

## **14 Cultural Heritage**

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

The study area was defined as the proposed Scheme footprint plus a 200m buffer around it. The baseline conditions were established through consultation, a desk-based assessment and site surveys. Statutorily designated assets which lay outside the study area, but whose settings could be affected by the proposed Scheme were included in the baseline. These studies identified 210 archaeological remains, 69 historic buildings and 19 historic landscape types, dating from the Mesolithic period to the recent past.

All potential impacts on designated assets are discussed in full in this chapter. For undesignated assets, any potential impacts considered to be significant (of Moderate significance or above) are discussed in full, with details of non-significant impacts presented in Appendix A14.4 (Cultural Heritage Impact Tables).

Before mitigation, potential significant impacts on nine designated assets and potential significant impacts on 30 undesignated assets were identified as a result of construction of the proposed Scheme. Potential significant impacts on four designated and two undesignated assets were identified as a result of operation of the proposed scheme.

Proposed mitigation includes a programme of archaeological recording, historic building recording and photographic survey. Landscape planting to mitigate potential impacts on the settings of cultural heritage assets is also proposed.

After mitigation, significant residual construction impacts (Moderate adverse) were predicted for twelve assets (nine of which are designated). The significance of residual impact during operation on two assets was predicted to be Moderate adverse for the Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85) and Auldearn Battlefield. (HLT25)).

### **14.1 Introduction**

- 14.1.1 This chapter presents the results of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) scheme (hereafter referred to as the proposed Scheme) in relation to impacts on the cultural heritage under the three sub-topics of 'Archaeological Remains', 'Historic Buildings' and the 'Historic Landscape'.
- 14.1.2 Impacts on the cultural heritage resource as a result of the proposed scheme can be both direct and indirect. Direct impacts would include the loss of archaeological remains, loss of fabric to historic buildings or changes in use to the historic landscape. Indirect impacts would include impacts on the setting of archaeological remains and historic buildings.
- 14.1.3 The chapter is supported by the following appendices and figures which are cross referenced where relevant:
- Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey)
  - Appendix A14.2 (Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey)
  - Appendix A14.3 (Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification)
  - Appendix A14.4 (Cultural Heritage Impact Tables)
  - Appendix A14.5 (Potential Mitigation Tables)
  - Figure 14.1 (Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings)
  - Figure 14.2 (Location of Historic Landscape Types)

## **14.2 Legislative and Policy Background**

- 14.2.1 In addition to DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 HA208/07: Cultural Heritage (Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland 2007) (hereafter referred to as DMRB HA208/07) other policy documents and published guidelines taken into account in the preparation of this chapter include:
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014a);
  - Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government 2014b);
  - Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (Scottish Government 2011);
  - Consultation on Draft Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields (Historic Scotland 2015);
  - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (Historic Scotland 2011);
  - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland 2016); and
  - Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

- 14.2.2 Where legislation, policy and guidance is relevant to the assessment of value of a cultural heritage asset, it is presented below. This section should be read in conjunction with Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans).

### **Legislation**

- 14.2.3 Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and consent must be obtained from the Scottish Ministers before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.
- 14.2.4 Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011), and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Designation as a Listed Building confers additional controls over demolition and alteration through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition.
- 14.2.5 The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 imposes a duty on local planning authorities to designate and protect the historic character and appearance of some areas through their designation as Conservation Areas. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The main implication of this designation is that consent will be required for specific types of development that would not otherwise require it, such as 'conservation area consent' for applications to demolish unlisted buildings in conservation areas.
- 14.2.6 The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 made it a statutory duty for Historic Environment Scotland (HES) to compile and maintain an Inventory of Historic Battlefields on behalf of Scottish Ministers. While listing on the Inventory does not confer statutory designation on a Historic Battlefield, protection is provided under schedule 5, paragraph 5 (5) of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure 2013). Under the regulations local authorities are required to consult Scottish Ministers, and thereby HES, on development proposals which may affect a Historic Battlefield.

- 14.2.7 The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 made it a statutory duty for HES to compile and maintain an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure 2013), local authorities are required to consult HES on development proposals considered to affect an Inventory Garden or Designed Landscape. In addition SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) sets out the Scottish Ministers policies for Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

#### **Planning Policy**

- 14.2.8 Details of relevant policies are provided in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey).
- 14.2.9 Appendix A18.1 (Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment) describes the planning policies and guidance from national to local level which are relevant to cultural heritage. An assessment of the compliance of the proposed Scheme against all development plan policies relevant to this environmental topic is reported in Appendix A18.2 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance) and a summary overview is provided in Section 18.4 (Assessment of Compliance) in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans).

### **14.3 Methodology**

#### **Approach to the Assessment**

- 14.3.1 In accordance with guidance provided by DMRB HA208/07, cultural heritage has been considered under the sub-topics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape. Individual archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic landscape types are known as cultural heritage assets. Both designated and undesignated cultural heritage assets have been included in this assessment. For the purpose of this assessment a detailed assessment (as defined within DMRB HA208/07) has been undertaken for the sub-topic of archaeological remains and simple assessments have been undertaken for the sub-topics of historic buildings and the historic landscape.

#### Study Area

- 14.3.2 Annex 5 and paragraph 5.4.1 within DMRB HA208/07 specifies that once route options have been identified, the study area for impacts on archaeological remains should be assessed for an area extending for at least 200m in all directions from the proposed Scheme options. For the purposes of this assessment, this approach was also adopted for historic buildings and the historic landscape.

#### Baseline Data

- 14.3.3 In line with the guidance provided in DMRB HA208/07, baseline data was collected from a number of sources, which further to those consulted as part of the DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report (Jacobs 2014) included:
- Updated information from HES for information on historic landscapes and designated sites, comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, sites included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, and the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. It should be noted that in October 2015, Historic Scotland merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland to form Historic Environment Scotland (HES). The title Historic Scotland has been retained for references to bibliographic sources prior to October 2015.
  - Updated information on cultural heritage assets recorded by The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER).
  - Aerial Photographic Rectification (AOC 2016c and Appendix A14.3: Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification).
  - Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey at Auldearn Battlefield (AOC 2016b and Appendix A14.2: Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey).

- Archaeological Geophysical Surveys (AOC 2016a, AOC 2016d and Appendix A14.2: Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey).

14.3.4 A walkover survey of the proposed Scheme was completed between 7 December 2015 and 18 December 2015. The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) was used to identify relevant research objectives to which archaeological remains within the study area could potentially contribute information and assisted in the assessment of the value of assets.

Field Survey

*Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey*

14.3.5 A metal detecting survey of Auldearn Battlefield amounting to 74.4ha was undertaken between 15 February and 3 March 2016 (AOC 2016b). Further details are provided in Appendix A14.2 (Results of Geophysical and Metal Detecting).

*Archaeological Geophysical Survey*

14.3.6 A geophysical survey comprising 85ha of the proposed Scheme was undertaken between 15 February 2016 and 9 March 2016 (AOC 2016a). An additional survey comprising 30ha of the proposed Scheme was undertaken between 25 and 29 May 2016 (AOC 2016d). Further details are provided in Appendix A14.2 (Results of Geophysical and Metal Detecting).

*Aerial Photographic Rectification*

14.3.7 Aerial photographic rectification of the proposed Scheme was undertaken in April 2016 (AOC 2016c). Further details are provided in Appendix A14.3 (A14.3: Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification).

**Impact Assessment**

Value

14.3.8 An assessment of the value of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape types, was undertaken on a six-point scale of very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown, based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria provided in Table 5.1 of DMRB HA208/07 as presented in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1: Criteria to Assess the Value of Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape Types**

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

Value	Criteria
	Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. 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. 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 factors.
<b>Low</b>	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. Category C Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). 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 historical note; buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

Effects on Setting

14.3.9 In accordance with the guidance provided by Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2016), a three-stage process was undertaken to assess the effect of the proposed Scheme on the setting of the following historic assets:

- Stage 1: Designated and undesignated heritage assets that might be affected by the proposed Scheme were identified. Cultural heritage assets within the visual envelope created as part of the Landscape assessment (Chapter 9: Landscape) were included for further assessment. This approach was agreed with HES’s Senior Heritage Management Officers and The Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET). Details relating to this consultation are available in Chapter 6 (Consultation and Scoping).
- Stage 2: The setting of these select baseline cultural heritage assets was defined by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the asset is understood, appreciated and experienced. Setting descriptions are set out in Section 14.5 (Potential Impacts: Construction) where relevant.
- Stage 3: The way in which the proposed Scheme would impact upon setting was then assessed for all baseline historic assets.

Impact Magnitude

14.3.10 Magnitude of impact is the degree of change that would be experienced by a cultural heritage asset and its setting if the proposed Scheme was completed, as compared with a 'do nothing' situation. Magnitude of impact is assessed without reference to the value of the cultural heritage asset, and may include physical impacts upon the asset, or impacts on its setting or amenity value.

14.3.11 Assessment of magnitude of impact was based on professional judgement informed by the methodology and criteria provided in Table 5.3 of DMRB HA208/07. The magnitude criteria is

detailed Table 14.2.

**Table 14.2: Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Heritage Assets**

Magnitude	Criteria
<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 some key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
<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 amenity or community factors.

Impact Significance

14.3.12 For all three sub-topics, the significance of impact with and without mitigation was determined as a combination of the value of the asset and the magnitude of impact. This is achieved using professional judgement informed by the matrix in Table 5.4 of DMRB HA208/07 illustrated in Table 14.3 below. Five levels of significance of impact are defined which apply equally to adverse and beneficial impacts.

**Table 14.3: Matrix for Determination of Impact Significance**

Value \ Magnitude	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Major	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight
Moderate	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight
Minor	Moderate/ Large	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
No Change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

14.3.13 For the purpose of this assessment residual effects of Moderate or greater are considered to be significant.

**Mitigation**

14.3.14 Potential mitigation measures have been considered during this assessment and take into account best practice, legislation, guidance and professional experience.

14.3.15 As described in Chapter 1 (Introduction) and Chapter 5 (Overview of Assessment) the mitigation

commitments and monitoring frameworks identified in the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for the Strategic Transport Project Review (STPR) (Jacobs, Faber Maunsell, Grant Thompson and Tribal Consulting 2008 and 2009) and A96 Dualling Programme (CH2M 2015 and 2016) have also been taken into consideration in relation to the mitigation proposals.

- 14.3.16 The mitigation commitments relevant to cultural heritage detailed within the STPR SEA include:
- The development of interventions should consider the potential for these interventions to affect, either by crossing or affecting the setting of, internationally or nationally important cultural heritage features, including designated or proposed World Heritage Sites, archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.
  - Specific consideration of siting and design should be taken at locations where sensitive cultural heritage features are present.
  - The development of interventions will recognise the need for project assessments to consider mitigation for all significant cultural heritage impacts and for the ensuing proposals to set out who will be responsible for undertaking and managing mitigation works.
- 14.3.17 The mitigation commitments relevant to cultural heritage detailed within the A96 Dualling Programme SEA include:
- In the first instance, avoidance of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets with future road alignments to preserve their structure and setting in situ.
  - Where preservation of remains in situ is not possible (in the case of non-designated assets) a range of measures may be undertaken to mitigate and offset the adverse impacts on the archaeological resource.
  - The effects of road development on the setting of historic environment assets will be taken into account in the design and mitigation of the road including attention to horizontal and vertical alignment and opportunities to screen the road.
  - For an unavoidable cultural heritage receptor, a suitable strategy for investigation and recording will be finalised on a site by site basis in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland and the local authority Archaeologist.

### **Consultation**

- 14.3.18 Details of the consultation process are provided in Chapter 6 (Consultation and Scoping). Consultations of particular relevance to this assessment included HES's Heritage Management Officers and HET.
- 14.3.19 HES was consulted by an exchange of letters in November 2015 and January 2016 to agree the scope and methodology for the assessment. Confirmation of HES's acceptance of the proposed assessment approach was provided in a letter dated 29 January 2016.
- 14.3.20 HET was consulted by an exchange of letters and emails in November 2015 and January 2016 to agree the scope and methodology for the assessment. Confirmation of HET's acceptance of the proposed assessment approach was provided in an email dated 11 January 2016.

### **Limitations**

- 14.3.21 The information available from the desk-based survey and non-intrusive investigations is considered appropriate for the purposes of DMRB Stage 3 assessment.

## **14.4 Baseline Description and Evaluation**

- 14.4.1 This section describes the baseline conditions under the three sub-topics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes. Additional information in support of this chapter is presented in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey), Appendix A14.2 (Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey) and Appendix A14.3 (Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification).

### Cultural Heritage Assets

- 14.4.2 From sources identified above, a total of 268 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area. A further 30 cultural heritage assets have been identified outside the study area but have been included due to the potential for the proposed Scheme to impact on their setting. The total number of cultural heritage assets assessed as part of the baseline is therefore 298 comprising 210 archaeological remains, 69 historic buildings and 19 historic landscape character types (Table 14.4). Further information on each heritage asset is detailed in the Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey) and the assets are shown on Figure 14.1 and 14.2.

**Table 14.4: Summary of Cultural Heritage Asset Values**

Sub-topic	Unknown	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High	All Values Total
Archaeological Remains	0	72	61	29	48	0	210
Historic Buildings	0	5	38	22	4	0	69
Historic Landscapes	0	7	8	1	2	1	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>298</b>

### Archaeological and Historical Background to the Study Area

- 14.4.3 Details relating to cultural heritage assets within the study area and the periods they represent can be found in Section 12 in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey). The purpose of this section is to provide a context to the study area and to provide an understanding of the value of the affected assets and the reasoning behind the significance of effect.

### Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.4 A total of 210 archaeological remains have been identified within the study area. These are shown on Figure 14.1 and described in full in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey). The descriptions of archaeological remains below are ordered by their assessed values.

#### High Value Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.5 Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85) (Photo 1 within Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey) and Newton of Petty Ring Cairn (Asset 464) both Scheduled Monuments, comprise the upstanding remains of a type of stone built Bronze Age burial cairn, or Clava Cairns, that are unique to the Inverness area. In consideration of their potential to contribute to the ScARF research themes of the arrangement and order of society and its religious systems through their physical and material remains, and their contribution to the burial record of Scotland during the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) (ScARF 2012c) and reflecting their designation, these assets have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.6 Twenty two cropmarks which are designated as Scheduled Monuments are located within the study area. These assets indicate evidence of activity during the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC to AD400). They comprise enclosures, houses, burial and other ceremonial sites, ring ditches, a pit alignment and pit circles (Assets 43, 68, 74, 76, 100, 136, 163, 177, 235, 242, 244, 250, 251, 255, 264, 380, 433, 463, 465, 466, 467 and 468). In consideration of their potential to contribute to the ScARF research themes of settlement types and their variety, land division and use and prehistoric society structures; as well as organisation and religious systems and how these changed over time through their physical and material remains (ScARF 2012c) and their designation, these assets have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.7 Nineteen undesignated sites (Assets 86, 87, 90, 92, 96, 97, 99, 103, 104, 105, 109, 157, 164, 206, 218, 238, 254, 460 and 553) provide further potential evidence of settlement during the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC to AD400). Based on our current understanding, these assets comprise a possible stone circle, enclosures, houses, burial sites, ring ditches and a pit cluster. In consideration of the potential for these remains to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric communities arrangement and structure, settlement types and variety, through their

physical and material remains and contribution to the burial record across Scotland from these periods (ScARF 2012c), these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

- 14.4.8 Located on Dooket Hill, Castle of Auldearn (Asset 314; a Scheduled Monument) comprises the remains of a medieval motte, an earthen mound with associated wooden keep (no longer extant), that is surmounted by a later 17th century circular dovecot (Asset 313; a Category B Listed Building). Dooket Hill was a vital landscape component during the Battle of Auldearn (HLT25), being at the centre of the Royalist forces. In consideration of its designation, and its potential to contribute to research themes relating to our understanding of the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these early castles (ScARF, 2012e), as well as its close relationship to the Battle of Auldearn, this asset has been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.9 A further two assets are associated with a high status medieval settlement; Old Millar's Cottage Motte (Asset 388) and Inshoch Tower House (Asset 469) are both Scheduled Monuments. Old Millar's Cottage Motte comprises the remains of a motte located on a glacial ridge approximately 1.8km south-east of Castle of Auldearn (Asset 314). Inshoch Tower House comprises the ruined remains of a Z-plan tower house built during the second half of the 16th century. In consideration of their designations and potential to contribute to research themes concerning our understanding of the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these castles through their physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012e) these assets have also been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.10 Two assets associated with medieval Christianity, Breachlich Chapel and Cemetery (site of) (Asset 427) and Cup Marked Stone, St Ewan's Churchyard (Asset 430), comprise the site of a medieval church and associated burial ground, as well as a stone marked in preparation for use as a grave slab. These assets have the potential to contribute to the research theme of understanding medieval liturgical practise and how it influenced the architecture, fittings and uses of medieval churches (ScARF 2012e); as well as the potential for buried archaeological remains. In consideration of their association and group value these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

#### Medium Value Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.11 Twenty seven undesignated assets (Assets 32, 40, 63, 107, 108, 115, 158, 196, 207, 221, 249, 312, 379, 395, 401 to 404, 502, 525, 527, 528, 533, 537, 545, 546 and 548) comprise buried remains identified by aerial photography, which have the potential to provide evidence of prehistoric settlements and burial sites. Based on current understanding, these assets could comprise enclosures, ring ditches, a barrow and a pit cluster. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement types and funerary traditions in the Highland region (ScARF 2012c) through their physical and material remains and also reflecting their poor preservation which precludes their inclusion in a higher value, these assets have currently been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.4.12 The remaining two medium value assets, which are also undesignated, comprise the site of a shell midden (Asset 44) identified during a watching brief on the Inverness to Nairn Gas Pipeline that could potentially contribute to the research theme of the investigation of areas beyond middens through its material and physical remains (ScARF 2012a); and the site of a stone alignment (no longer extant) (Asset 46) that could potentially contribute to the research theme of understanding prehistoric society's religious systems through its material and physical remains (ScARF 2012c). In consideration of their poor preservation these assets have also been assessed to be of medium value.

#### Low Value Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.13 All low value archaeological remains within the study area are undesignated.
- 14.4.14 Twenty seven undesignated assets comprise possible enclosures, field boundaries and drainage ditches of unknown date and condition have been identified during the geophysical survey (Appendix A14.2: Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey) (e.g. Assets 498, 505 and 508). Seventeen assets comprising possible pits, field boundaries and enclosures of unknown date and condition have been identified by aerial photograph rectification (Appendix A14.3: Results

of the Aerial Photography Rectification) (e.g. Assets 521 to 524 and 547). Three assets comprise possible enclosures identified by the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (Assets 113, 176 and 211). In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of agricultural land division and use in the locality of Inverness and Nairn and their ubiquity within the study area and wider environs, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

- 14.4.15 Morayston Burnt Mound (Asset 125) and Balmachree Burnt Mound (Asset 112) were identified during a watching brief on the Inverness to Nairn Gas Pipeline. In consideration of their poor state of survival these assets have been assessed to be of low value. A further eight assets comprise sites identified and partially excavated during the watching brief on the Inverness to Nairn Gas Pipeline (e.g. Assets 75, 111 and 476) have also been assessed to be of low value due in consideration of their poor state of survival.
- 14.4.16 One asset comprises the remains of a ditch (Asset 461) identified and partially excavated during a watching brief at Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill (Asset 314). In consideration of its poor state of survival this asset has been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.17 Cropmarks at Blackpark (Asset 209) is the site of macular (eye shaped) cropmarks recorded by the NRHE of unknown date and nature. In consideration of the unknown nature of the cropmarks this asset has currently been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.18 One asset is associated with local crime and punishment - human remains at Gallows Hill (Asset 378), a site where human remains were exhumed in the 19th century and then reinterred at Dead Wood. The asset, through its name and local folklore, retains a connection to its past use and has been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.19 Auldearn Recreation Ground (Asset 301) was presented to the village of Auldearn in 1898 and is associated with local leisure pursuits and has been assessed to be of low value.

#### Negligible Value Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.20 All negligible value archaeological remains within the study area are undesignated.
- 14.4.21 Thirty two assets that are associated with post-medieval agriculture and comprise the buried remains of farms or farmsteads (Assets 119, 135, 165, 170, 173, 184, 220, 274 and 484), the sites of two smithies (Assets 118 and 273), the site of a possible corn drying kiln (Asset 160), the site of a possible kelp kiln (Asset 45), three trackways (Assets 266, 268 and 398), the sites of six wells (Assets 51, 267, 347, 368, 399 and 418), two plantation banks (Assets 149 and 150), two clearance cairns (Assets 487 and 492), the site of a quarry scoop (Asset 491), the site of a sand pit (Asset 409) and field boundaries (Assets 506, 512, 531 and 536). In consideration of their ubiquity within the study area and wider environs, these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.22 Nine assets comprise the sites of post-medieval buildings depicted on historic mapping and are no longer extant (e.g. Assets 34, 174 and 440). In consideration of their ubiquity within the study area and wider environs and their limited potential to increase our knowledge through their physical and material remains, these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.23 Four assets, which are no longer extant, are associated with late 19th and early 20th century power generation; Milltown, mill pond and sluice gate (site of) (Asset 49), Morayston Sluice and Waterfall (Asset 245), Millhill Mill Dam and Sluice (site of) (Asset 305) and Millhill Wind Pump (site of) (Asset 302). As these assets are no longer extant, there is a limited potential for them to contribute to our knowledge of power generation through their physical and material remains, and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.24 Five assets, which are no longer extant, comprise the sites of boundary or milestones (Assets 259, 261, 262, 265 and 408) depicted on historic mapping. As these assets are no longer extant, there is limited potential for them to contribute to our knowledge of boundary markers or 18th century road communications through their physical and material remains and have been assessed to be of negligible value.

- 14.4.25 Two assets are associated with 18th century military roads (Assets 89 and 265) and underlie the existing A96 and B9006 Millburn Roundabout – Culcabock – Castle Hill – Culloden Moor – Croy - Gollanfield – Fort George Road, respectively. In consideration of their extremely limited potential to increase our knowledge of 18th century military road engineering through their physical and material remains, and their likely poor survival, these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.26 Seven assets comprise sites identified and excavated during previous archaeological works (e.g. Assets 167 and 289). In consideration of their poor state of survival these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.27 Building at Dalcross Station (site of) (Asset 145), Weighing Scales at Dalcross Station (site of) (Asset 146), Gollanfield Junction Station (site of) (Asset 445) and Aberdeen to Inverness Railway Line (Asset 57) comprise the sites of infrastructure associated with the railway. These assets are no longer extant, and have limited potential to contribute to our knowledge of the early railway; therefore these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.28 Asset 327 is the site of a bowling green belonging to Boath House (Asset 328), identified from historic mapping. The asset no longer survives, therefore in consideration of its very limited potential to increase our knowledge of leisure pursuits through its physical and material remains; Asset 327 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.29 Hollow at Tornagrain Wood, Petty (Asset 456) is the site of a hollow of unknown date or function identified during a walkover survey for a proposed access road. In consideration of its unknown function this asset has currently been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.30 Three assets comprise the locations of artefact find spots of a bronze axe head (Asset 161), a Roman coin (Asset 219) and a collection of Roman artefacts including coins and spear heads (Asset 407). In consideration of their lack of context these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 14.4.31 A further three assets comprise the locations of artefact find spots that were recovered during the metal detecting survey of Auldearn Battlefield (Appendix A14.2: Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey). Two of these assets were musket balls (Assets 495 and 496) and a fragment of a linear ratchet (Asset 497) that may have been from a hand-held torsion weapon such as a crossbow. These assets could not be closely dated and it is possible that they may not even be associated with the Battle of Auldearn. In consideration of their lack of archaeological context and limited ability to increase our knowledge of the Battle of Auldearn these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

#### Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 14.4.32 The potential for unknown archaeological remains within the study area has been assessed to be high. A large number of archaeological remains have been identified within the study area with notable concentrations located to the north-east of Allanfearn Farmstead, to the north-east of Culblair Farmstead, to the south of Lochdhu Farm and to the east of Auldearn. Given that there is likely to be unknown archaeological remains associated with the known assets these concentrations are indicative of the areas of highest potential for unknown archaeological remains.

#### **Historic Buildings**

- 14.4.33 A total of 69 Historic Buildings have been identified within the study area. These are shown on Figure 14.1, and further information is provided in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey).
- 14.4.34 Due to the high number of assets in the study area, only those assets for which potential impacts have been identified are described below, with all others described in full in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey).

High Value Historic Buildings

- 14.4.35 Auldearn Old Parish Church (Asset 340; Scheduled Monument) comprises the remains of a medieval church which adjoins the present mid-18th century church (Asset 338; Category B Listed Building). Situated at the highest point in Auldearn, these buildings are a prominent component of Auldearn, and reflect approximately 800 years of continuous religious activity. To the west of these assets, Boath Dovecot (Asset 313; Category B Listed Building) comprises a late 17th century cylindrical dovecot, which stands on the centre of the motte site of the Castle of Auldearn (Asset 314; Scheduled Monument).
- 14.4.36 To the north of Auldearn, and situated on the site of an earlier manor house connected to Auldearn is Boath House (Asset 328; Category A Listed Building, and Photo 2 within Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey) which was constructed in the 1830s.
- 14.4.37 In consideration of the architectural and historical significance associated with these buildings, the survival of historic building fabric and reflecting their designations, Assets 313, 328, 338 and 340 have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.38 Located within the centre of the village of Culloden, Culloden House and Policies Conservation Area (Asset 482) comprises the Category A Listed Culloden House Hotel, Gatepiers, Gardner's Bothy and Stables and Yard Wall. The hotel dates to 1788 and was built to replace an earlier mansion house associated with the Battle of Culloden (HLT26). In consideration of its designation and its historical associations this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

Medium Value Historic Buildings

- 14.4.39 Seafield of Raigmore (Asset 217); Stratton Lodge Hotel (Asset 444); Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473); and, Kinsteary Lodge and Walled Garden (Asset 479) represent four 18th and 19th century houses, which include elements of regional vernacular building tradition. Although Asset 444 has been substantially damaged by fire, all four assets are Category B Listed Buildings as they reflect the socio-economic development of middle classes and landowners, and an adoption of polite architectural design as an expression of wealth and status. Reflecting the survival of historic building fabric and their designations as Category B Listed Buildings, Assets 217, 444, 473 and 479 have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.4.40 Constructed in the late 19th century, Delnies, Delniesmuir and Gate Lodge (Asset 474; Category B Listed Building) comprises a large house built in Arts-and-Crafts style, which incorporates regional vernacular building traditions. The style of this house reflects resurgent interest in medieval architecture, the prominence of the Scots Renaissance Revival and Romantic movements, and demonstrates the continued investment in this part of the Highlands during the later post-medieval period. In consideration of its designation, Asset 474 has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.4.41 Boath House Farmstead and Boath Cottage Farmstead (Assets 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337); Allanfearn farmstead (Assets 61 and 62); and Scottack Cartshed (Asset 471) comprise Category B Listed farmsteads dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. All 12 buildings were designed according to principles of the Agricultural Improvement in which farming practices were studied as an intellectual pursuit with a view of imposing a greater control over nature (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008). For example, farm buildings were located to the rear, arranged either around a central farmyard or as a compact grouping of buildings, enabling efficient movement of crops and animals. In consideration of the survival of historic buildings fabric, their association with the methods of agricultural production and reflecting their designation, these 12 assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.4.42 Craggie Dovecot (Asset 481; Category B Listed Building) is a late example of a cylindrical freestanding dovecot situated on raised ground within Craggie Farm. Reflecting its historic surviving building fabric and its designation, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

Low Value Historic Buildings

- 14.4.43 Twelve undesignated 19th century farmsteads of modest size or of limited surviving historic building fabric have been identified (including Scottack Farmstead, Asset 470; Kerrowaird Farmstead, Asset 134; and, Bogside of Boath Farmstead, Asset 346). Adopting prevailing attitudes to agricultural production, these farmsteads were constructed to 'U'-shaped or 'L'-shaped ranges of buildings with courtyards and often separate farmhouses. In consideration of the partial survival of historic building fabric associated with these farmsteads and the frequency of this type of historic building within the Highland area these 12 assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.44 Gate Lodge at Gollanfield Mains (Asset 431); East Lodge Cottage (Asset 439); Grigorhill (Asset 478; Category C Listed Building); Old Manse at Tornagrain (Asset 472; Category C Listed Building); and, the Railway Cottages at Milltown of Culloden (Asset 52) comprise mid-19th century houses broadly constructed to prevailing regional vernacular building conventions. These properties have been adapted throughout the 19th and 20th century resulting in the loss of historic building fabric. In consideration of the limited survival of historic building fabric associated with these houses and the frequency of this type of historic building within the region, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.45 Petty United Free Church (Asset 142) and Dalmore Former Free Church (Asset 480; Category C Listed Building) were constructed in the mid-19th century in response to localised population growth and splits within the established Church of Scotland. While these assets illustrate the development of church morphology in the post-medieval period, they have limited historical significance beyond the local area; both assets have therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.46 Dalcross Railway Station (Asset 144), Railway Bridge, Inverness Airport (Asset 422) and Scretan Railway Bridge (Asset 485) are surviving elements of the once extensive Highlands Main Line Railway. In consideration of their local historical significance as a common element of railways infrastructure these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.47 Mill of Boath Bridge (Asset 494) and Morayston Farm Bridge (Asset 548) were constructed in the early to mid-19th century and are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of their areas. In consideration of their local historic importance and as good examples of vernacular bridge building of the period, Assets 494 and 548 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.48 Three assets (Assets 488, 489 and 493) comprise drystone walls constructed according to prevailing regional building styles and erected as field boundaries in response to changes in agrarian practise in the 18th and 19th centuries. In consideration of their local historic importance as rare examples of improvement era field boundaries within the study area, but in recognition of this type of structures' ubiquity in the wider region, Assets 488, 489 and 493 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.49 Clach na Chattanach (Asset 490) is a memorial stone to the Clan Chattan erected in 2009 to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the 1609 Clan Chattan Band of Union, and the signing of a new Band of Union. The memorial stone is situated on the approximate location that the original Band of Union was signed. In consideration of its local cultural importance as an expression of local identity, but reflecting the modernity of the memorial stone Asset 490 has been assessed to be of low value

Negligible Value Historic Buildings

- 14.4.50 Changes to the organisation of the agricultural landscape in the 20th century has resulted in less intensive forms of arable farming, and the modification and loss of farm buildings. Farmhouses such as East Glackton Farmhouse (Asset 168); Cairnlaw (Asset 37); and Courage Farmstead (Asset 406) have been abandoned or significantly altered, resulting in the loss of historic building fabric. In consideration of the loss of historic building fabric and reflecting the frequency of this type of asset within the Highlands region; Assets 37, 168 and 406 have been assessed to be of negligible value.

### **Historic Landscapes**

- 14.4.51 A total of 19 Historic Landscape Types (HLT) have been identified within the study area. These are shown on Figure 14.2, and further information is provided in Appendix A14.1 (Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey).

#### Very High Value Historic Landscapes

- 14.4.52 Occupying a large area immediately south of the study area is the site of the Battle of Culloden (HLT26; HES Inventory Battlefield reference: BTL6). The battle was fought on the 16 April 1746 between Jacobite and Government forces and resulted in the total defeat of the Jacobites. The battle is understood as a defining point in the political relationship between England and Scotland and had international importance as the removal of the threat of French invasion in support of the Jacobites allowed the British to pursue their interests in North America and Canada. In the aftermath of the battle, the Highlands were transformed as the traditional socio-political structures were brought to an end. In consideration of its designation as a Historic Battlefield, its international cultural and historical significance, HLT26 has been assessed to be of very high value.

#### High Value Historic Landscapes

- 14.4.53 Auldearn Battlefield (HLT25; HES Inventory Battlefield reference: BTL3 Photo 3 in Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey) is of national importance as a significant Royalist success of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, and is notable as one of the last battles in Britain where there was significant use of the bow. The battle resulted in the defeat of the Covenanter Army and although the landscape has changed since the time of the battle, key characteristics of the terrain at the time of the battle, for example Dooket Hill, can still be identified and the overall character of the village and its hinterland at the time of the battle is well preserved. In consideration of its historic significance as a battlefield of national importance, the potential for associated buried archaeological remains, and in consideration of its designation as a Historic Battlefield, HLT5 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4.54 Culloden Muir Conservation Area (HLT27) is renowned as 'Culloden Moor' the site of the last pitched battle fought in the British Isles. While later housing developments have encroached on the north, east and western peripheries of the Conservation Area, the open landscape and sense of space within the Conservation Area has remained largely intact. Topography and tree cover screens most of the large scale developments from within the Conservation Area. The open landscape resulting from the forced removal of communities from the Highlands and the allocation of the land initially for sheep and then, subsequently, for grouse, ultimately led to the romanticism of both the Highlands and its cultural identity by, ironically, the elite in the 19th century. In consideration of its designation as a Conservation Area and its association with the Battle of Culloden (HLT26; HES Inventory Battlefield reference: BTL6) this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

#### Medium Value Historic Landscapes

- 14.4.55 Designed Landscapes (HLT2) comprises locations in which country landowners have developed the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. Within the study area there are four examples of Designed Landscapes (HLT2):
- Policies and Parkland associated with Both House (Asset 328; Category A Listed Building);
  - Policies associated with Stratton Lodge Hotel (Asset 444; Category B Listed Building);
  - landscape surrounding Gollanfield; and
  - Gardens and Designed Landscape of Culloden House (Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes).

- 14.4.56 In consideration of their historical association with landed estates, the longevity of these gardens and their potential to contribute towards ongoing research agendas investigating and explaining the multiple nature of modern landscapes (Section 8.6 within ScARF 2012d), HLT2 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Low Value Historic Landscapes

- 14.4.57 Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT3) reflects a type of agricultural landscape which was created through wider agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries and led to the redesign of field boundaries into more rectilinear forms. Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT5) reflect the fields systems created as a deliberate response to the implementation of ideas of agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries. Recognising these changes to the management and organisation of the agrarian landscape, two further types of land holding were created: the series of Smallholdings historic landscape type (HLT6) which were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants during the 18th and 19th century and the Modern Holdings historic landscape type (HLT16) which was created in the early 20th century by the Board of Agriculture to create holdings for veterans and others. Collectively, these four HLT types reveal a continuous process of subdivision and reorganisation of the Highlands during the post-medieval and modern period, reflecting broader socio-economic changes. In consideration of the historical significance of these landscape types within the Highlands as evidence of the improvement era, but reflecting later 20th century modifications and the resultant associated loss of legibility as well as their ubiquity within the study area and wider environs; HLT3, HLT5, HLT6 and HLT16 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.58 In addition to the restructuring of fields systems, other forms of land management are present within the study area. Managed Woodland (HLT4) comprises deciduous woodlands, coppiced or pollarded for poles, charcoal burning, roofing and managed for the long term production of fine timber as well as for recreation. Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient, and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. Rough Grazing (HLT23) comprises areas identified as moorland and rough grazing which have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming. In consideration of their characters as robust undesignated historic landscapes, but reflecting their lack of rarity within the Highlands, HLT4 and HLT23 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 14.4.59 Demographic changes in the 18th to 20th centuries resulted in the development of Urban Areas (HLT13) within the study area and specifically at Inverness, Culloden, Nairn and Auldearn. Whilst some extend around planned villages or crofting townships, others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. Linked to the growth of urban areas, Recreation Areas (HLT11) was created. In consideration of the limited historical significance of these types of landscape, and reflecting their frequency within the study area, HLT11 and HLT13 have been assessed to be of low value.

Negligible Value Historic Landscapes

- 14.4.60 Seven landscape types of negligible value have been identified within the study area: Industrial or Commercial Area (HLT9); Plantation (HLT14); Airfield (HLT15); Industrial-scale Farming Unit (HLT17); Opencast Site (HLT19); Restored Agricultural Land (HLT20); and, Motorways (HLT21). Based on terminology provided by Scotland's Historic Land-use Assessment project, 'Motorway' refers to motorways, dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park and rides. Other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. These HLTs are characterised either as having late 20th century origins or having been extensively modified or altered in the later 20th century. Consequently these HLTs have limited historical significance and/or poor legibility of historical components.

## **14.5 Potential Impacts: Construction**

- 14.5.1 This section describes the potential impacts on cultural heritage assets that could arise in the absence of mitigation from the construction of the proposed Scheme. In general terms, this would involve the construction of roads and digging of foundations and service trenches throughout the proposed Scheme. This would generally precede a phase of construction activity where construction related plant, including cranes, may be visible from some distance, and where

construction related noise may be heard from some distance.

- 14.5.2 Any potential significant effects (i.e. of Moderate significance or above) on designated and undesignated assets are discussed below, with all remaining potential non-significant effects on designated and undesignated assets presented in Appendix A14.4 (Cultural Heritage Impact Tables).
- 14.5.3 Unless otherwise stated, all impacts described below are adverse.

### **Archaeological Remains**

- 14.5.4 Construction of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on 33 archaeological remains (eight Large adverse and 25 Moderate adverse), as presented in Table 14.5 and 14.6. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect. The locations of archaeological remains are given in approximate chainage.

#### Large Significance of Effect

**Table 14.5: Construction Impacts with Large Significance of Effect on Archaeological Remains**

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Approx. Chainage (ch)</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Asset Name</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Significance</b>
32	ch1200	None	Ashton Farm Ring Ditch	Medium	Major	Large
96	ch4950	None	Upper Cullernie, Enclosure	High	Major	Large
97	ch5050	None	Upper Cullernie, Ring Ditch	High	Major	Large
103	ch5250	None	Upper Cullernie, Cropmarks and Ring Ditch	High	Major	Large
104	ch5350	None	Upper Cullernie, Enclosure (1)	High	Major	Large
164	ch14200	None	Ring Ditch at Brackley	High	Major	Large
553	ch4350	None	Possible structures at Upper Cullernie	High	Major	Large
545	ch29000	None	Penick Farm Ring Ditch	Medium	Major	Large

- 14.5.5 Construction of the proposed Balloch and Brackley Junctions would result in the complete removal of the following high value assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Large at the following locations:
- Upper Cullernie, Enclosure (Asset 96);
  - Upper Cullernie, Ring Ditch (Asset 97);
  - Upper Cullernie, Cropmarks and Ring Ditch (Asset 103);
  - Upper Cullernie, Enclosure (1) (Asset 104); and
  - Ring Ditch at Brackley (Asset 164).
- 14.5.6 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch4300 to ch4400) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Upper Cullernie Possible Structures (Asset 553). There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Large.
- 14.5.7 Construction of the Sustainable Drainage System e.g. Basins or Ponds (hereafter referred to as SUDS) and access road (approx. ch1150 to ch1210) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Ashton Farm Ring Ditch (Asset 32). Construction of the PS19: Hardmuir Overbridge No 1 (approx..ch28900 and ch29100) would result in the complete

removal of archaeological remains associated with Penick Farm Ring Ditch (Asset 545). There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Large.

Moderate Significance of Effect

**Table 14.6: Construction Impacts with Moderate Significance of Effect on Archaeological Remains**

Asset No.	Approx. Chainage (ch)	Designation	Asset Name	Value	Magnitude	Significance
40	ch2010	None	Cairnlaw Possible Barrow	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
43	ch2400	Scheduled Monument	Stratton Lodge Ring Ditch	High	Moderate	Moderate
74	ch3950	Scheduled Monument	Enclosure and Ring Ditch at Allanfearn	High	Moderate	Moderate
85	ch4400	Scheduled Monument	Isle View Ring Cairn	High	Moderate	Moderate
163	ch14200	Scheduled Monument	Possible Pit Circle at Brackley	High	Moderate	Moderate
177	ch19600	Scheduled Monument	Enclosure and Cropmarks at Meikle Kildrummie	High	Moderate	Moderate
395	ch28700	None	Cropmarks at Little Penick	Medium	Major	Moderate
433	ch15400	Scheduled Monument	Gollanfield Enclosure and Pit Circle	High	Moderate	Moderate
498	ch1450	None	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosures	Low	Major	Moderate
499	ch1400	None	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosures	Low	Major	Moderate
500	ch1850 to ch2000	None	Cairnlaw Possible Enclosures	Low	Major	Moderate
501	ch2310 and ch2500	None	Milton of Culloden Geophysical Survey Anomalies	Low	Major	Moderate
502	ch6650	None	Newton of Petty Possible Enclosures	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
514	ch24450	None	Blackpark Possible Structure	Low	Major	Moderate
515/516	ch24300 and ch24600	None	Blackpark Possible Enclosure	Low	Major	Moderate
524	ch10450	None	Tornagrain Cropmarks	Low	Major	Moderate
525	ch10700	None	Mid Coull Possible Settlement	Medium	Major	Moderate
527	ch12100	None	Milton of Braicklaich Possible Settlement	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
550	ch2800	None	Milton Possible Enclosures and Ring Ditches	Low	Major	Moderate
551	ch3750	None	Allanfearn Possible Ditches and Settlement	Low	Major	Moderate
552	ch4100	None	Allanfearn Possible Ditches and Structures	Low	Major	Moderate

Asset No.	Approx. Chainage (ch)	Designation	Asset Name	Value	Magnitude	Significance
554	ch4850	None	Upper Cullernie Possible Pits, Ditches and Enclosures	Low	Major	Moderate
555	ch5300	None	Balmachree Possible Ditches	Low	Major	Moderate
556	ch6400	None	Newton of Petty Possible Enclosure	Low	Major	Moderate
557	ch6900	None	Morayston Possible Settlement	Low	Major	Moderate

- 14.5.8 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway, associated junctions and SUDS would result in temporary visual intrusion as a result of construction activities in the setting of the following designated cultural heritage assets. There would be a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate at the following locations:
- Stratton Lodge Ring Ditch (Asset 43, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch2200 to ch2700);
  - Enclosure and Ring Ditch at Allanfearn (Asset 74, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch3700 to ch4400);
  - Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch3900 to ch5400);
  - Possible Pit Circle at Brackley (Asset 163, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch13700 to ch14500);
  - Gollanfield Enclosure and Pit Circle (Asset 433, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch15100 to ch15700); and
  - Enclosure and Cropmarks at Meikle Kildrummie (Asset 177, Scheduled Monument) (approx. ch19500 to ch20000).
- 14.5.9 Construction of the proposed Smithton junction would result in the partial removal of archaeological remains associated with Cairnlaw Possible Barrow (Asset 40). There would be a moderate magnitude of impact on this asset, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.10 Construction of the proposed SUDS and dual carriageway (approx. ch28600 to ch28900) would result in the partial removal of archaeological remains and sever the site of Cropmarks at Little Penick (Asset 395) and would introduce a new temporary source of visual intrusion into the setting of these assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact on this asset, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.11 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch6600) would result in the almost complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Newton of Petty Possible Enclosures (Asset 502). Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch11900 to ch12300) would result in the severance and partial removal of archaeological remains associated with Milton of Braicklaich Possible Settlement (Asset 527). These elements would introduce a new temporary source of visual intrusion into the setting of both of these assets. There would be a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.12 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway and Mid Coul Junction (approx. ch10550 to ch10750) would result in the almost complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Mid Coul Possible Settlement (Asset 525). This would introduce a new temporary source of visual intrusion into the setting of this asset. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.13 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch1350 to ch1600) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Ashton Farm Possible Enclosures (Assets 498 and 499). There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect

has been assessed to be Moderate.

- 14.5.14 Construction of the proposed Smithton Junction and dual carriageway (approx. ch1750 to ch2000) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Cairnlaw Possible Enclosures (Asset 500), a low value asset. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.15 Construction of the proposed SUDS and dual carriageway (approx. ch2300 to ch2500) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Milton of Culloden Geophysical Survey Anomalies (Asset 501), a low value asset. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.16 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch24290 to ch24700) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Blackpark Possible Structure (Asset 514) and Blackpark Possible Enclosure (Assets 515/516), both low value assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.17 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway and Mid Coul Junction (approx. ch10400 to ch10500) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Tornagrain Cropmarks (Asset 524), a low value asset. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.18 Construction of the proposed SUDS (approx. ch2800 to ch3000 and ch6320 to ch6450) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Milton Possible Enclosures and Ring Ditches (Asset 550) and Newton of Petty Possible Enclosure (Asset 556) respectively, both low value assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.19 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch3600 to ch4100) would result in the complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Allanfearn Possible Ditches and Settlement (Asset 551) and Allanfearn Possible Ditches and Structures (Asset 552), both low value assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.20 Construction of the proposed Balloch Junction would result in the almost complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Upper Cullernie Possible Pits, Ditches and Enclosures (Asset 554) and Balmachree Possible Ditches (Asset 555), both low value assets. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.21 Construction of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch6750 to ch7120) would result in the almost complete removal of archaeological remains associated with Morayston Possible Settlement (Asset 557), a low value asset. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.

#### **Historic Buildings**

- 14.5.22 Construction of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on five historic buildings, as presented in Table 14.7. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect. The locations of historic buildings are given in approximate chainage.

#### Large Significance of Effect

- 14.5.23 No Large adverse construction impacts on historic buildings have been identified by this assessment.

Moderate Significance of Effect

**Table 14.7: Construction Impacts with Moderate Significance of Effect on Historic Buildings**

Asset No.	Approx. Chainage (ch)	Designation	Asset Name	Value	Magnitude	Significance
61	ch3450	Category B Listed Building	Allanfearn Farmhouse	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
473	ch20000	Category B Listed Building	Meikle Kildrummie House	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
142	ch9600	None	Newton of Petty United Free Church	Low	Moderate	Moderate
143	ch9600	None	War Memorial at Petty United	Low	Moderate	Moderate
154	ch11350	None	Culblair House	Low	Major	Moderate

- 14.5.24 Allanfearn Farmhouse (Asset 61; Category B Listed Building) is situated on the south side, and adjacent to, the existing A96. The farmhouse is largely screened in all directions by existing planting. Construction of the proposed Scheme would result in the creation of a new carriageway approximately 200m to the south of the property (approx. ch3100 to ch3600). Although partially screened by mature trees, this would introduce temporary noise and visual intrusion from construction activities. The construction of the proposed dual carriageway would also sever the farmhouse from the open arable agricultural landscape to the south. There would be a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.25 Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473; Category B Listed Building) is located within a secluded rural setting, in an area of arable and pastoral fields bounded by areas of tree plantation. Construction of the proposed Scheme would result in the creation of new carriageway, associated access roads and SUDS approximately 300m north of the asset (approx. ch19500 to ch20600). This would introduce temporary noise and visual intrusion from construction activities close to the asset. There would be a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.26 The proposed Scheme would result in the construction of a local road approximately 200m to the north-west of Petty United Free Church (Asset 142) and the War Memorial at Petty United Free Church (Asset 143) and the construction of an overbridge (PS04: C1020 Dalcross Station Overbridge) and embankment approximately 50m to the north (approx. 9600). This would introduce temporary noise and visual intrusion from construction activities close to the asset. There would be a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.5.27 Construction of the proposed Scheme would result in the construction of new carriageway (approx. ch11200 to ch11500), approximately 10m to the north of Culblair Farmhouse (Asset 154). The presence of these construction works would result in temporary visual and noise intrusion close to the asset, detracting from its rural location. There would be a major magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.

**Historic Landscapes**

- 14.5.28 Construction of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on one historic landscape as detailed in paragraph 14.5.30. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect.

Large Significance of Effect

- 14.5.29 No Large adverse construction or operational impacts on historic landscapes have been identified by this assessment.

Moderate Significance of Effect

- 14.5.30 Construction of the proposed Scheme would result in the partial removal of historic landscape elements and changes in use to Auldearn Battlefield (HLT25, high value). The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be moderate and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate. Further details of the impacts on the battlefield during construction are provided in Table 14.8 below.

**14.6 Potential Impacts: Operation**

- 14.6.1 Operational impacts comprise permanent noise and visual impacts on the setting of cultural heritage assets. They comprise long-term/permanent impacts during the operational period. Significant impacts classified as Moderate or above, are outlined below. All non-significant impacts are presented in Appendix A14.4 (Cultural Heritage Impact Tables).
- 14.6.2 All impacts are adverse unless otherwise stated.

**Archaeological Remains**

- 14.6.3 Operation of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on one archaeological remain as detailed in paragraph 14.6.5. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect.

Large Significance of Effect

- 14.6.4 No Large adverse operational impacts on archaeological remains have been identified by this assessment.

Moderate Significance of Effect

- 14.6.5 Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85; Scheduled Monument), is located in a rural setting of open fields. Despite the existing A96 forming part of the setting of this asset, the increased prominence of the proposed Scheme due to new road infrastructure would increase the roads' visibility within the setting of this asset. This would have a moderate magnitude of impact, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.

**Historic Buildings**

- 14.6.6 Operation of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on four historic buildings as detailed in paragraphs 14.6.8 to 14.6.11. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect.

Large Significance of Effect

- 14.6.7 No Large adverse operational impacts on historic buildings have been identified by this assessment.

Moderate Significance of Effect

- 14.6.8 The proposed dual carriageway, associated access road and SUDS (approx. ch19500 to ch20600) would be a prominent new feature within the agricultural landscape setting of Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473; Category B Listed Building). Visual intrusion would result from the movement of, and noise from vehicles, and the presence of the dual carriageway and access roads in the principal vista from the house, which would alter its existing setting. The significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.6.9 During operation of the proposed Scheme, impacts on the setting of Allanfean Farmhouse (Asset 61; Category B Listed Building) would result from the presence of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch3500) approximately 200m to the south of the property, visible from the principal vista of this property. Although partially screened by mature planting, visual intrusion would result from the

movement of vehicles along the carriageway. This would increase the prominence of the dual carriageway in the setting of the farmhouse and sever it from the open arable agricultural landscape to the south, diminishing the rural character of its setting. There is potential for a beneficial impact on the asset due to the moving of the road further to the south, resulting in a potential reduction in traffic noise. However, when balanced against the adverse impact on the asset's setting, the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.

- 14.6.10 Although the Petty United Free Church (Asset 142) would retain a roadside location, operation of the proposed dual carriageway (approx. ch9200 to ch9600) and the overbridge (PS04: C1020 Dalcross Station Overbridge) would increase the visual intrusion of road infrastructure on the setting of the church. The raising of ground level to include the overbridge would be a prominent feature in the setting of the church, reducing the legibility of the building as a local landmark. There is potential for a beneficial impact on the asset due to the moving of the road further to the north, resulting in a potential reduction in traffic noise. However, when balanced against adverse impact on the asset's setting, the significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.6.11 The proposed Scheme would increase the dominance of the proposed dual carriageway and embankments (approx. ch11350) in the setting of Culbair Farmhouse (Asset 154). There would be an increased intrusion from road infrastructure on the views to and from the asset. The significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.

**Historic Landscapes**

- 14.6.12 Operation of the proposed Scheme would have potential significant impacts on one historic landscape type as detailed in paragraphs 14.6.14. Potential significant impacts have been ordered by significance of effect.

Large Significance of Effect

- 14.6.13 No Large adverse construction or operational impacts on historic landscapes have been identified by this assessment.

Moderate Significance of Effect

- 14.6.14 During operation, the proposed Scheme would impact on views of Auldearn Battlefield (HLT25) from the National Trust for Scotland viewpoint at Boath Doocot (Photo 3 in Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Survey), which is the primary battlefield viewing location. The significance of effect has been assessed to be Moderate.
- 14.6.15 Given the size of the Auldearn Battlefield Table 14.8 has been included to summarise the potential construction and operational impacts on the separate key battlefield landscape elements (as outlined in the HES Battlefield Inventory entry for Auldearn) that comprise the asset.

**Table 14.8: Summary of the Construction and Operational Impacts on the Key Landscape Elements of Auldearn Battlefield (HLT25)**

Key Battlefield Landscape Element (taken from HES Inventory Battlefield reference: BTL3)	Description of Potential Impact
Land to the west of Auldearn village, as the direction of the advance of the Covenanter army and their initial organisation into battle formation around the farm of Kinnudie.	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction of the proposed Scheme and the Nairn East Junction would result in changes to the topography of the battlefield through the creation of new cuttings and earthworks. This would sever the route taken by the Covenanter army to their initial battle formation around the farm of Kinnudie.</p> <p>Construction of the proposed Scheme would also result in a new temporary source of noise visual intrusion in the setting of the battlefield from construction activities and vehicles.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Operation of the proposed Scheme would increase road infrastructure within the battlefield's setting.</p>

Key Battlefield Landscape Element (taken from HES Inventory Battlefield reference: BTL3)	Description of Potential Impact
Auldearn Village, including the position of the Royalist troops within the village 'enclosures', the parkland of Boath House and the left flank to the south of Dooket Hill.	<p><b>Construction</b>                      No impacts are predicted on Auldearn village, the parkland of Boath House or to the south of Dooket Hill. Therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p> <p><b>Operation</b>                      No impacts are predicted on the Auldearn village and therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility of, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p>
The terrain surrounding Dooket Hill and views to the monument from the Royalist positions in the village. This landscape feature is key to understanding how Montrose effectively exploited the terrain to outmanoeuvre the Covenanter army.	<p><b>Construction</b>                      No impacts are predicted on the terrain surrounding Dooket Hill as noted above, and therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility of, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p> <p><b>Operation</b>                      No impacts are predicted on the terrain surrounding Dooket Hill or Auldearn village as noted above, and therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility of, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p>
Lands to the south-west and south of Auldearn village including the summit and southern slopes of Garlic Hill and Dead Wood. The probable direction of the Covenanter's rout.	<p><b>Construction</b>                      No impacts are predicted on the lands to the south-west and south of Auldearn village and therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility of, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p> <p><b>Operation</b>                      No impacts are predicted on the lands to the south-west and south of Auldearn village and therefore no impact is predicted on the legibility of, or our ability to understand the Battlefield.</p>

## 14.7 Mitigation

- 14.7.1 Proposed mitigation in relation to the specific cultural heritage assets is set out in Appendix A14.5 (Potential Mitigation Tables).
- 14.7.2 Mitigation measures for the proposed Scheme in relation to cultural heritage are detailed below and take into account best practice, legislation, guidance and professional experience. The mitigation commitments identified in the SEAs for the STPR (Jacobs, Faber Maunsell, Grant Thompson and Tribal Consulting 2008 and 2009) and A96 Dualling Programme (CH2M 2015 and 2016) have also been taken into consideration.
- 14.7.3 Proposed mitigation for potential significant impacts and impacts on designated assets is described below. The mitigation proposed, including archaeological recording, historic buildings recording and landscape planting, may also reduce non-significant potential impacts as reported in Appendix A14.4 (Cultural Heritage Impact Tables). Mitigation follows guidelines presented in DMRB Volume 10, Section 6, Part 1 HA75/01: Trunk Roads and Archaeological Mitigation (Highways Agency, The Scottish Executive Development Department, The National Assembly for Wales and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland 2001).
- 14.7.4 The location of construction compounds and associated construction infrastructure would be determined by the appointed contractor and this would be take into consideration the locations of designated and undesignated assets. In the case of designated assets avoidance of impacts would be required in all cases. In the case of undesignated assets avoidance would be required in the first instance, and where this is deemed not possible appropriate mitigation following that set out in paragraphs 14.7.6 to 14.7.9 would be followed.
- 14.7.5 Landscape mitigation proposals referred to below are described further in Chapter 9 (Landscape) and Chapter 10 (Visual), and are shown on Figure 9.5.

### Archaeological Remains (Mitigation Item CH1)

- 14.7.6 Where it is not possible to avoid or reduce impacts on cultural heritage assets, it may be possible to reduce the magnitude of impact through recording works in advance of or during construction, for example archaeological excavation, watching brief, historic building recording, and the dissemination of the results of these works including readily accessible archives to provide a

permanent record of the impacted cultural heritage asset. In this way recording can reduce the magnitude of impact that would otherwise occur if a site were to be damaged or destroyed unrecorded. Recording is less likely to be effective mitigation for the more complex, higher value sites.

- 14.7.7 To mitigate potential physical impacts on known and potential unknown archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological works shall be implemented in consultation with HET and Transport Scotland's archaeological advisors. This shall comprise a staged programme of trial trenching followed by detailed mitigation. Trial trenching shall be undertaken prior to construction works commencing, which aims to:
- identify any unknown archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed Scheme and identify appropriate mitigation; and
  - confirm the proposals for the mitigation of impact on known archaeological remains.
- 14.7.8 Following consultation with HET, trial trenching shall be targeted at known assets or identified features, or in blank areas where no assets or features have been identified. In addition, an earthwork survey shall be undertaken for those assets with upstanding remains which would be physically impacted by the proposed Scheme. The exact nature, scope and scale of the programme of archaeological works shall be designed and agreed with HET and Transport Scotland's archaeological advisors.
- 14.7.9 The results of the trial trenching will aid the design of detailed mitigation measures, which shall be included in the contract documents. The construction programme will provide sufficient time to allow mitigation works to be completed. Possible options for archaeological mitigation can include any of the following:
- Detailed Archaeological Excavation – in areas where particularly significant, complex or densely-concentrated archaeological remains are expected to be present, a detailed archaeological excavation in advance of construction would be undertaken.
  - Strip Map and Sample - where archaeological remains of relatively low value and/or complexity are expected to be present, and particularly where they are expected to be spread over a large area at low density, then strip, map and sample works may be appropriate. Topsoil would be stripped over relatively large, defined areas using methods designed to maximise archaeological visibility, followed by inspection to define the scope of any archaeological recording works that might be required.
  - Archaeological Recording During Construction ('watching brief') - where there is some potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, but the risk is considered to be low, then archaeological monitoring of the main topsoil/overburden stripping operations, and other excavation works as appropriate, would be applied, followed by appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of any remains identified.
- 14.7.10 To mitigate potential damage to Possible Pit Circle at Brackley (Asset 163; Scheduled Monument) during construction it is recommended that the asset is demarcated and fenced off during construction activities.

#### **Historic Buildings (Mitigation Item CH2)**

- 14.7.11 Landscape mitigation shall be employed to reduce visual impacts and aid the integration of affected assets into the proposed Scheme; this includes additional planting to the proposed Scheme corridor to provide screening to Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473; Category B Listed Building); Allanfean Farmhouse (Asset 61; Category B Listed Building); and, Petty United Free Church (Asset 142). For further details please see Figure 9.5.
- 14.7.12 To mitigate the impact of the proposed Scheme on Culblair Farmhouse (Asset 154) it is recommended that a Level 1 Historic Building Survey in line with guidance provided by Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice is undertaken (Historic England 2016).

- 14.7.13 Details of mitigation for non-significant impacts relating to historic buildings are provided in Appendix A14.5 (Potential Mitigation Tables).

**Historic Landscapes (Mitigation Item CH3)**

- 14.7.14 To mitigate the impact of the proposed Scheme on Auldearn Battlefield (HLT 25) it is recommended that a topographic and photographic survey is undertaken to record the Battlefield prior to construction to record the historic landscape type in its current form, condition and setting.
- 14.7.15 Details of mitigation for non-significant impacts relating to HLTs are provided in Appendix A14.5 (Potential Mitigation Tables)

**14.8 Residual Impacts**

- 14.8.1 After mitigation, no significant construction impacts on undesignated archaeological remains are predicted.
- 14.8.2 Assets 32, 40, 96, 97, 103, 104, 164, 395, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 514, 515/516, 524, 525, 527, 545, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556 and 557 comprise the buried remains of potential prehistoric enclosures, ring ditches and a barrow and have the potential to increase our knowledge of prehistoric settlement types and funerary traditions through their material and physical remains. These assets shall be subject to archaeological trial trenching in the first instance, and if buried archaeological remains are shown to be present then they shall be subject to detailed archaeological excavation. Detailed excavations, appropriate publication of the results of the excavations, the preparation of an ordered archive and the submission of the ordered archive to an appropriate repository would reduce the significance of the impact on these assets to Neutral.
- 14.8.3 No measures are proposed to mitigate impacts on Assets 43, 74, 85, 177 and 433 during construction as impacts would be indirect and temporary, and these are presented in Table 14.9. While the construction impact on Asset 163 would be indirect and temporary to prevent accidental damage during construction it is recommended that the asset is demarcated and fenced off during construction.

**Table 14.9: Residual Impacts on Archaeological Remains**

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
<b>Construction</b>					
43	Stratton Lodge Ring Ditch	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
74	Enclosure and Ring Ditch at Allanfean	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
85	Isle View Ring Cairn	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
163	Possible Pit Circle at Brackley	High	Asset to be fenced off during construction	Moderate	Moderate
177	Enclosure and Cropmarks at Meikle Kildrummie	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
433	Gollanfield Enclosure and Pit Circle	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Operation</b>					
85	Isle View Ring Cairn	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate

- 14.8.4 No residual impacts during operation are predicted for undesignated archaeological remains.
- 14.8.5 Operation of the proposed dual carriageway and associated infrastructure would remain visible and diminish the rural character of Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85; Scheduled Monument). The residual impact on this asset has been assessed to remain as moderate magnitude and Moderate significance.
- 14.8.6 Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 present the residual impacts on Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape Types with the implementation of mitigation.
- 14.8.7 No measures are proposed to mitigate impacts on Assets 61, 142, 143, 154 and 473 during construction as impacts would be indirect and temporary, and these are presented in Table 14.10.

**Table 14.10: Residual Impacts on Historic Buildings**

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
<b>Construction</b>					
61	Allanfean Farmhouse	Medium	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
142	Petty United Free Church	Low	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
143	War Memorial at Petty United Free Church	Low	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
154	Culbair Farmhouse	Low	None proposed	Major	Moderate
473	Meikle Kildrummie House	Medium	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Operation</b>					
61	Allanfean Farmhouse	Medium	Additional Landscape planting to the proposed Scheme corridor (Figure 9.5)	Minor	Slight
142	Petty United Free Church	Low	Additional Landscape planting to the proposed Scheme corridor (Figure 9.5)	Minor	Slight
154	Culbair Farmhouse	Low	Level 1 Historic Building Record prior to construction to record the asset in its current form and condition.	Minor	Slight
473	Meikle Kildrummie House	Medium	Additional Landscape planting to the proposed Scheme corridor (Figure 9.5)	Minor	Slight

**Table 14.11: Residual Impacts on Historic Landscape Types**

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
<b>Construction</b>					
HLT25	Auldearn Battlefield	High	Topographic and photographic survey of the Battlefield in its current form and condition	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Operation</b>					
HLT25	Auldearn Battlefield	High	None proposed	Moderate	Moderate

## 14.9 References

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