discounted in favour of lower profile structural forms. The form of the proposed design does minimise the impact of the bridge on the monument to a certain degree, however the new bridge will be wider and longer (290m long compared to the existing 138m long) and therefore more visible from the monument; see **Photomontage 1, (section 15.9)** and **Drawing 14.74 (Volume 3)**. The new bridge will be slightly higher than existing in order to accommodate flood levels; however this will not change the river crossing element of the monument’s setting and this key characteristic will be retained, see **Photomontage 3, (section 15.9)** and **Drawing 14.76 (Volume 3)**.
- 15.5.27 The new southbound lay-by (chainage 49,450) is in a similar location to the existing lay-by, however it will allow greater appreciation of the monument by users of the A9. There is currently limited viewing points of the Barracks on the A9 and indicative proposal for the lay-by, shown in **Figures 15-1, 15-2** and **15-3** will benefit potential viewers; proposals will be developed further during detailed design stage.
- 15.5.28 SuDS basin 493 will be visible from the monument to the south, see **Photomontage 2, section 15.9** and **Drawing 14.76 (Volume 3)**, although the impact has been minimised during the design process by locating the SuDS basin within an as inconspicuous location as possible, within the corner of a field in a low-lying position. The earthworks of the basin also tie into those of the road embankment, and slopes have been balanced to achieve an aesthetically favourable solution whilst avoiding unnecessary encroachment towards the Barracks.
- 15.5.29 Existing woodland and scrub along the A9 embankment, and in the proposed location of SuDS basin 493, will be removed, opening up the views and increasing the visibility of traffic from the monument, see **Photomontage 2, section 15.9** and **Drawing 14.76 (Volume 3)**. Consideration was given to replacing woodland planting in order to screen the Proposed Scheme from views from the monument, however this was not feasible due to the potential impacts it would cause within the highly sensitive Insh Marshes National Nature Reserve which surrounds Ruthven Barracks and the Proposed Scheme in this location.
- 15.5.30 Overall, in consideration of the preservation of the monument’s current setting and with an impact on the views from the monument, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.

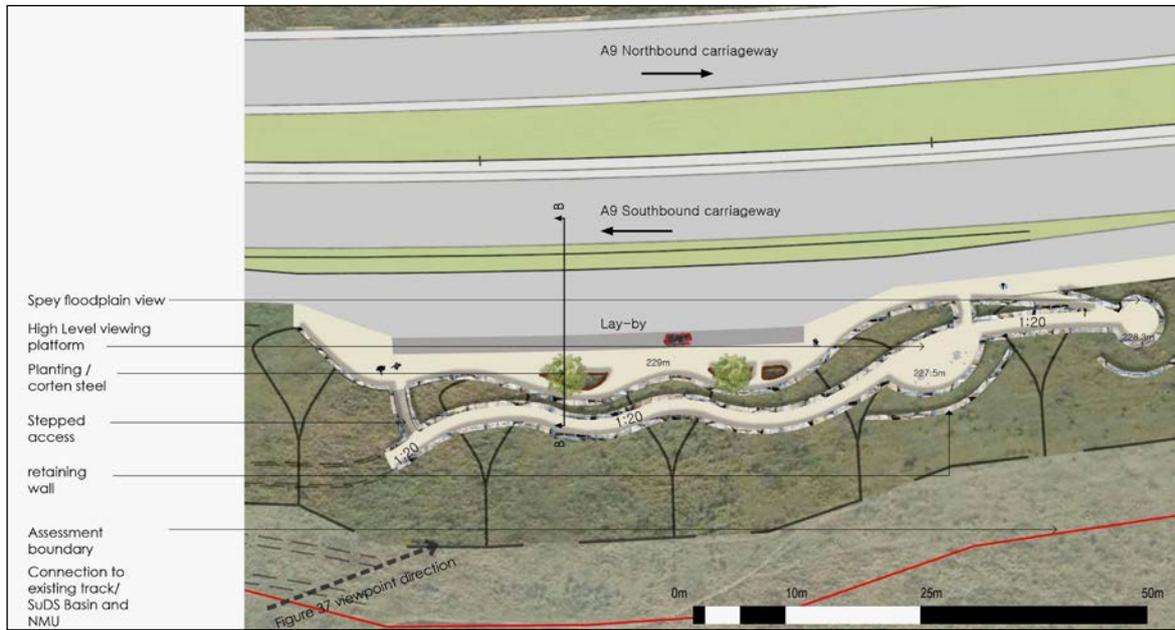


Figure 15-1: Illustrative proposals for Ruthven southbound Lay-by – plan



Figure 15-2: Illustrative proposals for Ruthven southbound Lay-by – cross section



Figure 15-3: Illustrative proposals for Ruthven southbound lay-by – sketch view

- 15.5.31 The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in visual impacts on the setting of the souterrain at Lynchat (asset 9.28; Scheduled Monument), however, it will not affect the key characteristics of the monuments setting, its prominent position or our ability to understand the asset.
- 15.5.32 The souterrain is located at the crest of a hill with views east and south across the valley. The existing A9 is not intrusive in this view and is partially hidden as it is on a lower elevation than the souterrain, set back against a slope and is partially screened by trees.
- 15.5.33 Through the design process the alignment footprint was minimised as much as possible, however as a result of the requirement for a lay-by in this location and the topography of the area, the earthwork cutting encroaches into the hillside on which the souterrain sits. In order to minimise this encroachment, several design solutions were considered, and the Proposed Scheme includes a double retaining wall, see **Figure 15-4**; this also provides some screening between Raitts Cave and the proposed road/ lay-by.
- 15.5.34 Although design development has sought to reduce impacts by embedding mitigation such as the retaining wall, the view from the asset across the valley will be impacted on as the new A9, including the northbound lay-by, will be more visible due to changes in landform, increased size of earthworks and loss of tree screening. As a result, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.

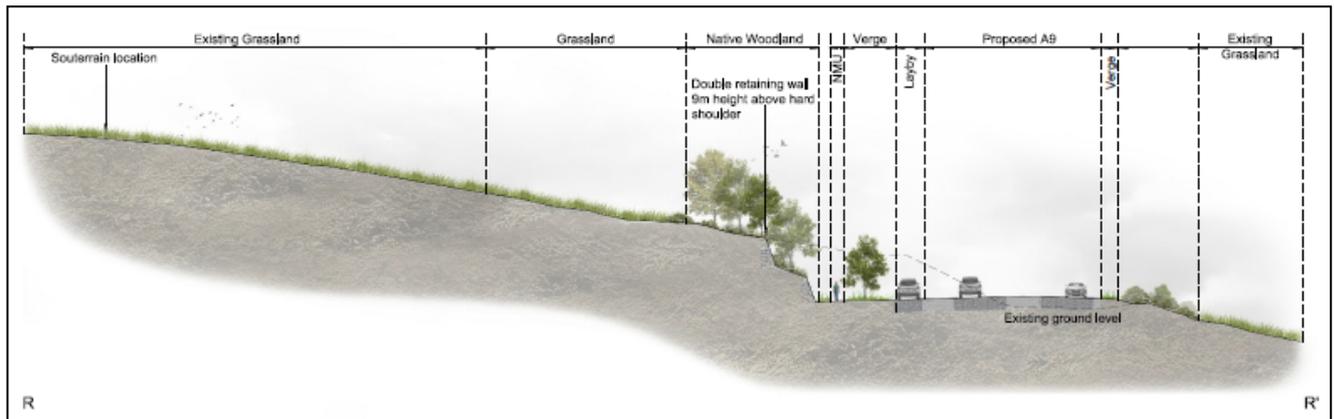


Figure 15-4: Illustrative proposals for Raitts Cave – cross section

## Historic Buildings

### Construction Impact Assessment

- 15.5.35 There will be an impact on the setting of the Obelisk and Burial Ground at Balavil (asset 9.42; Category B Listed Building) from visual intrusion by construction machinery and activities. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.36 There will be an impact on the setting of the West lodge of Balavil (asset 9.43; Category C Listed Building) and on the setting of the East lodge of Balavil (asset 9.48; Category C Listed Building) from visual intrusion by construction machinery and activities. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.37 There will be an impact on the setting of Balavil Mains and Former Steading (asset 9.45; Category B Listed Building) from visual intrusion by construction machinery and activities. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.38 There will be an impact on the setting of Balavil House (asset 9.47; Category B Listed Building) from visual intrusion by construction machinery and activities. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.39 There will be an impact on the setting of Kincaig, Former Meadowside Hospital (asset 9.52; Category B Listed Building) from visual intrusion by construction machinery and activities. However, the building is screened from the road and currently experiences noise from the existing A9. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the temporary impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.

### *Operational Impact Assessment*

- 15.5.40 The Proposed Scheme will increase the visibility of the A9 from the Obelisk and Burial Ground at Balavil (asset 9.42; Category B Listed Building) by bringing the road closer to the monument. However, the monument is located within a clump of trees which only allow glimpsed views of the existing A9 and the widened road will not impact on the monuments current setting. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Neutral**.
- 15.5.41 The West lodge of Balavil (asset 9.43; Category C Listed Building) was disconnected physically from the main Estate by the construction of the existing A9. The Proposed Scheme will increase the presence of the A9 due to the widening of the road to the north of the lodge and the creation of SuDS basin 534 to the east of the lodge; the principal views from the lodge to the south will not be affected by the Proposed Scheme. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.42 Balavil Mains and Former Steading (asset 9.45; Category B Listed Building) is still part of the main Estate on the northern side of the existing A9. The Proposed Scheme will partially remove the current plantation trees which screen the A9 and will increase the footprint of the road towards the house. The principal views from the house and farm buildings into the farmyard will not be impacted on. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.43 Balavil House (asset 9.47; Category B Listed Building) is located on a prominent position of high ground overlooking the existing A9. The Proposed Scheme will impact on the views from the house across the valley to the south by widening the A9. The Proposed Scheme will also remove part of the designed landscape around the house which gives a positive contribution to the significance of the house. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Moderate**.
- 15.5.44 The East lodge of Balavil (asset 9.48; Category C Listed Building) was disconnected physically from the main Estate by the construction of the existing A9. The Proposed Scheme will increase the presence of the A9 due to encroachment on the northern portion of the gate lodge plot. The principal views from the lodge to the south will not be affected by the Proposed Scheme. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.45 Kincaig, the former Meadowside Hospital (asset 9.52; Category B Listed Building), is mainly screened from the Proposed Scheme by existing trees and fences. The building faces inward and the main views will not experience change as a result of the Proposed Scheme. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Neutral**.

### *Historic Landscapes*

#### *Construction Impact Assessment*

- 15.5.46 The Proposed Scheme will remove areas of HLT 1 Rough Grazing, HLT 3 Plantation, HLT 4 Rectilinear Fields and Farms, HLT 6 Motorway, HLT 8 Cultivated Former Parkland (at Balavil), HLT 9 Freshwater Area (Lochan an Tairbh), HLT 13 Opencast Site, HLT 14 Recreation Area (Highland Wildlife Park) and HLT 16 Smallholdings. However, the Proposed Scheme will not sever these landscapes or affect our ability to understand and appreciate them. In consideration of this, and

of the small portion of the landscapes that will be removed, the magnitude of the permanent impacts has been assessed to be Minor and the significance of impact have been assessed to be **Neutral**.

- 15.5.47 The Proposed Scheme will remove small areas of HLT 5 Designed Landscape at Ralia Lodge and Dunachton Lodge. However, the Proposed Scheme will not sever these landscapes or affect our ability to understand and appreciate them. In consideration of this, and of the small portion of the landscapes that will be removed, the magnitude of the permanent impacts has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of impact have been assessed to be **Neutral**.
- 15.5.48 The Proposed Scheme will also partially remove HLT 5 Designed Landscape at Balavil. Roundels of trees that form part of the designed landscape will also be removed. The grounds of Balavil were landscaped to be in keeping with the house and are an essential component of the setting of the house. In consideration of this, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.
- 15.5.49 The Proposed Scheme will partially remove HLT 12 Managed Woodland. Areas of trees that form part of the landscape will also be removed. However, the Proposed Scheme will not sever this landscape or affect our ability to understand and appreciate it. In consideration of this, and of the small portion of the landscape that will be removed, the magnitude of the permanent impact has been assessed to be Moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be **Slight**.

#### *Operational Impact Assessment*

- 15.5.50 There are no impacts predicted on Historic Landscapes as a result of the operation of the Proposed Scheme.

## 15.6 Mitigation

- 15.6.1 This impact assessment has established that the construction of the Proposed Scheme is likely to have:
- Adverse Moderate significance of impact on four cultural heritage assets
  - Adverse Slight significance of impact on 29 cultural heritage assets
  - Neutral significance of impact on 11 cultural heritage assets.
- 15.6.2 This assessment has also established that the operation of the Proposed Scheme is likely to have:
- Adverse Moderate significance of impact on three cultural heritage assets
  - Adverse Slight significance of impact on three cultural heritage assets
  - Neutral significance of impact on two cultural heritage assets.
- 15.6.3 Mitigation proposals to be implemented for individual cultural heritage assets are outlined in **Table 15-5**. A summary of mitigation proposals is provided in the following sections.
- 15.6.4 An Archaeological Management Plan will be designed (**P09-CH3** in **Table 15-5**) to ensure the appropriate investigation and protection of archaeological remains in advance of, and during, the construction works. This should be designed in consultation with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team and Historic Environment Scotland.

### Archaeological Remains

- 15.6.5 To mitigate potential impacts on previously unknown archaeological remains, archaeological works and recording shall be implemented in consultation with THC's Historic Environment Team and Historic Environment Scotland (HES).
- 15.6.6 Geophysical surveying and evaluation by trial trenching shall be undertaken on the following assets with strip, map and sample required if archaeological remains are identified:
- Inverton (asset 9.1)
  - Drumnanoich (asset 9.9)
  - Knappach (asset 9.13)
  - Kingussie (asset 9.23)
  - Lynchat (asset 9.27)
  - Area of enclosures by Cairngorm National Park (asset 9.69).
- 15.6.7 Evaluation by trial trenching shall be undertaken on the following assets with excavation required if archaeological remains are identified:
- Clearance Cairn 1 (asset 9.61)
  - Clearance Cairn 2 (asset 9.64).
- 15.6.8 Evaluation by trial trenching and excavation, if appropriate, shall be undertaken of possible medieval features at Lynchat (asset 9.73).
- 15.6.9 To record its form before construction of the Proposed Scheme, an analytical earthwork survey to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England 2017) is required for rig at Tom Na Croiche (asset 9.11). Historic England guidance is cited as it provides recognised standards for the recording of earthworks, which is applicable UK-wide.
- 15.6.10 To record its form before construction of the Proposed Scheme, an analytical earthwork survey to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England 2017) is required for Turf Bank (enclosure boundary) (asset 9.63) and a date should be retrieved from the bank material.
- 15.6.11 To record their form before construction of the Proposed Scheme, the following assets should be recorded, including a section through the asset, and a date should be retrieved from the material where feasible:
- Track revetment 1 (asset 9.56)
  - Drumnanoich Trackway (asset 9.60)
  - Track revetment 2 (asset 9.65).
- 15.6.12 A watching brief shall be undertaken on areas of archaeological potential within the Proposed Scheme, in order to identify and record archaeological remains. This shall be in accordance with 'ClfA's Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief' (ClfA 2014b). A watching brief shall be carried out on General Wade's Military Road (assets 9.14/ 9.19/ 9.26/ 9.30/ 9.39/ 9.53/ 9.54/ 9.56) where it lies within the Proposed Scheme.
- 15.6.13 Landscaping and planting shall be undertaken at Raitts Cave souterrain (asset 9.28) as outlined within **Chapter 13, Landscape**. In addition to the embedded mitigation, a retaining wall to reduce earthworks, mitigation will include tree planting, and earthwork reprofiling to lessen the impact of the Proposed Scheme on the setting of the Scheduled Monument. Reference should

also be made to **Environmental Mitigation Drawing 6.9** and **Indicative Mitigation Cross Section Drawing 6.18 Section R-R' (Volume 3)**.

- 15.6.14 The indicative proposed treatments and the Proposed Scheme design are presented in **Figures 15-5** and **15-6**; these proposals will be further developed during the detailed design stage.



Figure 15-5: Illustrative proposals for Raitts Cave – plan



Figure 15-6: Illustrative proposals for Raitts Cave – sketch view

15.6.15 A photographic survey shall be carried out in line with Historic Building Recording Guidance (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (Historic England 2016) in order to record the existing setting of the following assets:

- Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16)
- Lynchat souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave) (asset 9.28).

#### Historic Buildings

15.6.16 Landscaping and planting shall be undertaken at Balavil Mains and Balavil House (assets 9.45 and 9.47) as outlined within the mitigation tables in **Chapter 13, Landscape** and **Chapter 14, Visual**. Reference should also be made to **Environmental Mitigation Drawing 6.10** and **Indicative Mitigation Cross Section Drawing 6.18 Section T-T' (Volume 3)**.

15.6.17 Mitigation will include tree planting, earthwork reprofiling and a false cutting to lessen the impact of the Proposed Scheme on the designed landscape (HLT 5) and on the setting of the Listed Buildings. The indicative proposed treatments and the Proposed Scheme design are presented in **Figures 15-7, 15-8** and **15-9**; these proposals will be further developed during the detailed design stage.

15.6.18 Historic Building Recording (Basic) shall be carried out in line with Historic Building Recording Guidance (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England 2016) in order to record the existing setting of the following assets:

- Balavil, Obelisk and Burial Ground (asset 9.42)
- Balavil, West Lodge and Gate Piers (asset 9.43)
- Balavil Mains and Former Steading (asset 9.45)
- Balavil House (asset 9.47)
- Balavil, East Lodge and Gate Piers (asset 9.48).



Figure 15-7: Illustrative proposals for Balavil Mains/ House Frontage – plan

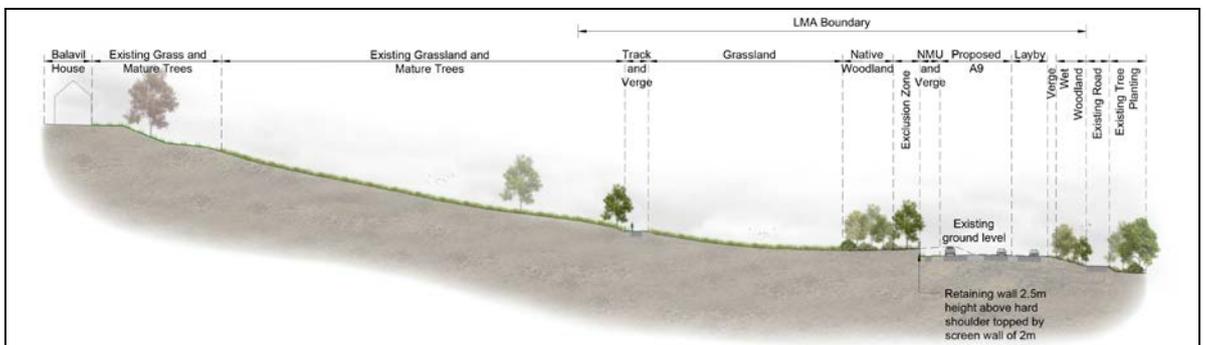


Figure 15-8: Illustrative proposals for Balavil Mains/ House Frontage – cross section



Figure 15-9: Illustrative proposals for Balavil Mains/ House Frontage – sketch view

#### Historic Landscapes

- 15.6.19 Landscaping and planting mitigation will be carried out along the Proposed Scheme to aid its integration into the surrounding landscape and reduce its visual impact. Such mitigation and/ or compensatory planting will mature during the operation of the Scheme and, will in turn reduce the significance of impact on the historic landscape. The mitigation items are listed in **Chapter 13, Landscape** and **Chapter 14, Visual**.

#### Monitoring Requirements

- 15.6.20 Other than the recording and monitoring measures outlined in **Table 15-5**, no long-term monitoring is required.

Table 15-5: Cultural Heritage Specific Mitigation Requirements

Item Ref.	Approximate Chainage/ Location	Timing of Measure	Description	Mitigation Purpose/ Objective	Specific Consultation or Approval Required
<b>Standard A9 Mitigation</b>					
SMC-CH1	Throughout Proposed Scheme	Construction	The Contractor will consult with the relevant local authority and Transport Scotland's cultural heritage advisor should any archaeological or cultural heritage finds or sites be discovered or revealed during construction, to enable appropriate measures to be implemented to mitigate potential impacts.	To enable appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate impacts on assets found during construction.	Transport Scotland's cultural heritage advisor Historic Environment Scotland if affecting Scheduled Monument, Category A Listed Building, Historic Battlefield or Garden & Designed Landscape
<b>Embedded Mitigation</b>					
P09-CH1	Assets 9.16 and 9.28	Design, Construction and Operation	Sensitive slope design and planting with input from a Landscape Architect is proposed at these assets as outlined in <b>Chapter 13</b> and <b>Chapter 14</b> .	To reduce and mitigate visual impacts on the assets.	None required
P09-CH2	Asset 9.28	Design	Sensitive design of the River Spey bridge to reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Scheme on the asset and to ensure that the minimum impact possible occurs to the setting of Ruthven Barracks.	To reduce visual impacts on the assets.	None required
<b>Project Specific Mitigation</b>					
P09-CH3	Throughout Proposed Scheme	Pre-Construction	An Archaeological Management Plan shall be produced to outline the cultural heritage works.	To ensure heritage assets are mitigated appropriately.	Historic Environment Scotland and The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH4	Throughout Proposed Scheme	Pre-construction and Construction	The preferred mitigation for archaeological remains is preservation <i>in situ</i> . The preferred mitigation for historic buildings is non-destructive. Where this is not feasible, a programme of preservation by record must be undertaken.	To ensure heritage assets are mitigated appropriately.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH5	Throughout Proposed Scheme	Pre-construction or Construction	To mitigate potential impacts on previously unknown archaeological remains, archaeological works and recording shall be implemented in consultation with The Highland Council Historic Environment Team and Historic Environment Scotland (HES). This may include geophysical survey and/ or trial trenching and archaeological excavation.	To ensure unknown archaeological assets are identified and mitigated appropriately.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH6	Assets 9.14, 9.19, 9.26, 9.30, 9.39, 9.53, 9.54 and 9.56	Construction	The areas defined as requiring an archaeological watching brief shall be determined in consultation with The Highland Council Historic Environment Team.	Preserve assets by record.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team

Item Ref.	Approximate Chainage/ Location	Timing of Measure	Description	Mitigation Purpose/ Objective	Specific Consultation or Approval Required
P09-CH7	Assets 9.9, 9.10, 9.13, 9.23, 9.27 and 9.69	Pre-Construction	To identify the presence or absence of the assets survival within the Proposed Scheme, evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching shall be undertaken. If buried archaeological remains are found, a programme of strip, map and sample will be undertaken. The areas defined as requiring trial trenching or excavation shall be determined in consultation with The Highland Council Historic Environment Team.	To ensure unknown archaeological assets are mitigated appropriately and to preserve assets by record.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH8	Assets 9.11 and 9.63	Pre-Construction	To mitigate the impacts on these assets, topographic surveys shall be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in Understanding Historic Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2017). A date should be retrieved from Asset 9.63 if appropriate.	Preserve assets by record.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH9	Assets 9.16, 9.28, 9.42, 9.43, 9.45, 9.47 and 9.48	Pre-Construction	To record the current settings of the assets, Historic Building Recording (Basic) shall be carried out in line with Historic Building Recording Guidance (ALGAO: Scotland 2013) and in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England 2016).	Record the assets current setting.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH10	Assets 9.56, 9.60 and 9.65	Pre-Construction or Construction	To mitigate the impact on these assets, a section should be recorded through the asset and a date retrieved if possible.	Preserve the asset by record.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH11	Assets 9.61 and 9.64	Pre-Construction	To characterise and date the asset, evaluation by trial trenching shall be undertaken and a date retrieved if appropriate. The areas defined as requiring trial trenching or excavation shall be determined in consultation with The Highland Council Historic Environment Team.	Preserve the asset by record.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH12	Asset 9.73	Pre-Construction	Further evaluation by trial trenching shall be undertaken on this asset. If significant archaeological remains are found, targeted excavation shall be undertaken. The areas defined as requiring trial trenching or excavation shall be determined in consultation with The Highland Council Historic Environment Team.	To ensure heritage assets are mitigated appropriately.	Historic Environment Scotland and The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH13	Assets 9.45, 9.47 and HLT5	Construction and Operation	Landscaping and planting will be undertaken as outlined in <b>Mitigation Item P09-LV24</b> in <b>Chapter 13</b> and <b>Chapter 14</b> . Landform will be altered and includes a terraced false cutting between the A9 and the grounds of Balavil House. Planting to be delivered as specified on <b>Environmental Mitigation Drawing 6.10</b> , contained within <b>Volume 3</b> . Refer also to <b>Indicative Mitigation Cross Section Drawing 6.18 (Section T-T')</b> , contained within <b>Volume 3</b> .	To mitigate the impacts of the Proposed Scheme on the Balavil Estate and associated cultural heritage assets.	The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH14	Asset 9.16	Design, Construction and Operation	Include DMRB 'Type A' lay-by within the Proposed Scheme near Ruthven Barracks as outlined in <b>Mitigation Item P09-LV17</b> in <b>Chapter 13</b> and <b>Chapter 14</b> . Includes a wide segregation strip and potential links to NMU routes as shown on <b>Environmental Mitigation Drawing 6.7</b> , contained within <b>Volume 3</b> , subject to detailed design.	Provide viewing point of Ruthven Barracks for A9 users.	Transport Scotland in consultation with HES and CNPA

Item Ref.	Approximate Chainage/ Location	Timing of Measure	Description	Mitigation Purpose/ Objective	Specific Consultation or Approval Required
P09-CH15	Asset 9.28	Design, Construction and Operation	The landform near Raitts Cave souterrain will be reprofiled and tree planting along the mainline will be carried out as per <b>Mitigation Item P09-LV22</b> in <b>Chapter 13</b> and <b>Chapter 14</b> , and shown on <b>Environmental Mitigation Drawing 6.9</b> , contained within <b>Volume 3</b> . Refer also to <b>Indicative Mitigation Cross Section Drawing 6.18 (Section R-R')</b> , contained within <b>Volume 3</b> .	To mitigate the adverse impact of the Proposed Scheme on the setting of Raitts Cave Souterrain Scheduled Monument and the lessen the visual impact on viewers at the monument.	Historic Environment Scotland and The Highland Council Historic Environment Team
P09-CH16	Assets 9.16 and 9.28	Pre-Construction	Photographic surveys shall be undertaken of Ruthven Barracks (Asset 9.16) and Raitts Cave souterrain (Asset 9.28).	To record the assets current setting to inform subsequent actions.	Historic Environment Scotland
P09-CH17	Asset 9.28	Design	The design of the River Spey bridge will be further developed during the detailed design stage; road signage should be kept to a minimum. See <b>Mitigation Items P09-LV5, P09-LV11</b> and <b>P09-LV19</b> in <b>Table 21-7</b> . A cultural heritage specialist should be involved in the detailed design of the River Spey bridge.	To reduce visual impacts on the assets.	Transport Scotland in consultation with HES, CNPA and The Highland Council

## 15.7 Residual Impacts

- 15.7.1 The residual impacts of the Proposed Scheme on cultural heritage assets after mitigation, are outlined in **Table 15-6** and **Table 15-7**. Assets on which no impact is predicted have been omitted for clarity.
- 15.7.2 The significance of residual impact during construction of the Proposed Scheme is predicted to be:
- Moderate on three cultural heritage assets
  - Slight on 12 cultural heritage assets
  - Neutral on 22 cultural heritage assets.
- 15.7.3 No residual impacts are predicted for the remaining cultural heritage assets during construction of the Proposed Scheme.
- 15.7.4 The significance of residual impact during operation of the Proposed Scheme is predicted to be:
- Slight on six cultural heritage assets
  - Neutral on two cultural heritage assets.
- 15.7.5 No residual impacts are predicted for the remaining cultural heritage assets during operation of the Proposed Scheme.
- 15.7.6 There are a number of opportunities to enhance the understanding of the historic environment across the Proposed Scheme. These include enhancing the southbound lay-by at chainage 49,450, for A9 users to view Ruthven Barracks, and the northbound lay-by at chainage 52,000 to highlight Raitts Cave. Similarly, providing interpretative material at Ruthven Barracks, Raitts Cave and General Wade’s Military Road throughout the Scheme and beyond could be explored.
- 15.7.7 As the historic environment and landscape crosses Project boundaries throughout the A9 corridor, an example of which is General Wade’s Military Road, ways in which dissemination of the information collected regarding assets should be considered. Interpretation boards and public events, such as the Kingussie Heritage Festival where CFJV gave a talk to the local heritage group in 2017, are means of sharing knowledge with wider audiences.

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

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value	Significance of Impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of Residual Impact	Significance of Residual Impact
9.9	Drumnanoich	Low	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible strip, map and sample	Negligible	Neutral
9.10	Inverton	Low	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible strip, map and sample	Negligible	Neutral
9.11	Tom Na Croiche	Low	Slight	Earthwork survey	Negligible	Neutral
9.13	Knappach	Low	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible strip, map and sample	Negligible	Neutral
9.14/ 9.19/ 9.26/ 9.30/ 9.39/ 9.53/ 9.54/ 9.56	General Wade's Military Road	Low	Slight	Watching brief	Minor	Slight
9.16	Ruthven Barracks	High	Moderate	Photographic survey	Moderate	Moderate
9.23	Kingussie	Negligible	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible strip, map and sample	Negligible	Neutral
9.27	Lynchat	Negligible	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible strip, map and sample	Negligible	Neutral
9.28	Lynchat souterrain 550m WNW of, Kingussie (Raitts Cave)	High	Moderate	Photographic survey	Moderate	Moderate
9.42	Balavil, Obelisk and Burial Ground	Medium	Slight	Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Minor	Slight
9.43	Balavil, West Lodge and Gate Piers	Medium	Slight	Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Minor	Slight
9.45	Balavil Mains and Former Steading	Medium	Slight	Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Minor	Slight
9.47	Balavil House	Medium	Moderate	Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Moderate	Moderate
9.48	Balavil, East Lodge and Gate Piers	Medium	Slight	Historic Building Recording (Basic)	Minor	Slight
9.52	Kincaig, Former Meadowside Hospital	Medium	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
9.56	Track revetment 1	Negligible	Slight	Section recorded and date retrieved	Negligible	Neutral
9.57	Potential Track (post-medieval)	Negligible	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
9.58	Possible Sheepfold	Negligible	Slight	None proposed	Moderate	Slight
9.60	Drumnanoich Trackway	Negligible	Slight	Section recorded and date retrieved	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value	Significance of Impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of Residual Impact	Significance of Residual Impact
9.61	Clearance Cairn 1	Negligible	Slight	Evaluation by trial trenching	Moderate	Slight
9.63	Turf Bank (enclosure boundary)	Negligible	Slight	Earthwork survey and date retrieved	Negligible	Neutral
9.64	Clearance Cairn 2	Negligible	Slight	Evaluation by trial trenching	Moderate	Slight
9.65	Track revetment 2	Negligible	Slight	Asset to be recorded	Negligible	Neutral
9.66	Trackway	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
9.69	Area of enclosures by Cairngorm National Park	Negligible	Slight	Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching and possible excavation	Negligible	Neutral
9.73	Lynchat structures	Medium	Moderate	Evaluation by trial trenching and excavation	Moderate	Slight
HLT1	Rough Grazing	Low	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT3	Plantation	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT4	Rectilinear Fields and Farms	Low	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT5	Designed Landscape	Low	Slight	Landscaping and planting	Minor	Neutral
HLT6	Motorway	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT8	Cultivated Former Parkland	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT9	Freshwater Area	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT12	Managed Woodland	Medium	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
HLT13	Opencast Site	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT14	Recreation Area	Negligible	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
HLT16	Smallholdings	Low	Neutral	None proposed	Minor	Neutral

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

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value	Significance of Impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of Residual Impact	Significance of Residual Impact
9.28	Lynchat souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (Raitts Cave)	High	Moderate	Sensitive design of embankments	Minor	Slight
9.16	Ruthven Barracks	High	Moderate	Sensitive design of Spey Bridge, placement of road signage and design of embankments	Minor	Slight
9.42	Balavil, Obelisk and Burial Ground	Medium	Neutral	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
9.43	Balavil, West Lodge and Gate Piers	Medium	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
9.45	Balavil Mains and Former Steading	Medium	Moderate	Screening and planting	Minor	Slight
9.47	Balavil House	Medium	Moderate	Landscaping and Planting	Minor	Slight
9.48	Balavil, East Lodge and Gate Piers	Medium	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
9.52	Kincaig, former Meadows Hospital	Medium	Neutral	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral

## 15.8 References

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers UK (ALGAO): Scotland, 2013, *Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and Contractors*

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

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

Historic England, 2017, *Understanding Historic Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

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

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

## 15.9 Photomontages

VIEW NORTH FROM RUTHVEN BARRACKS, TOWARDS THE A9 AND THE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SPEY



EXISTING PHOTOGRAPH



PROPOSED PHOTOMONTAGE (INDICATIVE)



**ch2m FAIRHURST**  
 CH2M HILL Fairhurst JV  
 C/O: City Park 368 Alexandra Parade  
 Glasgow G31 3AU  
 Tel +44 (0)141 5522000  
 Fax +44 (0)141 552 2525

NOTES:  
 CAMERA NIKON D3200  
 CAMERA LENS: 50MM  
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 23/08/17  
 TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 10:58 AM  
 VERTICAL CROP: 20%  
 VIEWING DISTANCE: 25cm  
 GRID REFERENCE: NN 76427 99769  
 VIEWPOINT ELEVATION: 231.6mAOD  
 NUMBER OF FRAMES: 2  
 HORIZONTAL ANGLE OF VIEW: 82 DEGREES (CYLINDRICAL)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
P01	26-07-18	FINAL REVISIONS	SDR	SWG

PROJECT 9 CRUBENMORE TO KINCRAIG EIA  
 DMRB STAGE 3  
 DRAWING 14.74 - INDICATIVE  
 PHOTOMONTAGE 1

DESIGN:	DRAWN:	CHK:	APP:
DB	SDR	DB	SWG

NTS

DATE:	26/07/18
PROJ:	495298
DWG:	A9P09-CFJ-ELS-M_ZZZZZ_ZZ-DR-LA-0083
SHEET: 1 of 1	REVISION: C01 A3

VIEW WEST FROM RUTHVEN BARRACKS, TOWARDS THE A9



EXISTING PHOTOGRAPH



PROPOSED PHOTOMONTAGE (INDICATIVE)



**ch2m FAIRHURST**  
 CH2M HILL Fairhurst JV  
 C/O: City Park 368 Alexandra Parade  
 Glasgow G31 3AU  
 Tel +44 (0)141 5522000  
 Fax +44 (0)141 552 2525

NOTES:  
 CAMERA NIKON D3200  
 CAMERA LENS: 50MM  
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 23/08/17  
 TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 10:58 AM  
 VERTICAL CROP: 20%  
 VIEWING DISTANCE: 25cm  
 GRID REFERENCE: NN 76427 99769  
 VIEWPOINT ELEVATION: 231.6mAOD  
 NUMBER OF FRAMES: 2  
 HORIZONTAL ANGLE OF VIEW: 82 DEGREES (CYLINDRICAL)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
P01	26-07-18	FINAL REVISIONS	SDR	SWG

PROJECT 9 CRUBENMORE TO KINCRAIG EIA			
DMRB STAGE 3			
DRAWING 14.75 - INDICATIVE PHOTOMONTAGE 2			
DESIGN:	DRAWN:	CHK:	APP:
DB	SDR	DB	SWG
NTS			
DATE: 26/07/18			
PROJ: 495298			
DWG: A9P09-CFJ-ELS-M_ZZZZZ_ZZ-DR-LA-0084			
SHEET: 1 of 1	REVISION: C01	A3	

VIEW NORTH WEST FROM B970 ADJACENT TO GORDON HALL FARMHOUSE



EXISTING PHOTOGRAPH



PROPOSED PHOTOMONTAGE (INDICATIVE)



**ch2m FAIRHURST**  
 CH2M HILL Fairhurst JV  
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 Tel +44 (0)141 5522000  
 Fax +44 (0)141 552 2525

**NOTES:**  
 CAMERA NIKON D3200  
 CAMERA LENS: 50MM  
 DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 23/08/17  
 TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 10:45 AM  
 VERTICAL CROP: 20%  
 VIEWING DISTANCE: 25cm  
 GRID REFERENCE: NN 76908 99674  
 VIEWPOINT ELEVATION: 226.2mAOD  
 NUMBER OF FRAMES: 2  
 HORIZONTAL ANGLE OF VIEW: 82 DEGREES (CYLINDRICAL)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
P01	26-07-18	FINAL REVISIONS	SDR	SWG

PROJECT 9 CRUBENMORE TO KINCRAIG EIA			
DMRB STAGE 3			
DRAWING 14.76 - INDICATIVE PHOTOMONTAGE 3			
DESIGN:	DRAWN:	CHK:	APP:
DB	SDR	DB	SWG
NTS			
DATE: 26/07/18			
PROJ: 495298			
DWG: A9P09-CFJ-ELS-M_ZZZZZ_ZZ-DR-LA-0085			
SHEET: 1 of 1	REVISION: C01	A3	

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