

Appendix 15.1 Cultural Heritage

Desk Based Survey

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1 Introduction

1.1 Aims of the report

1.1.1 This report presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey undertaken to inform **Chapter 15** of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Project 9 – Crubenmore to Kincaig. The aim of this report is to collate and assess existing information on the cultural heritage of the study areas and set this information out in its context. The archaeological and historical background has therefore used the known archaeology of a wider area within the Highlands to place the study area within context. This report has also been prepared to describe the value of the cultural heritage assets.

1.2 The historic environment

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

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

- Archaeological Remains - the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground or moveable artefacts. Archaeological remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal or plant remains or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities or their settings (HA208/07, Annex 5, para 5.1.1)
- Historic Buildings - standing historical structures that are usually formally designed or have some architectural presence. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as ‘buildings’, such as milestones or bridges (HA208/07, Annex 6, paragraph 6.1.2)
- Historic Landscape - landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors (HA208/07, Annex 7, paragraph 7.1.2)

1.2.3 A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, a historic building or group of buildings or a historic landscape which together, with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

1.2.4 A full list of the cultural heritage assets within the study area is contained in **Section 5** and illustrated on **Drawings 15.1 to 15.7** in **Volume 3**.

1.3 Methodology

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

Work (2012). Settings assessments were undertaken in accordance with Historic Environment Scotland's *Managing Change in the Environment: Setting* (2016).

Study area

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

Data gathering

- 1.3.4 Data was gathered from the following sources:
- The Highland Council (THC) – Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - Perth and Kinross Council – Historic Environment Record
 - Historic Environment Scotland (HES) – information on designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites)
 - Cultural heritage assets recorded on Canmore
 - Walkover surveys undertaken by AB Heritage in August 2015
 - Setting assessment surveys undertaken by CH2M Fairhurst Joint Venture (CFJV) in November 2017 and March 2018
 - HLAmapping (Scotland's Historic Land-use Assessment).

Assessment of Value

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

Table 1-1: The value of cultural heritage assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</p> <p>Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites</p> <p>World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</p> <p>Other buildings of recognised international importance</p> <p>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not</p> <p>Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) and those with standing remains</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance</p> <p>Category A Listed Buildings</p> <p>Other Listed Buildings that feature exceptional quality of their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</p> <p>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</p> <p>Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</p> <p>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value</p> <p>Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</p>
Medium	<p>Category B Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character</p> <p>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p> <p>Designated special historic landscapes</p> <p>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</p>
Low	<p>Category C Listed Buildings</p> <p>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations</p> <p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p> <p>Robust undesignated historic landscapes</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historic note or buildings of an intrusive character</p> <p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</p>
Unknown	<p>The importance of the site has not been ascertained</p> <p>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance</p>

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 2.1.1 A distinguishing feature of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology of Scotland, in contrast to that of all later periods, is its low visibility. There are very few sites known by anything other than surface scatters of lithic artefacts. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic habitation evidence, apart from being relatively ephemeral in the first place, is far more vulnerable than that of any subsequent period to the vicissitudes of time and chance; such factors as glaciation, permafrost, coastal erosion, changing sea level and consequent inundation, alluviation, peat growth, colluviation (the build-up of colluvium (rock debris) at the base of a hillslope) and talus formation have all contributed to its destruction or concealment.
- 2.1.2 About 10,000 years ago, the whole of Scotland lay under a massive sheet of ice. As the climate slowly warmed and the ice retreated, people were already living in the area; hunting, fishing and where possible gathering plants and fruits. The retreating ice left behind boulders and mud, which would soon be colonised by grasses and shrubs. Trees followed, hazel and birch at first, followed by oak and pine.
- 2.1.3 The retreat of the ice marked the end of the Palaeolithic period, whose primitive stone tools have been found in southern England. Evidence of people from this time is thought to have been lost through ice action in Scotland. There is evidence of Mesolithic activity in the Cairngorms, in particular at the Mar Lodge Estate where recent archaeological excavations have recorded evidence of human activity from around 8,100 BC.
- 2.1.4 The most detailed work relevant to Mesolithic human communities has been conducted on the eastern margin of the Cairngorms National Park, at Loch Davan and Braeroddach Loch near Aboyne. Using this work as an example, it can be envisaged that progressive deforestation occurred during the later prehistoric period. For the first millennium AD, we have little evidence to draw on, but cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and continuing exploitation of the forests may all safely be assumed to have continued in the study area, although the scale of these activities is unknown.
- 2.1.5 It would seem likely that the presence of rivers and lochs, and the altitudinal range at the local scale within the study area, would have made portions of the area of considerable attraction for hunter-gatherers. Based on evidence elsewhere in Scotland, it is probable that such communities would have been established here at least 8,000 years ago.
- 2.1.6 There is no recorded evidence of human activity from these periods within the Central Section, however within the Project 9 area, close to Loch Insh, there are recorded findspots of lithic artefacts of likely Mesolithic date.
- 2.1.7 The potential therefore exists for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains from the Mesolithic to be present within the Central Section, particularly to the immediate north of the Project 9 study area, where open water bodies like Insh Marshes and around the River Spey, would have been attractive places for hunting and seasonal settlements. Any remains will likely be ephemeral in nature, and comprise of scatters of lithic artefacts.

2.2 Later Prehistoric

Neolithic

- 2.2.2 In general, the major change which marked the Neolithic period in terms of the visibility of its archaeological record in Scotland, is the appearance of a series of funerary and ritual monuments – including chambered tombs, ring cairns, stone circles and round cairns.
- 2.2.3 No examples of these monuments are recorded within the study area, however there are examples of several of these monument types in the wider environs including chambered cairns at Avielochan (THC HER: MHG24846), Deishar Wood near Carrbridge (Canmore ID: 15460) and Tullochgorm near Aviemore (Canmore ID: 15443); stone circles at Grainish (Canmore ID: 15398) and within Aviemore (Canmore ID: 14927); and examples of cup and ring marked stones at Laggan Hill near Dulnain Bridge (Canmore ID: 15421) , and Upper Tullochgrue near Inverdrue (Canmore ID: 104464).
- 2.2.4 This indicates the presence of human activity within the wider environs of the Proposed Scheme during the Neolithic period, and suggests the possibility for as yet unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive.

Bronze Age – Iron Age

- 2.2.5 As noted above, using the research on the Mesolithic communities on the eastern margin of the Cairngorms National Park as an example, it can be envisaged that progressive deforestation occurred during the later prehistoric period. For the first millennium AD, we have little evidence to draw on, but cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and continuing exploitation of the forests may all safely be assumed to have continued within the study area, although the scale of these activities is unknown.
- 2.2.6 This period is marked by changes in the nature of the surviving archaeological remains. The burial and ritual monuments which characterised earlier periods are superseded in the visible archaeological record by a variety of settlement sites. The environs of the northern end of the Project 9 study area are particularly rich in the remains of Bronze Age farmsteads consisting of groups of hut circles with associated field systems, such as those recorded at the Highland Wildlife Park (Canmore ID: 273581), Avielochan (Canmore ID: 15388) and Balvattan near Inverdrue (Canmore ID: 15378).
- 2.2.7 Dating from around the later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, hut circles, and in some cases their associated field systems, still survive within modern farmland, but they are more characteristic of moorland areas which have not been cultivated since the prehistoric period. Their widespread distribution gives some indication both of the extent to which prehistoric settlement spread across the area, and the likely major impact of early agriculture on forest cover.
- 2.2.8 In contrast with the open settlements represented by the hut circles, there were also enclosed loch dwellings known as crannogs, of which there are three examples within the environs of the study area at Insh Marshes (Torcroy, close to Ruthven Barracks) (Canmore ID: 76759), Loch Gynack (Canmore ID: 14084) and Loch Gamhna (Canmore ID: 104415); palisaded (enclosed) sites at Sidhean Mor Dail A'Chaorainn to the north of Newtonmore (Canmore ID: 13072), Dell to the south of Aviemore (Canmore ID: 15415) and East Croftmore (Canmore ID: 15382).
- 2.2.9 Another curious type of site associated with the Iron Age is the souterrain, a good example of which is within the Project 9 study area at Lynchat – known locally as Raitts Cave (**asset 9.30**). Souterrains are curved underground tunnels built of stone slabs. Their exact function is open to

debate, however they seem to have been used for storage or as refuge during times of unrest. The entrances to souterrains often seem to lead from the inside of houses, as is the case at Raitts Cave. Archaeological geophysical surveys undertaken as part of the Stage 2 DMRB environmental assessment has identified that the structure could extend further than is currently understood, and features that could relate to an overlying structure have been identified (see **Appendix 15.2** in **Volume 2**).

- 2.2.10 From the 4th century AD, the people of northern Scotland were being referred to by Roman writers as Picti – painted people. These people produced characteristic symbols which are found carved on stone and also on finds of jewellery from the period. Pictish stones are found all over the Highlands, with a fine example recorded close to the north of the Project 9 study area at Dunachton (Canmore ID: 14913).

2.3 Medieval

- 2.3.1 There is little earlier medieval date recorded within the wider environs, however the sites of chapels which have potentially early medieval foundations (possibly 6th/ 7th century) are recorded in the Project 9 study area at Nuide (**asset 9.5**), Lynchat (**asset 9.31**) and Chapelpark (**asset 9.40**).
- 2.3.2 The later medieval period is well represented, with many townships, farmsteads and isolated dwellings along with associated agrarian features being identified. These are particularly concentrated along the Spey valley, and around Loch Insh. Historic maps (Roy 1747-55) indicate that much of these low-lying areas have been farmed from at least the 18th century.
- 2.3.3 Throughout the medieval period, the Project 9 study area and its wider environs remained predominantly rural, and its inhabitants depended on the exploitation of crops, livestock and forestry. Access to the area from the south was always restricted by the scarcity of hill passes through the uplands, and it is therefore unsurprising that many of the principal structures associated with the consolidation of medieval kingship in Scotland are relatively infrequent.
- 2.3.4 Relative isolation from the central powers to the south contributed to the power of the local paramount aristocracies. Thus mottes, characteristic of the establishment of a Norman aristocracy, are infrequent, with the exception of Doune Motte and Ruthven Barracks (which was the site of an earlier medieval fortification), which are confined to the principal valleys.
- 2.3.5 Apart from castles and the remains of a few churches, including the recorded sites of chapels at Nuide, Chapelpark and Lynchat, and the site of the Battle of Invernahavon, there is little medieval archaeology that can be seen today. Most houses from this period seem to have been built using wood, peat and thatch and most household items were also made of organic materials. It does seem highly likely that many remains of deserted villages dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those outlined below, are sitting on top of earlier houses and fields.

2.4 Post medieval to Modern

The 17th and 18th Centuries

- 2.4.2 Significant landscape change occurred throughout this period, as the forests were exploited for timber on a large scale, and as agriculture expanded into the higher ground as the population increased. Communications were improved, largely due to the construction of military roads, and planned settlements were instigated by landowners interested in promoting new industry to the area.

- 2.4.3 Due to the exposed upland nature of the Project 9 study area, its use for arable agriculture, and more especially cereals, has always been restricted.
- 2.4.4 Traditional agricultural systems in the uplands were based around communal farming townships comprising several families; evidence of these are within the study area at Crubenmore (Canmore ID: 24640), Phoinies (Canmore ID: 25213), Invernahavon (Canmore ID: 24632), Biallid (Canmore ID: 24635), Knappach (Canmore ID: 78161) Presmuchrach (Canmore ID: 24615), Lynchat (Canmore ID: 14072) and Dunachtonmore (Canmore ID: 77229).
- 2.4.5 The practice of transhumance (the seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures) was carried out within the study area, with the Lechden shielings (Canmore ID: 24611) represented by a group of huts constructed of varying combinations of wood, stone and turf. These would have been in use between May and September for the inhabitants of the townships, in order to protect arable ground from the trampling and grazing of livestock.

General Wade's Military Road

- 2.4.6 During the 18th century, the threat and reality of Jacobite rebellion in Scotland led to a significant militarisation of the country by government forces. Several medieval and Cromwellian forts were repaired and redeveloped, such as Ruthven Barracks (Canmore ID: 25196), and wholly new garrisons were planned and constructed. In addition, over 250 miles of military roads and over 40 new bridges were built to link the network of new forts.
- 2.4.7 The road between Dunkeld and Inverness, the line of which is followed in the majority by the A9, took two years to build between 1728 and 1730.
- 2.4.8 Recorded remains of the Military Road are located across Project 9 at:
- Close to the B790 junction at Ruthven (**asset 9.14**)
 - Close to Kerrow Cottage (**asset 9.19**)
 - Close to Raitts Cave souterrain (**asset 9.26**)
 - To the north of Lynchat (**asset 9.30**)
 - To the north of Chapelpark (**asset 9.39**)
 - To the east of Meadowside Quarry (**assets 9.53 and 9.54**)

19th Century to Present Day

- 2.4.9 From the middle of the 18th century, landowners began to invest in agricultural and estate importance, effecting a complete transformation of the rural landscape and creating the landscape we see today. This included the layout of new farms, the drainage of wet ground, rectilinear enclosures and other improvements, and led to the clearance of many townships and the associated abandonment of transhumance.
- 2.4.10 By the mid-19th century picturesque landscapes had been created, with large swathes of managed forestry planted to provide a naturalised setting for country houses, such as that seen at Dalnaspidal Lodge (Canmore ID: 163831), Ralia Lodge (**asset 9.4**), and Mains of Balavil (**asset 9.45**) and its Lodges (**asset 9.43 and 9.48**).
- 2.4.11 From the 19th century onwards there has been little change to the overall character of the landscape, with the notable exceptions of the construction of the Dalwhinnie Distillery, the

expansion of Newtonmore and Kingussie, the construction of the Inverness to Perth railway line in the mid-19th century and the construction and subsequent rebuilding and improving of the A9 in the 1970s.

2.5 Soils and Geology

- 2.5.1 The southern extents of the study area are located on the river terraces and sloping ground to the south of the River Spey. The study area then crosses the River Spey and the flat Strath floor, covering the low areas of gently undulating hills which lead to the Monadhliath Mountains. Most of the Strath Spey valley is covered by marsh and wetlands of northern fen. The predominant influences on the landscape have been glaciation, deglaciation and associated processes before circa 13,000 years ago, which have created many of the landforms.
- 2.5.2 The study area is predominantly comprised of alluvial deposits with some peat in the valley floor. River terrace deposits and glaciofluvial deposits are also present in some areas, with alluvial fans (formed by glacial meltwaters draining towards the river which carry great sediment loads) found at the outflow of some larger tributaries to the River Spey, including the River Calder, Gynack Burn, Allt Cealgach and Raitts Burn.
- 2.5.3 Superficial deposits have been observed to be locally absent (where bedrock is at the surface), but otherwise predominantly comprise glaciofluvial deposits throughout the Proposed Scheme. Till and hummocky glacial deposits are present to the south and east across central and southern areas, with river terrace, alluvial, alluvial fan and glaciolacustrine deposits associated with the River Truim and River Spey floodplains, Insh Marshes and various watercourses in southern and northern extents. Alluvial and river terrace deposits are predominant on the northern and western sides of the existing A9 in the southern part of the study area, and on the southern and eastern sides in the northern part of the study area. There are alluvial fans deposits near Laggan Cottage, north of Lynchat and adjacent to Balavil Cottage. Glaciolacustrine deposits were encountered to the south and east of the existing A9 carriageway south of Kincaig and in areas within the River Spey floodplain and Insh Marshes, typically underlying and interlayered with glaciofluvial and alluvial deposits.
- 2.5.4 The underlying bedrock within the study area is predominantly composed of psammite, semi-pelite, and schist, frequently interlayered and described as medium strong to very strong, locally weak with some heavy fracturing. Granite was found in two locations, south of the proposed Newtonmore Junction.
- 2.5.5 Peat surveys and ground investigations have been undertaken to further assess the presence of peat, its depth and characteristics (see **Chapter 10, Geology, Soils and Groundwater**). The results of the available survey and investigation findings are illustrated in **Drawings 10.11 to 10.22 (Volume 3)**; which show that the majority of areas (around 77%) within the Proposed Scheme extents are underlain by peaty soil or topsoil less than 0.50m thickness, and around 11% is underlain by no peat. Shallow peat is present underlying less than 4% of the areas and less than 1% is underlain by deep peat. Available Ground Investigation (GI) has also identified localised peat strata, buried beneath granular horizons of made ground and/ or sands and gravels at locations within the floodplain of the River Spey. However, these are discontinuous and do not appear to form a landscape.

3 Baseline Conditions

- 3.1.1 From the sources identified in **Section 1.3.4**, a total of 89 cultural heritage assets were identified within 200m of the Proposed Scheme footprint. The Cultural Heritage assets consist of 51 archaeological remains, 22 historic buildings and 16 historic landscape types, which have been identified in the sources mentioned above. These comprise:
- two heritage assets of High value;
 - 12 heritage assets of Medium value;
 - 32 heritage assets of Low value;
 - 42 heritage assets of Negligible value;
- 3.1.2 There are eight designated assets within the 200m study area, though there are nine designations, as Ruthven Barracks (asset 9.16) is designated as both a Scheduled Monument and a Category A Listed Building.
- 3.1.3 The study area is predominantly characterised by cultural heritage assets that date from the post-medieval period, but there is also a relatively large number of undated assets in the area. These are shown on Drawings 15.1 to 15.7 in Volume 3 and are described in full in the gazetteer (**Section 5**). Those cultural heritage assets which have been identified on historical mapping are illustrated in **Section 6**.
- 3.1.4 A further 20 designated assets were identified within a 1km radius of the Proposed Scheme, consisting of nine Category B Listed Buildings and 11 Category C Listed Buildings. Those assessed to have potential to have their settings affected by the Proposed Scheme are described in the baseline below. All designated assets present within 1km of the Proposed Scheme footprint are described in full in the gazetteer (**Section 5**) shown on Drawings 15.1 to 15.7 in Volume 3.
- 3.1.5 Geophysical surveying was undertaken on Lynchat souterrain (Raitts Cave, **asset 9.28**), Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (**asset 9.42**) and Chapelpark (**asset 9.41**) was undertaken by AB Heritage in 2015. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in **Appendix 15.2**.
- 3.1.6 Evaluation by trial trenching was land adjacent to Lynchat souterrain (Raitts Cave; **asset 9.28**) was undertaken by ORCA in 2017. The results of the archaeological trial trenching are presented in **Appendix 15.3**.

3.2 Archaeological remains

Later Prehistoric

- 3.2.2 There is one designated asset dating to the Later Prehistoric period within the A9 corridor, the Lynchat souterrain 550m WNW of Kingussie (**asset 9.28**). This Iron Age souterrain is an exceptionally well-preserved example of its type and sits within a former Pictish settlement, still observable as earthworks surrounding the site. While part of the central section of the u-shaped tunnel has lost part of its roof and side walls, the rest of the feature retains these aspects. The souterrain and the surrounding settlement (which may contain archaeological remains related to the settlement and the construction/ use of the souterrain) has been scheduled. The wider site has great potential for further research on settlement layouts, house-scapes, interactions with the surrounding landscape (Hunter & Carruthers 2012). With a well-preserved souterrain and a potential for further archaeological research that could be feed into national research themes,

this asset is of **high** value. Evaluation by trial trenching near the Scheduled Monument identified archaeological remains (**asset 9.73**). Pottery potentially dating to the late prehistoric period were recovered. As the dated features were dated to the medieval period, the pottery could be residual or the site could be multi—period. This asset is assigned **low** value.

- 3.2.3 There is one non-designated asset with prehistoric remains associated with it, the Highland Wildlife Park (**asset 9.50**), which contains two hut circles of this date, with associated dykes and clearance cairns. These features were recorded during a field survey and require more information to determine more precise dates and their context. They do have potential to contribute to research regarding settlement in the highlands during the prehistoric period and how the local population adapted to the landscape. Due to this potential for further research this asset is assigned **low** value.

Medieval

- 3.2.4 Raitts Chapel (**assets 9.40 and 9.41**) is the site of a 14th century chapel. The former asset is a documentary overview of the 14th century chapel, the latter a description of archaeological investigations on the site in 2000 that investigated the chapel enclosure and uncovered grave cuts. The site still contains remains related to the chapel and associated structures, including visible (though low lying) earthworks. Archaeological remains on the site could be used to better understand the medieval church in Scotland, by providing insight into the spatial layout of ecclesiastical sites and burials (Hall and Price, 2012). As the site has been previously investigated in the past and much of the site has been ploughed out, there is a reduced potential for intact archaeological remains. Therefore, these two assets are of **low** value.
- 3.2.5 There is another chapel site at St. Fintan's, Nuide (**asset 9.5**). The site was noted by Shaw in 1775 as one of the dependent chapels of Kingussie, which originated in the early medieval period. While medieval in origin the current site is a graveyard with primarily post-medieval and modern graves, the latest being from 1922. The graveyard is related to both the McKays and the MacPhersons, the latter of which may have connections to the site from its days as a chapel. St Fintan's can provide similar information on how medieval ecclesiastical sites were used and laid out as Raitts Chapel, but considering its longevity, it can also be used to document the change in burial patterns over centuries from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Considering the potential of this site to regional research in both the medieval and post-medieval periods, it is designated of **low** value.
- 3.2.6 Lynchat (**asset 9.27**) is a depopulated settlement consisting of cultivation terraces, field banks, tracks and other indistinct features. Archaeological remains located at the site could be used to provide information in regard to settlement in the medieval period. Topics include the nature of structures, everyday material culture and the environmental and the landscape context of settlement (Hall and Price, 2012). The site has previously been investigated during the 1980s and may have been excavated during this period. Considering past disruption to the site the value of it is **low**.
- 3.2.7 There is one **negligible** asset (**9.22**) related to this period, a depopulated settlement at Kingussie adjacent to General Wade's Road much of which was destroyed by the construction of the existing A9.

Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.2.8 The archaeological remains found within the study area primarily date from the post-medieval period to the present day. The character of the area reflects the changes in farming, settlement and infrastructure from the 17th century onward.

- 3.2.9 Ruthven Barracks (**asset 9.16**), which is a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building. The monument consists of the ruins of a small 18th-century fort built between 1719 and 1721 on the former site of a medieval castle. The barracks were built for the Board of Ordnance by Sir Patrick Strachan and fell to the Jacobites in 1746, who used the site as a rallying point after Culloden. The barracks fell into disrepair, after a change in military strategy saw government forces in the Highlands concentrated in large forts rather than small barracks. The site is connected to the Jacobite Wars, an important period of Scottish History, and its continuity of use as a fortified site has a lot of potential to feed into national themes regarding conflict archaeology. The abandonment of the site could be reviewed alongside other sites to investigate how the strategy of pacification of the Highlands changed throughout the early modern period. As a site of high importance and of high archaeological research potential, it has been designated of **high** value.
- 3.2.10 General Wade’s Military Road (assets **9.14, 9.19, 9.26, 9.30, 9.39, 9.53** and **9.54**) is the most prominent archaeological feature in the area. The current A9 follows the same route and runs parallel and at times on the same site of the original road. Significant portions of the road are still observable on both sides of the A9 including east of Kingussie, at Lynchat and Alvie. Parts of the road were surveyed during the 2015 walkover of the Proposed Scheme. The road was constructed following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 under the command of General Wade, who believed that the Highland and Island Clans were ready to wage another campaign. The Dunkeld to Inverness section of the road was built between 1728 and 1730, with the view of aiding the movement of troops and supplies in the event of such a Scottish Rebellion. The road forms part of a network consisting of roads, barracks and forts that created a military footprint able to repel any uprisings, and that is still apparent in the current landscape. The remains of the road provide a greater insight into the network that enabled the internal pacification of Scotland following the Jacobite rebellion. Research on the road and associated assets could feed into national themes pacification (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). The road also ties into a general surge in interest in the archaeology of modern conflicts. However, what remains of the road is mainly earthwork remains, or destroyed by the current A9 and as an asset alone, could not provide a great amount of information; therefore General Wade’s road is of **low** value.
- 3.2.11 There are three townships recorded in the HER via the 1872 OS map; Drumnanoich (**asset 9.9**), Inverton (**asset 9.10**) and Knappach (**asset 9.13**). Drumnanoich was surveyed during the 2015 walkover and the remains of three buildings were noted on the site, primarily in the form of building platforms cut into the slope of the valley, with some turf/ rubble banks and a D-shaped enclosure. Knappach has been recorded via aerial photography which from which cropmarks indicating a sub-rectangular/ square dyked enclosures and a deserted building are noticeable. Inverton has not undergone any such investigations. These sites represent part of the changing settlement pattern in the area, already in decline when they were initially mapped in the late 19th century. Investigation in any of the areas would provide information on the daily lives of rural communities in the post-medieval period and also how they fell into decline. These assets are designated as **low** value.
- 3.2.12 Trial trenching adjacent to Lynchat souterrain (Raitts Cave, **asset 9.28**) identified a number of revetted earthwork features formed from cobbles and redeposited natural sand. It also identified the remains of a structure composed of postholes and a sequence of deposits associated with domestic activity. Although ceramics were found which were potentially of early Iron Age or late Bronze Age date, the postholes were dated to the early 15th century. This asset has been assessed to be of **low** value.
- 3.2.13 The Dellmore of Kingussie, Rifle Range (**asset 9.12**) is a World War One rifle range with intact earthwork rifle butts (located 1km south-west of Kingussie Drill Hall). There is nothing in

particular in the ScARF on World War One, but considering the current centenary and the increasing interest in modern conflict archaeology it is relevant to current research topics. This asset has much to offer on further research into the preparations for war on the Home Front in this conflict and how such assets were utilised or decommissioned following the conflict. Such research would require a broader prospective than just this single asset and on its own it is only of **low** value.

- 3.2.14 Industrial activity in the study area is represented by an extant lime kiln (**asset 9.51**) north of the reception area of the Highland Wildlife Park. The kiln bowl is drystone-built, with banks on its west and east leading southwards. As of yet the kiln has not been investigated and could provide an insight to local industry and how it interacted with the surrounding environment (for example where the lime stone it cooked came from, and how the lime it produced was used). Such investigation could feed into the research into global economies and local lives (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). Despite the potential value the asset has for research purposes, it is currently in poor condition and therefore of **low** value.
- 3.2.15 A potential ice house or water tank (**asset 9.18**) was located on the grounds of the Columba House Hotel, Kingussie. It is uncertain what exactly this asset represents but a tank is noted at this location on historic maps. Further investigation could provide a greater understanding of the asset. As a rare asset type in this area, but not a thoroughly investigated asset, it is of **low** value.
- 3.2.16 Meadowside Quarry (**asset 9.72**) comprises the surface remains of a small quarry (4m by 5m) and 14 clearance cairns of Post-Medieval date. The asset could feed research into the local quarrying industry in the area, but the quarry is so limited in scale that it probably never played a significant role or one of long duration. The clearance cairns are a common feature and are already well understood as being a by-product of ploughing in the area; they are the result of large rocks and stones being removed from the upper layers of the soil to allow better ploughing and reducing the chance of damaging the plough itself. As the site has components that are well understood already and will not add significantly to our knowledge of the archaeology of the area, it has been designated a **negligible** value.
- 3.2.17 There is a negligible asset (**9.23**) related to a depopulated settlement at Kingussie adjacent to General Wade’s Road and probably contemporary with it, that was destroyed by the construction of the existing A9.
- 3.2.18 There are six assets recorded via cartographic sources in the HER; a possible sheepfold (**asset 9.6**), an unroofed building (**asset 9.7**), and an enclosure at Nuide (**asset 9.8**) depicted on an 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area (considering proximity to each other they may represent one farmstead); a building at Kerrow farm depicted on an 1874 OS map (**asset 9.20**); an enclosure and two unroofed building (**assets 9.24** and **9.25**) at Alt Caelgacht recorded on the 1872 OS map. The Kerrow farm site was visited in 1997 and a rectangular footing was found possibly related to the building. As common asset types with limited research potential, these assets have been assigned **low** value.
- 3.2.19 There is one other unroofed building recorded on the 1872 OS map that is still present on current mapping at Kerrow (**asset 9.21**). The site is depicted in 1872 as a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed L-shaped building, one roofed building and an enclosure, but now consists of only two unroofed buildings. As a common asset type with limited research potential, the asset is assigned **negligible** value.
- 3.2.20 There is one trackway noted during the 2015 survey that is most likely of this date, as it leads into Drumnanoich (**asset 9.60**). The track terraced into the natural south facing slope, is around 2m wide and some stone revetment is visible on the south side. The site has been ploughed and truncated previously and is of **negligible** value.

Undated

- 3.2.21 There are 19 undated archaeological assets in the study area.
- 3.2.22 One of these assets is a documentary feature, the place-name of Lynchat from 'Lainn Chat', or in English 'wildcats field' (**asset 9.31**). This documentary fact does not provide much in the way of dating or the historic use of the area and is of **negligible** value.
- 3.2.23 There is one cropmark feature at Tom Na Croiche (**asset 9.11**). At least two intercutting blocks of rig have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs. No further information is provided on the site or its context, and is therefore of **negligible** value.
- 3.2.24 The remaining assets are sparse surface remains/ earthworks related to former settlements, clearance cairns or sections of trackways scraped into slopes (**assets 9.2, 9.3, 9.69, 9.29, 9.49, 9.55, 9.56, 9.57, 9.58, 9.59, 9.61, 9.62, 9.63, 9.64, 9.65, 9.66, and 9.67**). The majority of these assets were recorded during the 2015 walkover survey (13 in total) and further investigation is required on all these assets to determine their wider contexts, and whether they relate to other features within the study area. Therefore, these assets are of **negligible** value.

3.3 Historic buildings

200m Study Area Historic Buildings

Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.3.2 The 22 historic buildings in the 200m study area date to post-medieval period.
- 3.3.3 There are four historic buildings associated with Balavil Estate; the Category B Listed Balavil Mains and Former Steading, and Balavil House (**asset 9.45 and 9.47**) and the Category C Listed East and West Lodges with gate piers (**assets 9.43 and 9.48**). These assets form key parts of the Estate, the ancestral home of the McPherson family from its construction circa 1800. The estate and main house was originally commissioned by James McPherson who died prior to its completion. The Mains and Former Steading are the earliest of the assets within the study area, with the East and West Lodges dating to later in the 19th century. The assets derive their importance as key aspects of a prominent and historic estate and in terms of research can be utilised to investigate the development of rural estates at the end of the 18th into the 19th centuries, work that could easily feed into the theme of people and landscape highlighted in the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). Due to this, these assets have been designated as **medium** value assets.
- 3.3.4 Another part of the Balavil Estate is the Balavil Obelisk and Burial Ground (**asset 9.42**). The asset is designated a Category B Listed Building and consists of a short obelisk with white marble plinth with relief portrait of James MacPherson and a weeping woman and apex urn. The obelisk is situated within a later 19th century circular burial enclosure containing various MacPherson tombstones, the earliest dated 1876. The mortuary monuments are a testament to the influence of the McPherson family. James McPherson, to whom the obelisk was dedicated, was a prominent Scottish poet and politician. Funerary monuments such as these are well suited to investigate several topics highlighted within the ScARF such as the “Archaeology and the individual and The Body and The Person” research theme (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). This asset is of **medium** value.
- 3.3.5 There is a bridge (**asset 9.44**) by Balavil West Lodge which is a modern culvert bridge. Due to its connection with the Balavil Estate, it has been given a **low** value.

- 3.3.6 There is one 20th century designated building in the study area, the former Meadowside Hospital at Kincaig (**asset 9.52**). The asset is a hospital designed by an architect named Cattanach, and opened in November 1906. By 1937 the hospital had been disused for some years, but it was kept on a care and maintenance basis. This asset is an important aspect of the medical history of Scotland and, when studied with other sites of this type, provides an insight into the changing architecture and design of spaces in which medicine was practiced. The understanding of medicine in the modern era is a key aspect of understanding the relationship between people and their bodies, as well as how this relationship has changed (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). The hospital has been altered in recent years, with a conversion into flats in 1990-91; this has reduced the assets ability to contribute to national research themes. Due to its designation, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.7 The Truim Bridge over River Truim, is an early 19th century double span pinned rubble bridge and, as it is made of dressed stone is categorized as a building and has been designated a Category B Listed Building (**asset 9.1**). The bridge is well persevered and is an excellent representation of 19th century bridge building; the asset is also an aesthetically pleasing historic feature on the river and is an attractive feature for visitors. Due to its designation, it is a **medium** value asset.
- 3.3.8 There are eight houses of low value in the study area, all located at Lynchat (**assets 9.32** through to **9.38**, and **9.71**). None of the assets are described in any detail; the HER and Canmore data only provides information on the date of a site visit undertaken in 2009 for assets **9.34**, **9.35**, and **9.36**. These houses are late 19th and early 20th century residential properties in a variety of styles (so probably built over a period of time). The assets are common in form, but could be examined to further investigate settlement in the area. Due to this, these assets have been assigned **low** value.
- 3.3.9 Ralia Lodge (**asset 9.4**) is a hunting lodge within Ralia Estate. It is a Victorian sporting lodge currently in use for guest accommodation. . As part of Ralia Estate, the asset could be utilised to investigate the development of rural estates highlighted above. As a good example of a Victorian hunting lodge, this asset is assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.10 There is a manse in Kingussie (**asset 9.17**) which is currently a hotel and is dated to 1750 and 1865 on the hotel website, suggesting it was built in two phases. As a common asset type, this asset has been assigned **low** value.
- 3.3.11 Ruthven Bridge (**asset 9.15**), was a three span, iron truss bridge with stone abutments and oval stone piers. From site visit inspections, the site is now a modern bridge and much of the original topside elements of the bridge have been removed, though the abutments and piers underneath have been retained. As the feature has been radically altered and has had a significant amount of its historic fabric, it is assigned **negligible** value.
- 3.3.12 Another bridge is present by Balavil Cottages (**asset 9.46**), which may lie on the same route taken by General Wade. As a common bridge type with no definite associations with Wade’s Road, this asset is assigned **negligible** value.
- 3.3.13 The Lynchat Golf Club (including the club house) (**asset 9.70**) is the oldest golf club in the area, originating in 1890. The course could be studied as part of a study on the archaeology of golf courses (archaeologies of sport are mentioned within the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012)), but considering the continuity of use, it has likely altered significantly since it was first created. For this reason, it is designated a **low** value asset
- 3.3.14 There is one **negligible** asset in the study area; a retirement home noted in the Canmore records, but with no description (**asset 9.68**). The building seems to date to the 21st century and has no exceptional features noted.

1km Study Area Historic Buildings

Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.3.15 Two post medieval historic buildings are located at Newtonmore, both of which are Category B Listed Buildings. The Spey Bridge (**asset 9.76**) spans the River Spey south of Newtonmore and was designed by Sir Owen Williams (engineer) with Maxwell Ayrton (architect). Sir Owen was one of the most celebrated bridge engineers of his day and the Newtonmore Bridge is one of eight he designed for the existing A9. The other asset in Newtonmore is Newtonmore Station (**asset 9.77**), built in 1893 and probably designed by William Roberts, an engineer for the Highland Railway. Both features represent the improvement of communication lines in the Highlands at the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, and their study along with other assets related to transportation at this time, could be used to better understand how these assets brought vast changes to the lives of those living in the Highlands and were viewed by the local people (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012, p.74). For this reason, these assets have been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.16 There are 12 designated historic buildings located within Kingussie within the 1km study area.
- 3.3.17 Kingussie Station (**asset 9.78**) was constructed in 1984 for Highland Railway and includes the station house, footbridge and signal box. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.18 The Court House on High Street, Kingussie (**asset 9.82**) was designed by Matthews and Laurie in 1865 and was altered into offices in 2015-16. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.19 The Church of Our Lady and St. Columba (**asset 9.80**) is built in 1931-2 with a rectangular tower at the east and a small gabled Lady Chapel at the northwest. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.20 St Columba's Church (**asset 9.85**) is located within Kinussie and is a Category B Listed Building built in 1824 with later additions. The Church was constructed following the destruction of a previous church in 1792, and is in an old burial ground in the centre of the burgh. The church can be used to study the relationship between the people of Kingussie, Christianity and the places where their religion was and still is practiced, as well as understanding how the church building affected how people experienced their faith (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012, p.49). For this reason, the St Columba's Church is of **medium** value.
- 3.3.21 The Pitmain House (**asset 9.81**), is a Category C Listed Building. The house was originally built in the late 18th century with 1830-40 additions and alterations. It was bought and incorporated into the Highland Folk Museum, centred in Kingussie, by Dr Isobel Grant in 1935. This house in particular was added as it was remodelled as part of the Duke of Gordon's planned town of Kingussie, based on the former settlement of Pitmain. The house can provide an insight into how Kingussie changed at this time, transitioning from a Highland village to a tourist town. Due to its designation as a Category C Listed Building, it has been assigned **low** value.
- 3.3.22 The other eight Category C Listed Buildings within the study area at Kingussie comprise an old parish churchyard (**asset 9.83**), which may be the site of the former church of 1624, and seven residential 19th century houses (**assets 9.79, 9.84, 9.86-9.90**). Due to their designation as Category C Listed Buildings, these assets have been assigned **low** value.
- 3.3.23 Glentruim House, South Lodge (**asset 9.74**) is located on the Glentruim Estate. The Category C Listed Building was built circa 1840 and forms the south entrance to Glentruim Estate and House, one of the former seats of the MacPherson clan; their arms are still present above the door to

the lodge. The asset derives its importance as part of the historic estate and in terms of research can be utilised to investigate the development of rural estates at the end of the 18th into the 19th centuries, work that could easily feed into the theme of people and landscape highlighted in the ScARF (Dalglish and Tarlow, 2012). Due to its designation as a Category C Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **low** value.

- 3.3.24 Dunachton, West Lodge (**asset 9.92**) is a Category B Listed Building and formed part of the Dunachton estate. The lodge was built in the mid-19th century, possibly by John Rhind. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.3.25 St. Drostan’s Chapel (**asset 9.93**) is a Category B Listed Building, located to the south of the present A9. It is a small late or post medieval church in ruins. There are plaques flanking the entrance dated 1780. There is a rectangular rubble walled burial ground outside the church. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building, this asset has been assigned **medium** value.

3.4 Historic landscapes

Post Medieval to Present Day

- 3.4.2 There are 14 Historic Landscape Types in the study area which have been dated to this period.
- 3.4.3 There are areas of managed woodland (**HLT 12**) throughout the study area. Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient, and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding. These were managed by coppicing or pollarding and other traditional crafts. They are still maintained today, but more often are used for timber or as recreational areas. Ancient woodland can provide an insight to historic management techniques, providing an insight into the relationship of local people to their natural surroundings and how they utilised the available resources. By being able to link to national research themes this asset has been assigned **medium** value.
- 3.4.4 There is one area of Agricultural Planned Village at Lynchat (**HLT 7**). This landscape type arose from the 18th century onward as country landowners gradually adopted and imposed new principles and agricultural methods on their farm tenants. As part of these agricultural improvements families were turned off the land. Some were then hired to labour on the new large farms and in some instances estate owners built planned villages for their workers. These landscape types reflect changes in the settlement distribution and management of agriculture by landlords and estate owners; a movement that culminated in the Highland Clearances which played a significant role in Scottish History and the loss of much of the Gaelic culture of Scotland. These landscape types are ideal for studying one aspect of this tumultuous time in the Highland Region and are therefore assigned **medium** value.
- 3.4.5 The town of Kingussie (HLT17) originally lay within Ruthven on the opposite bank of the River Spey. A wooden bridge was built across the Spey at Ralia in 1765 and the Duke of Gordon decided to build the new village of Kingussie in 1799. Kingussie is an example of new model villages and towns established in the late 18th/ early 19th centuries. The opening of the Highland Mainline Railway in 1863 turned the village into a prosperous town which gained a reputation as a holiday resort. The character of the townscape is of a Victorian planned town with a central High Street, which was the old A9 until it was bypassed. The majority of the buildings here date from the 19th century and give an authentic feel of the Victorian holiday town. There are a number of Listed Buildings within the town which contributes to the significance of the townscape. Due to this, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium** value.

- 3.4.6 The Designed Landscape type (**HLT 5**) is mainly within two areas in the corridor; the gardens at Ralia Lodge and the Balavil Estate. This landscape type originates from the 17th century, when it was fashionable for country landowners to develop their grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/ or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such schemes can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. This historic landscape type could aid our understanding of the formalising and redevelopment of estate gardens and grounds since the 17th century across the region. Due to the shared group value with the buildings contained within, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium** value.
- 3.4.7 Rectilinear fields and farms (**HLT 4**) evolved from the enclosure of arable land and building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings, as part of agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries. This landscape type and its buildings would aid our understanding of agricultural changes and settlement within the region and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of **low** value.
- 3.4.8 Golf courses have been present within Scotland from the 19th century; though the game itself has been played for a least 500 years. There is one golf course (recorded as a landscape feature) in the HLA mapping at Newtonmore (**HLT 10**). The course was established in 1893 and has been in continual use since. The course could be studied as part of a study on the archaeology of golf courses and their development over the 19th and 20th centuries, and could contribute to regional and national research into the development of the sport. Due to this research potential, this asset has been assigned **low** value.
- 3.4.9 There is an area of smallholdings, intercut by the existing A9, to the east of Kingussie (**HLT 16**). Smallholdings were a 19th and 20th century development with larger landowners carving out small parcels of land for poorer tenants. Each smallholding had a few small fields that could be used for crops or pasture, and land on which to build a dwelling. Typically, the tenants were given the rough grazing land in the hopes that they would improve the land, as well as providing additional labour for larger farms and estates. While limited in scale and damaged by the creation of the existing A9, this area does still have the potential to contribute to research on the changing pattern of agriculture, settlement and the landlord tenant relationship in the Highlands; for this reason this asset has been assigned **low** value.
- 3.4.10 Eight of the landscape types are late 20th and early 21st century in date, and lack time depth or are recent developments that have replaced historic landscapes and removed historic features. These consist of Forestry Plantation (**HLT 3**), Motorway (**HLT 6**), cultivated former parkland at Balavil (**HLT 8**), an Industrial Estate at Kingussie (**HLT 11**), an open cast mine at Meadowside House (**HLT 13**), modern recreation areas (**HLT 14**) and unenclosed improved pasture (**HLT 15**). As a result of their recent nature and inability to currently add to research, these assets have been assigned **negligible** value.

Undated

There are two Historic Landscape Types in the study area which are undated.

- 3.4.11 The most prevalent Historic Landscape Type is Rough Grazing (**HLT 1**). This landscape type has evolved as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and can contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. In consideration of limited potential for buried archaeological remains due to lack of development or large-scale improvements, and a robust historic landscape with importance to local interest groups, but lack of rarity within the region, this asset has been assessed to be of **low** value.

- 3.4.12 Three fresh water bodies of water (**HLT 9**) were identified within the study area. These are natural assets without definite historical associations or archaeological remains and therefore has been assessed to be of **negligible** value.

4 References

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5 Gazetteer

Asset Number	9.1
Asset Name	Truim Bridge Over River Truim
Chainage	40332
HER Reference	MHG15382
Canmore ID	111732
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB7662
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Early 19th century, double span pinned rubble bridge. 2 dressed rubble arch rings, 1 slightly larger. Ashlar granite centre triangular cutwater (on natural rock) and flanking abutments. Shallow end buttresses; low parapet with tooled rubble cope; slightly splayed approaches.</p> <p>Approximate spans; E arch - 24' W arch - 33'. River Truim forms boundary with Laggan parish [2][1]. Disused. Single hump-back bridge, parapetless, smaller approach arch on W side. Spanning River Truim [3].</p> <p>Truim Bridge was visited on the 29th November 201. The bridge is plain in appearance and is situated in a low-lying position over the River Truim. The A9 is situated above the bridge up a steep slope and is screened from view by trees with only occasional glimpses of larger vehicles on the road. There is slight traffic noise audible from the bridge [4].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 6889 9493
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[4] Site Visit 29/11/17</p>

Asset Number	9.2
Asset Name	Loch Buidhe
Chainage	43580
HER Reference	MHG41561
Canmore ID	25198
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Centred at NN 7095 9751 are about a dozen stone clearance heaps, and the footings of some rectangular buildings and traces of walls. Visited by OS (A A) 16 May 1974. A farmstead, comprising one roofed, one unroofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet ci), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 17 July</p>

Asset Number	9.2
	1996 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 7090 9750
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.3
Asset Name	Loch Buidhe
Chainage	43728
HER Reference	MHG4512
Canmore ID	25198
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Centred at NN 7095 9751 are about a dozen stone clearance heaps, and the footings of some rectangular buildings and traces of walls. Visited by OS (A A) 16 May 1974. A farmstead, comprising one roofed, one unroofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet ci), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 17 July 1996 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 7090 9750
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.4
Asset Name	Ralia Lodge
Chainage	43870
HER Reference	MHG49797
Canmore ID	282784
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	No description on either HER or Canmore websites. Description on Ralia Estate's website: "Ralia Lodge is a classic Victorian shooting lodge that sits in a sheltered position with a stunning outlook across to the Monadhliath Mountains." [1]. Ralia Lodge was viewed from a side road adjacent to the west of the A9 and which runs to the east of the lodge. The lodge sits within a designed landscape, primarily consisting of a

Asset Number	9.4
	pine plantation to the east of the lodge (probably dating to around the same date as the lodge itself). The lodge is overlooked by Creag Dubh to the west and most likely has some views of the River Spey to the west and north-west as well. Despite its proximity to the A9, B9150 and the Highland trainline, the dense cluster of trees has kept it isolated and enclosed. The A9 is screened from view by the mature trees, with occasional glimpses of the road possible through them. The presence of the A9 is felt far more through the persistent background noise of the traffic on the road. The train line was not visible from the side road, but its presence was felt by the noise made as a train passed through the area. The lodge itself seems typical of a Victorian shooting lodge, in the Scottish Baronial style [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7120 9756
References	[1] http://raliaestate.com/accommodation/ [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.5
Asset Name	St. Fintan's, Nuide
Chainage	45687
HER Reference	MHG40753
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>The wire-fenced graveyard at Nuide is another little known ecclesiastical site first noted by Shaw in 1775 as one of the dependent chapels of Kingussie (Vol. III, 384). The square enclosure is named as Cill Nuide on the modern 1:10000 OS map, the only confirmation of this as an early medieval chapel. Its dedication is most commonly given as Fintan, an Irish saint, who was briefly present at Iona in the 7th century, before moving on to found a monastery at Kilmun on Holy Loch (Mackinlay 1914, 71). The dedication is also given as St. Finnian's, St. Ninian's or St. Munans (Sinton 1906, xxx; Watt, quoted in Harman 1988, 5), seeming to confirm Sinton's statement that the original saint with which Nuide is connected is open to question.</p> <p>Its small size, the wire fence and its position immediately behind a modern bungalow gives Nuide a rather unusual appearance. It is only the McKay gravestone, recording what is probably the date of the last burial at Nuide (1922), which confirms that this is a burial ground. Amongst the long grass are further, recumbent and small upright graveslabs. The similarity between this date and that of the last burial at Invertromie, suggests that both graveyards shared a similar history, until changing population structure in the early twentieth century meant that they slipped into obscurity. The McKays were in fact long-time residents of Invertromie (Macpherson 1893, 182). If this site did continue as a family burial ground from its early medieval beginnings as a local chapel, then it was again connected with a branch of the Macphersons. In this case, the lands were under the superiority of Cluny and therefore part of the forfeited estate (Shaw 1775, Vol. I, 287, 291).</p>

Asset Number	9.5
	<p>There was also a close connection with Ralia, a mile to the south-west, suggesting that the name might mean 'new Ralia', from Gaelic nuadh or nodha (Macbain 1889-90, 195); Ralia was again the seat of a branch of the Macphersons.</p> <p>The fragmentary stone wall on the downslope side of the present fence suggests that there was once a more substantial - and larger - enclosure surrounding the graveyard. Unlike all the other chapels in Badenoch, Nuide is invisible from all but the rising ground on the south side. It's almost completely enclosed position may have given rise to an alternative meaning of the word, Noid, as 'nest' (Macpherson 1893, 317). There a number of building footings close to the burial ground suggesting that there was once a township to the south-east of it. The large farm of Nuide lies just to the east, while Milton of Nuide lies on the Milton Burn to the south-east. The combination of all these elements suggests the core of an early estate.</p> <p>J Hooper: 26/11/02 [1]</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Ecclesiastical Site
Value	Low
Period	Medieval; Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7274 9857
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.6
Asset Name	Possible Sheepfold, Nuide
Chainage	45700
HER Reference	MHG27194
Canmore ID	117387
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>A four compartments enclosure which may be a sheepfold is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996[1][2].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7282 9835
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.7
Asset Name	Unroofed Building, Nuide
Chainage	45971
HER Reference	MHG27192
Canmore ID	
Historic	

Asset Number	9.7
Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7310 9838
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.8
Asset Name	Enclosure, Nuide
Chainage	45900
HER Reference	MHG27193
Canmore ID	117386
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996[1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7308 9827
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.9
Asset Name	Drumnanoich
Chainage	47100
HER Reference	MHG27190
Canmore ID	117383
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A township, comprising ten roofed buildings, two unroofed buildings and five enclosures is

Asset Number	9.9
	<p>depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii). One unroofed building and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996[1][2]. Drumnanoich enclosure and township. Turf Bank of enclosure is d-shaped. Possible entrance in west side c.1m wide. 2.5m of a building wall visible present within the second enclosure noted on 1st ed OS map. Trackway present into heart of the township.</p> <p>Drumnanoich building 1, Rectangular feature noted on 1st ed OS map. Cut slope to form platform, N/W side scraped into slope and S/E side comprises rocks and boulders.</p> <p>Drumnanoich building 2. Rectangular shaped terraced area depicted on the 1st ed OS map. A scarp and a turf and stone wall still visible. Partially destroyed by modern farming track.</p> <p>Drumnanoich building 3, Rectangular building with annex cut into natural slope. Building now noted as a platform cut into slope, annex easier to discern as it consists of a turf and stone bank [3].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7415 9880
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] AB Heritage Walkover Survey</p>

Asset Number	9.10
Asset Name	Inverton
Chainage	47536
HER Reference	MHG27189
Canmore ID	117382
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>A township, comprising five roofed buildings, two unroofed buildings and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996[1][2].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7445 9912
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p>

Asset Number	9.11
Asset Name	Tom Na Croiche
Chainage	47925
HER Reference	MHG4520
Canmore ID	25202
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Cropmark. Circular, vegetational (possible) [1] At least two intercutting blocks of rig have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1986) situated on a broad terrace to the South of the River Spey. The rig is characterised by fine furrows, which are sinuous on plan and pinch together to the W. Circular marks in the grass along the terrace edge are likely to be natural in origin, perhaps mushroom rings (i.e. 'fairy rings'). Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 4 June 2007 [1][2]
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cropmarks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 7490 9920
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.12
Asset Name	Dellmore Of Kingussie, Rifle Range
Chainage	48243
HER Reference	MHG30865; MHG36043
Canmore ID	161491
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	On a loop of the river Spey about 1.2km SSW of Kingussie, there is a disused rifle range. It comprises a large oblong target mound at the SW end (NN 7513 9937) and a series of three butts at 90m intervals to the NE, with a fourth a further 212m beyond (NN 7545 9973). The curve of the river may have removed an intervening butt. A cattle-shed has been built into the target-mound at the SW end so that it is no longer in its original form. The butts have been reduced to low mounds between 7m and 8m in length and from 2m to 2.5m in breadth. The rifle range is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map which shows that it extended to 1000 yards (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii). Visited by RCAHMS (PJD) October 1995 [1]. The firing butts of the range lie about 1km SW of the Kingussie drill hall and it is likely that the range was in use during the First World War. Information from HS/RCAHMS World War One Audit Project (GJB) 1 October 2013 [2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks

Asset Number	9.12
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	NN 7513 9936
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.13
Asset Name	Knappach
Chainage	48533
HER Reference	MHG2581
Canmore ID	78161
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Air photography has recorded a number of sub-rectangular/square dyked enclosures and a deserted building at Knappach. Information from J Harden 1989. [1][2] A township, comprising three roofed buildings, one partially roofed, one unroofed building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cii). One roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 July 1996. [1][2]
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cropmarks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7560 9912
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.14
Asset Name	Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness Military Road
Chainage	48991
HER Reference	MHG34278
Canmore ID	139021
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	The military road, initially a walkable track, joins the present B970 at NN 753 990 (Taylor 1976) and then heads North along this route to the major staging post of Ruthven Barracks at NN7643 9977 (NN79NE 1), a site of considerable strategic importance. The barracks stand on a hill, possibly partially man-made, which had been fortified centuries earlier. It may have been the location of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch. The next section of the road is subject to conjecture. It is believed to have traversed the flat ground of the Spey valley and crossed the river either by an old ford near to the Old Road House called

Asset Number	9.14
	<p>Tigh na Coit (Salmond 1938) or by a ferry at a point known as Boat of Kingussie, opposite the kirk (Taylor 1976). To reach the river, it probably ran along an embankment of which any traces have now been washed away, as flooding used to be more extensive before the Spey Dam was built. The landing-place at Kingussie has been identified as being approximately where the river is crossed by the new trunk road, since the former name of Manse Lane was Ferry Lane (J and A Baker 1982). Wade's road then continued on a fairly straight line to meet the A9 (W Taylor 1976).</p> <p>J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976; J and A Baker 1982.</p> <p>NN 7500 9890 to NN 7512 9901 Wade's road c 4m to 5m wide between flanking banks.</p> <p>NN 7512 9901 to NN 7625 9952 modern road on line.</p> <p>NN 7625 9952 to NN 7647 9966 and NN 7625 9952 to NN 7589 9999 modern road on line. Wade's road follows the line of the B970, which has obliterated any traces of the 18th century route. The dual-carriageway of the A9 under which it passes cuts it after a short distance. It is believed that the turn off from the B970 to Ruthven farm lies on the line of the military road. The remains of the ford believed to have been the crossing-place of the Spey cannot be traced.</p> <p>M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/2 [1][2].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7600 9940
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.15
Asset Name	Ruthven Bridge
Chainage	49240
HER Reference	MHG23905
Canmore ID	111756
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	It is a three span, iron truss bridge with stone abutments and oval stone piers [1]. The current google street view of the site shows a modern bridge; indicating that the original bridge feature has been removed [2]. Site visit 29 th November 2017, the bridge has been almost completely remade, the piers have been partially reused and material from the original bridge has been used to create new abutments. No longer a heritage asset [3].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7596 9977
References	[1] https://kweimar.de/Bilder_XML.php?ket=05_04 [2] Google Maps 2017 [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.16
Asset Name	Ruthven Barracks, Kingussie
Chainage	49500
HER Reference	MHG4510
Canmore ID	0
Historic Environment Scotland Number	SM90255, LB7659
Designation	Scheduled Monument; Category A Listed Building
Description	<p>The site is an alluvial mound. There was a fortress on it during the 14th century and probably earlier. In the 16th century, another castle was built here; this was destroyed in 1689 but seems to have been rebuilt before 1715. The Barracks were erected by the government in 1718 for a garrison, but were burnt by fugitives from Culloden in 1746 and never repaired. No trace of the earlier works survived. [1]</p> <p>Ruthven Barracks stood hard by Kingussie, a village and a parish in the Badenoch district of S.E. Inverness-shire, occupying a conical mound one and a quarter mile S by E of the village and on the other, or right, bank of the River Spey. The distance is stated as 44 and a half miles from Inverness and 50 E.N.E. of Fort William.</p> <p>The Barracks, according to Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer, were built by the Government in 1718, and were burned by fugitives from Culloden in 1746.</p> <p>In the National Library of Scotland is a series of Military Maps and Drawings (many coloured) of the Board of Ordnance and of the 18th Century. In the Index Volume No.1852 it is recorded that in 1928 the guardianship of the buildings was offered the Commissioners of H.M. Works, but was declined. In Case or Volume No.1648 are the following Drawings:-</p> <p>Number. Year.</p> <p>Z.3/18. No date. Small scale Plans, Sections, and Elevations of the four Barracks of Killiwhiman, Inversnait, Ruthven of Badenoch, and Bernera, with Explanations. Scale 30 Feet to an Inch. There are copies. Also indexed under the names mentioned besides Ruthven.</p> <p>Z.3/19. 1719. "Plan showing situation of the barrack at Ruthven in Badenoch Anne 1719", and surrounding Country. Scale 10 Feet to an Inch. There is a copy.</p> <p>Z.3/20. No date. "Ruthvan of Badenock" Plan, Sections & Elevations of Barracks. With Explanation. Scale 10 Feet to an Inch. There is also a small-scale Engraving.</p> <p>David Macgibbon and Thomas Ross, in "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland" give a Plan of these Barrack and Stable buildings, as an example of a fortification of that late period, with a sketch, in pen and ink, from the South-West. They state there is no vestige of any earlier building or castle on the mound [1].</p> <p>The excavation archive from Ruthven Barracks has been catalogued. It consists of the site daybook, negatives, slides and publication drawings, plus copies of publication drafts [2].</p> <p>NN 7645 9976 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken on 19 December 2012 during the excavation of small holes to allow the installation of permanent survey markers around the exterior of the barracks. The interventions did not exceed 200mm in depth and nothing of archaeological significance was noted. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland Thorsten Hanke, Kirkdale Archaeology, 2013 [2].</p> <p>Guardianship Monument. Barracks constructed after 1715 Jacobite rebellion to house troops maintaining law and order. Sited on mound, which is possible site of 13th century Comyn stronghold and later castle erected by Earls of Huntly, later Dukes of Gordon. Scheduled [3].</p>

Asset Number	9.16
	<p>The monument consists of the ruins of a small 18th-century fort, known as Ruthven Barracks, constructed between 1719 and 1721 on the former site of a medieval castle, together with the motte on which these remains stand. The majority of the area is already scheduled, and the present scheduling merely extends the margins of the area on all sides to ensure that an adequate area is protected.</p> <p>The fort comprises two opposed single-pile barrack blocks, each aligned NW-SE and containing three storeys and garret above a semi-basement. A central stairwell separates the two rooms on each floor, each measuring 5.5m x 5.2m. Loopholed enclosure walls join the outer angles of the barrack blocks, enclosing them and other structures (e.g. latrines) within an approximately square courtyard. The NW and SE ramparts of the enclosure are formed of a series of open-ended vaults forming gun embrasures. Above these ran wall-walks, from which access was gained to the upper storey of each of the angle-towers projecting from the E and W corners. The lower storey of the W tower contains a bread-oven and remains of a brew-house vat, and there was a basement below the ground floor of the E tower, possibly forming a cell with access from the guard-house above. The courtyard measures 28.35m NW-SE by 25.6m NE-SW externally, excluding the projecting towers. The barrack blocks were constructed with gun-loops in the rear walls, but those in the basement were soon blocked up. To the NW of the main barracks (as recommended by General Wade) a stable-block for 28 horses was built in 1734, and the remains of this survive. A postern was formed in the NW enclosure wall to allow access. Horses were used by dragoons acting as messengers on the military road network.</p> <p>The barracks were built on the site, and over the remains, of an important early castle. The Comyns are said to have had a castle here when lords of Badenoch during the 13th century, and it was later owned by the Wolf of Badenoch. Ruthven and Lochindorb were the two main castles in Badenoch and Ruthven's position commanding the main route from Perth to Inverness gives it a very high strategic importance. During the 16th century the castle was rebuilt by the Earls of Huntly, but is said to have been demolished in 1689. Some remains of earlier work were excavated beneath the north-western part of the courtyard in 1983, and it is possible that some stonework around the edge of the mound may also be a survival from the castle.</p> <p>The barracks were constructed for the Board of Ordnance by Sir Patrick Strachan of Glenkindie on land acquired from the Duke of Gordon at a cost of 1,555-3s. They resisted attack by the Jacobite army on its way south in 1745, but succumbed in 1746 to the siege guns the Jacobites had by then acquired. The barracks served as a rallying-point for the Jacobites following Culloden, but were allowed to fall into ruin thereafter, as military strategy concentrated government forces in the Highlands in large forts rather than small barracks such as Ruthven. The site was re-acquired by the Duke of Gordon in 1792. The mound on which the fort stands, although natural, appears to have been artificially scarped, and has traces of terraces. Many mottes had ditches and, although the surrounding ground is marshy, this possibility cannot be ignored. The site is also a likely point for prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular in shape, measuring a maximum of 165m NW-SE by a maximum of 140m NE-SW. It extends 10m from the foot of the mound except to the SE, where it extends to the side of the road, as indicated in red on the accompanying map. It includes the barracks, the mound, and an area where a ditch may have existed [3].</p> <p>The site was visited on 29th November 2017. The Barracks is situated on an alluvial mound which has been altered to provide a more regular shape. The high position gives the barracks a commanding and prominent position over the Insh Marshes and in the wider surrounding area. The barracks themselves face inwards to the courtyard and the stables</p>

Asset Number	9.16
	outside face toward the barracks, this means that the A9 is to the rear of the three main buildings associated with the site. The Insh Marshes in this area form a bowl around the mound providing open views of the landscape cut to the west by the A9, with Kingussie beyond. At the current time the A9 does not provide much in the way of stopping spots to admire the monument and access is obscured; to visit the monument you must drive through Kingussie and then under the A9 to the monument, though this route does provide an excellent view of the monument on the approach. There are two information boards on the site and a couple of signs present to inform the visitor of the sites history and the use of each building [4].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	High
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 7647 9974
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.17
Asset Name	Kingussie, Manse Road, Manse
Chainage	50324
HER Reference	MHG23825
Canmore ID	112165
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	No description on either HER or Canmore websites [1][2]. Visited on 29th November 2017. The Manse is now the Columbia House Hotel, from what could be discerned of its original layout, it may have been built as a coach house and stables; possibly an inn as well. From what was visible of the layout the building is n-shaped around a courtyard, with a modern extension to the main house. A plaque in the courtyard dates the asset to 1865 Modern additions are prevalent on the structure, to provide more entrances for rooms for the hotel. The principal view of the main house is toward Kingussie. The A9 is situated to the rear of the property and is relatively distant from it; there are banks, some associated with the Highland railway, in front of the A9 slightly screening it [3].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76247 00720
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.18
Asset Name	Columba House Hotel - vault
Chainage	50341
HER Reference	MHG32956
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>This is a vaulted chamber, in the grounds of the Columba House Hotel. It was notified to us by Ross Noble, Highland Folk Museum. John Wood visited with Ross Noble in 2002. There had been speculation that this might be medieval and associated with a former monastic site, but it looks very similar in construction to the steading nearby. It can only now be entered through a hole broken through the roof. It seems to have been backfilled at some point and converted into a soakaway (there are drains leading into it). It seems likely that there was originally a door to provide access but if so this has been completely covered with backfilled material.</p> <p>An early map marks a 'tank' in this area - and the structure may have been built as some form of cistern.</p> <p>Plans to carry out a clearance of the fill with the help of volunteers have so far not come to anything [1].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Extant Structure
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7627 0072
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.19
Asset Name	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie
Chainage	50949
HER Reference	MHG30094
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>There were no visible remains of the road situated in improved or semi-improved pasture and it would seem that it has been destroyed by ploughing. The road is located between Kerrow Cottage and the A9 corridor. The site is considered as a cropmark feature, some 65m long and aligned west north-west and east south-east.</p> <p>Archaeological Management Plan for Strathspey Valley Corridor, D Rankin, AOC for Cairngorm Partnership 1997. (Report no 603, Site 63) [1].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cropmarks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval

Asset Number	9.19
NGR	NH 7665 0127
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.20
Asset Name	Kerrow farm
Chainage	51005
HER Reference	MHG32605; MHG24951
Canmore ID	115709
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Kerrow. Building. An unroofed building is shown on the OS 1st edition (1874). There were no clearly visible remains, although a rectangular footing was found at its mapped location. The dimensions are approximately 10.5m long by 4m wide and up to 0.2m high. The site has had clearance dumped on it in the past and is situated at the edge of a field of semi-improved pasture. Early Modern.</p> <p>Archaeological Management Plan for Strathspey Valley Corridor, D Rankin, AOC for Cairngorm Partnership 1997. (Report no 603, Site 62). An unroofed farm is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet lxxxvii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 July 1996 [1][2].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7656 0143
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.21
Asset Name	Kerrow
Chainage	51240
HER Reference	MHG24952
Canmore ID	115710
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed L-shaped building, one roofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet lxxxvii). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 July 1996 [1].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Extant Structure

Asset Number	9.21
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7680 0160
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.22
Asset Name	Kingussie
Chainage	51400
HER Reference	MHG4414
Canmore ID	14074
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A depopulated settlement lies adjacent to, but predates the military road and is of several constructional phases. It consists of about 4 rectangular house foundations, dikes and field clearance. It will be destroyed by the construction of the new road. G Harden and D W Ross 1980. Information from G Harden and D W Ross (A9 Road Survey SDD) to OS, 1979. Harden and Ross, G and D W, 1980, 'Aviemore-Kingussie (Alvie p) shieling; cairn, cist, possible; field clearance; ring cairn; medieval farmstead; medieval settlement; settlement; structures', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1980, p.16, 16 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG222 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
NGR	NH 7700 0160
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.23
Asset Name	Kingussie
Chainage	51666
HER Reference	MHG4403
Canmore ID	14073
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An extensive depopulated settlement, almost all of which is contemporary with the Wade Road. About 11 rectangular building foundations remain, the majority of which front the military road on its N side. Field dykes and cultivation plots are also evident. Most of this settlement will be destroyed by the construction of the new road. G Harden and D W Ross 1980; Information from G Harden and D W Ross, 'A9 Road Survey' SDD to OS 1979.

Asset Number	9.23
	Harden and Ross, G and D W, 1980, 'Aviemore-Kingussie (Alvie p) shieling; cairn, cist, possible; field clearance; ring cairn; medieval farmstead; medieval settlement; settlement; structures', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1980, p.16, 16 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG222 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7730 0160
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.24
Asset Name	Allt Cealgach
Chainage	51723
HER Reference	MHG40551; MHG26224
Canmore ID	115745
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An unroofed building and a two-compartment enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet lxxxvii), but they not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 July 1996 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7726 0171
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.25
Asset Name	Allt Cealgach
Chainage	51728
HER Reference	MHG24953
Canmore ID	115711
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet lxxxvii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 July 1996 [1][2].

Asset Number	9.25
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Cartographic Feature
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7730 0175
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.26
Asset Name	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie
Chainage	51915
HER Reference	MHG30090
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An approximately 300m length of road travels east-west, just to the north of the A9. The eastern part of the road is situated in mature birch woodland by bracken and the western part in poorly drained unimproved pasture of dense low-growing scrub and heather. Information from Dorothy Rankin, 1997. Archaeological Management Plan, AOC. (Ref 57) [1] [2]. Part of Wade's Road as marked on the modern 1:10000 but extending further east than marked. From NH 77686 01907, which is to the south of the souterrain, the track is visibly scarped into the slope, has a width of 4m and is visible to NH 77646 01867. This leads to a section forming a hollow-way at NH 77630 01837 that continues through until the natural knoll end at NH 77602 01841. From this point west it is scarped into the natural slope with a width of 4m. Road is visible to NH 77470 01841 where birch trees are regenerating and obscuring the track. Possibly continues to NH 77670 01839 but this is unclear as to how it relates to small section of track closer to the souterrain [3].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7747 0185
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.27
Asset Name	Lynchat
Chainage	52125
HER Reference	MHG4402
Canmore ID	14072
Historic Environment Scotland	

Asset Number	9.27
Number	
Designation	None
Description	A depopulated settlement comprising a complex of cultivation terraces, field banks, tracks and other indistinct features pre-dating the Wade Road immediately to the S. At NN 7761 0185 is a rectangular foundation with rounded corners, measuring 12.8m by 5.2m over walls 0.5m high. This also predates the Wade Road which abuts one corner. G Harden and D W Ross 1980; Information from G Harden and D W Ross (A9 Road Survey, SDD) to OS, 1979. Harden and Ross, G and D W, 1980, 'Aviemore-Kingussie (Alvie p) shieling; cairn, cist, possible; field clearance; ring cairn; medieval farmstead; medieval settlement; settlement; structures', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1980, p.16, 16 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG222 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	NH 7770 0180
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.28
Asset Name	Lynchat, souterrain 550m WNW of, Kingussie (Raitts Cave)
Chainage	52135
HER Reference	MHG4405
Canmore ID	14077
Historic Environment Scotland Number	SM925
Designation	Scheduled Monument
Description	<p>Pictish House (NR) OS 6"map, Inverness, 2nd ed., (1903) A horse-shoe shaped earth-house discovered in 1835. The only significant find reported from it was 'a lock of unusual form, almost destroyed by rust'. D Brewster 1865.</p> <p>An earth house, in good condition as planned by Brewster. Surveyed at 1/2500 Visited by OS (R L) 28 November 1966.</p> <p>No change [1][2]. This monument consists of a very well preserved prehistoric souterrain (underground passage) and surrounding settlement remains, located on sloping ground. The souterrain is already scheduled, but this proposal extends the protected area to include the surrounding remains. The souterrain is U-shaped in form and entirely subterranean. It is about 25m long and has an entrance in the NW. The entrance area is largely infilled but the lintel of the entrance passage is still visible. The central section has lost its roofing slabs and parts of the side walls, but the N end of the souterrain retains its roof. The passage is around 1.3m wide and up to 2.2m high. The walls and roof of the structure are very substantial. Traces of earthworks in the area around the souterrain may relate to a settlement site contemporary with its use.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, aligned N-S and measures 55m E-W by 60m N-S, to include the souterrain, earthworks around it and an area beyond in which</p>

Asset Number	9.28
	<p>traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the souterrain may survive [3]. AB Heritage undertook a programme of geophysical survey from Monday 9th November 2015 to Monday 23rd November 2015 as part of the proposed dualling of the A9. The processed magnetometry data gives the clearest indication of the form of the wider structure of the souterrain. The rectangular section forming the northern part of the surveyed area, appears to respect the alignment of the souterrain itself. The results clearly show a series of connecting linears, most likely stone walls aligned north-west to south-east and possibly perpendicular. It is possible to make out features that represent internal walls or divisions and also an entrance located in the south edge. Areas of negative resistance in the north west and south east may relate to collapse of the structure and represent an area of multiple stones.</p> <p>There is little doubt that the true extent of the features associated with the known souterrain are far more extensive than can be gauged from above ground features. It is entirely possible that landscaping to the south, during construction of the existing A9, may have truncated features on the periphery of the souterrain or other associated structures. The souterrain itself and other archaeological features, have the possibility to exist further north outwith the survey area [4]. The site was surveyed during the AB Heritage Walkover Survey [5].</p> <p>The souterrain is situated in a prominent on the crest of a hill (on its south facing side), providing extensive views of the valley below. The A9 is visible at a distance, screened at times by trees; the road is only a minor aspect of what is an extensive view, stopping only at the mountains to the east and north. The east and west of the souterrain and earthworks are blocked in by trees [6].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Extant Structure
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	NH 7767 0193
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] Historic Environment Scotland [4] AB Heritage Geophysical Survey [5] AB Heritage Walkover Survey [6] Site Visit 29/11/2017</p>

Asset Number	9.29
Asset Name	Upper Raitts (AP Enclosure)
Chainage	52115
HER Reference	MHG4407
Canmore ID	14081
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	NH70SE 7 7762 0206. Circular enclosure 36ft in diameter athwart grass track. (OS 6" map annotated by A L F Rivet, asst. Archaeol Officer). Visible on RAF air photographs 1066/Scot/UK/82/4096: flown 10 May 1946.

Asset Number	9.29
	It is impossible to determine the character of this site because of its amorphous nature, and its situation in an area of undulating moorland. Visited by OS (R L) 23 November 1966. This alleged enclosure is represented by two amorphous low mounds on either side of an old track. There is no ground evidence for a circular structure here. Visited by OS (A A) 2 October 1969 [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 7762 0206
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.30
Asset Name	General Wade's Military Road Alvie
Chainage	52436
HER Reference	MHG30092
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An approx. 440m length of road traverses the northern edge of improved pasture, situated just north of the A9 corridor. There are no visible remains of the original structure to the west, and to the east the road is still in use as a grassy trackway through fields [1]. Part of Wade's Road at Lynchat, visible from NH 77914 01837. To the west of this it has been ploughed out very recently and the farmer is constructing a new field boundary. In this area the track/road is 3m wide and scarped into the slope which leads up to the present A9 to the north. The road follows the edge of the modern field. East of NH 78107 01884 it is a rough track 4m wide behind newly built houses. In the field to the west of the recently ploughed field is a possible stretch from NH 77773 01815 to NH 77690 01794 where the track is terraced into the slope and is 3m wide but with a fairly rough surface that is uneven in places. This may also be affected on the north side by dumping of material for levelling the present A9. Possible continuation but birches growing on it at NH 77646 01783 [2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7800 0188
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.31
Asset Name	Lynchat
Chainage	52579
HER Reference	MHG24978
Canmore ID	

Asset Number	9.31
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Watson (1926) would derive the name Lynchat from 'Lainn Chat', 'wildcats field', using 'lann' in the sense of enclosure or field, though it may also have ecclesiastical connections. The latter may be significant in terms of the name Chapelpark just to the east (NH 7860 0195).</p> <p>'Lann' may also occur in Lynvoan, just to the north, at NH 7810 0202. Janet Hooper, 24/11/99. Watson, W J, 1926, The history of the Celtic place-names of Scotland: being the Rhind lectures on archaeology (expanded) delivered in 1916, 286 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2918 [1].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Documentary Evidence
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 7820 0165
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.32
Asset Name	Lynchat, The Larches
Chainage	52630
HER Reference	MHG23820
Canmore ID	112124
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>No description [1][2].</p> <p>Visited 29/11/17. Early 20th century house, situated on a rise in the landscape, facing south-south-west across open fields and the mountains in the distance. The A9 is screened from view by a mature tree-line, with only some occasional glimpses of the road from the rear of the property [3].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7822 0180
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] Site Visit 29/11/17</p>

Asset Number	9.33
Asset Name	Lynchat, House
Chainage	52648
HER Reference	MHG23819

Asset Number	9.33
Canmore ID	112122
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	The grid reference given may not be accurate, the house belongs to MacPherson [1][2]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [3].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7825 0177
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.34
Asset Name	Holmbush, Lynchat
Chainage	52628
HER Reference	MHG23906
Canmore ID	112119
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Tilbury, S, 2009-11, Photographs by Sylvina Tilbury, HER Officer, 12/06/2009 (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24247 [1]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78249 01725
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.35
Asset Name	Averon, Lynchat
Chainage	52673
HER Reference	MHG23814
Canmore ID	112118
Historic Environment	

Asset Number	9.35
Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Tilbury, S, 2009-11, Photographs by Sylvina Tilbury, HER Officer, 12/06/2009 (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24247 [1]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78276 01741
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.36
Asset Name	Homelands, Lynchat
Chainage	52708
HER Reference	MHG23817
Canmore ID	112120
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Tilbury, S, 2009-11, Photographs by Sylvina Tilbury, HER Officer, 12/06/2009 (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24247 [1]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78299 01790
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.37
Asset Name	Lynchat, Rathmhor
Chainage	52727
HER Reference	MHG23821
Canmore ID	112125
Historic Environment Scotland Number	

Asset Number	9.37
Designation	None
Description	No description [1][2]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [3].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7833 0177
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.38
Asset Name	Lynchat, Invercullan House
Chainage	52763
HER Reference	MHG23818
Canmore ID	112121
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	No description [1][2]. Lynchat was visited 29/11/17, other than the Larches the houses faced onto the B1952 toward the railway and open landscape beyond. This view is disrupted by a railway embankment. No direct views of A9 [3].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7836 0180
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.39
Asset Name	DUNKELD - DALNACARDOCH - RUTHVEN - AVIEMORE - INVERNESS MILITARY ROAD
Chainage	52962
HER Reference	MHG34287
Canmore ID	139054
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	NH70SE 74.01 7894 0233 Bridge.

Asset Number	9.39
	<p>The military road follows the line of the modern road for a short distance, then probably headed N on the farm track to Kerrow, although no traces remain due to land improvement. It then appears to turn right just S of Kerrow and is visible spasmodically for a stretch of some miles lying to the W of and being higher than the old A9, now the B9152. A short section can be seen at Lynchat, where the route follows an estate road behind Chapel Park, heads through improved farm land and is then visible for approximately half a mile traversing open woodland. A walkable stretch exists in the area of Balavil. A bridge crossing a cataract on Raitts Burn at NH 7882 0248 (NH70SE 32) is located at the top of the drive to the house. The present bridge was not constructed by Wade, but it is evident that one must have existed on his route. The military road then heads N from the bridge to Balavil House. Wade's road follows a route in front of the house, preserved today by the line of a fence. There is then a walkable woodland track leading towards the perimeter fence of the Kincaig Wildlife Park.</p> <p>J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976; J and A Baker 1982. NH 7500 0041 to NH 7616 0038 Wade road not proven. NH 7614 0000 to NH 7658 0121 no trace, but probable course. NH 7690 0148 to NH 7763 0184 disused gravel track 4m wide on line of Wade road. NH 7738 0172 the Wade road measures 7m wide at the burn crossing (A9 survey 1979). NH 7763 0184 to NH 7791 0183 no trace. NH 7791 0183 to NH 7830 0180 Wade road, terraced, 4m wide, but barely visible. NH 7807 0189 course evident. NH 7830 0180 to NH 7852 0205 modern track on line. NH 7852 0205 to NH 7944 0294 no trace, more suitable course indicated. NH 7944 0294 to NH 7999 0356 modern track on line. Visited by OS, no date.</p> <p>N of the Spey the military road passes the modern rubbish dump and probably takes a line through Kingussie similar to the present Manse Road. It is then believed to follow a partial tarmac and stone track to Kerrow cottages which is accessible from the A86 through Kingussie. No military features can be traced in this section. Indeed between Kingussie and Lynchat little trace of the military road can be seen, apart from a short stretch of rough grass track 4m wide, fairly eroded and poorly drained, on the N side of the A9 between NH 7735 0177 and NH 7764 0184. The early route is cut by the A9 which is believed to run along the S side of the modern route for short distances. In the area of Lynchat (NH 7830 0180) a very vague track can be distinguished running S along the side of a field for a short stretch. The line of the military road is then considered to head N along a modern tarmac road behind Lynchat cottages, passing along what is now the driveway to and through Lynchat farm. However, no trace of military remains exist in this section.</p> <p>From Chapelpark there are two possible routes for the military road. In neither case are there any visible remains of the early route. The first route runs NW from Chapelpark, passing under the A9 and crossing a bridge at Fountainhead at NH 7782 0248 (NH70SE 32). It may then have followed a similar line to the modern gravel road now traversing the area to the W of Balavil House. Passing to the S of the house it could have gone along the line of the present E driveway to Balavil House where a modern stock fence exists though no observable remains of a road. An alternative route may have traversed a field from Chapelpark and crossed the Raitts Burn at the same location where there is now a bridge at NH 7894 0233 (NH70SE 74.01) leading to Balavil Cottages. This route, slightly further S than the above one, follows the second fence line to the S of Balavil House as it cuts across fields below the house. Indeed a faint grass covered track is visible, running along the fence line.</p>

Asset Number	9.39
	The military road then follows a stone and grass track, 4m wide, to the W perimeter fence of the wildlife park. On the E side of the track, which has stretches of rutted and pot-holed surfaces, are fragments of banking. Observed in dry weather the drainage in this area appears to be fairly good. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/2 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7849 0210
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.40
Asset Name	Raitts Chapel
Chainage	53117
HER Reference	MHG29789
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	The first mention of Raitts Chapel in the historical record is in a church document of 1380. This details an argument between Alexander Bur, Bishop of Moray, and Alexander Stewart, the Lord of Badenoch (later known as the Wolf of Badenoch) in which the two clashed spectacularly over secular powers of jurisdiction over the Church. The church held parcels of land in Badenoch, including those attached to the 'chapel of Rate and Nachton (Dunachton)' (Reg. Moray, no. 159). These lands would have been peopled by tenants who were obliged to yield a teind (or tithe) to the Church from their farming produce; the teind would have helped to maintain the chapels and their incumbent priests and would have contributed toward the Church's income in general. (Barrow 1989, 1-5). In 1370, Stewart had pledged to act as the Bishop's sheriff in Badenoch, protecting the Church's lands there as if they were his own [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Documentary Evidence
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	NH 7870 0190
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.41
Asset Name	Chapelpark, Lynchat
Chainage	53159
HER Reference	MHG36839
Canmore ID	184207
Historic	

Asset Number	9.41
Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>The site of Raitts Chapel, at Chapelpark Farm, Lynchat, was subjected to topographic survey and archaeological evaluation in August 2000. The site is visible as a sub-rectangular to trapezoidal enclosure, measuring 45m ENE-WSW by 24m at its W end and 20m at its E end, and defined by a turf and stone bank; its E portion has been disturbed and partially levelled by ploughing. The chapel, dedicated to St Moluog (who founded the monastery at Lismore and died in AD 592), is mentioned in documents from the 13th to 14th centuries; it appears to be one of a suite of 9th to 10th-century chapels in Badenoch.</p> <p>Six small trial trenches were opened over the bank and interior. That over the bank established that it had been built of stone with an earthen core and later widened and heightened. Two of the trenches in the interior found plough-truncated grave cuts. One measured 1.8m long and the other was 2.06m; both were aligned E-W and cut wider at the W end to accommodate the head. Slight staining in the base of each cut indicated the presence of burials. Further work, including geophysical survey and excavation, is planned to establish the extent of burials and any structural remains inside or outside the enclosure.</p> <p>Sponsors: Highland Council, Highland Folk Museum, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland [1][2]. AB Heritage undertook a programme of geophysical survey from Monday 9th November 2015 to Monday 23rd November 2015 as part of the proposed dualling of the A9. The majority of the area designated for survey was covered by marshland and was therefore unsuitable for survey. An area to the south was surveyed in attempt to capture some landscape data.</p> <p>Magnetometry was chosen to try and overcome the natural waterlogging of the site. The survey has shown one positive linear of interest, with most of the site clear of any identified archaeological features. There is a low confidence that this feature is likely to be of archaeological origin and could be possibly relate to a modern utility. A further possible feature along the south boundary of the survey is of unknown derivation [3].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Sub-surface deposits
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	NH 7873 0195
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] AB Heritage Geophysical Survey</p>

Asset Number	9.42
Asset Name	BALAVIL, OBELISK AND BURIAL GROUND
Chainage	53235
HER Reference	MHG15425; MHG44437
Canmore ID	111861
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1655

Asset Number	9.42
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Speyside Monumental Inscriptions', pre- 1855 Monumental inscription survey completed by Alison Mitchell. The survey may not include inscription information after 1855 and each inscription transcribed does not give the full details that appear on the stones, abbreviations used. Some omissions and inaccuracies may be encountered. First published 1975, reprinted 1992. Survey undertaken between 1970-1974.</p> <p>J Aitken: 20/12/02 Edited by Alison Mitchell, 1992, Speyside Monumental Inscriptions, pre-1855 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2161 [1].</p> <p>Circa 1796, short obelisk of various materials; white marble plinth with relief portrait of James MacPherson (N) and weeping woman (S); grey marble cornice to plinth, both supporting slate obelisk with white marble crest on N facet; apex urn. Burial ground; later 19th century circular burial enclosure; decorative spearhead cast-iron railings on low ashlar coped rubble wall; pair slender cast-iron piers with matching pair gates. Various MacPherson tombstones, the earliest dated 1876 [2].</p> <p>AB Heritage undertook a programme of geophysical survey from Monday 9th November 2015 to Monday 23rd November 2015 as part of the proposed dualling of the A9. The survey area does not appear to contain any major features of archaeological interest. An area that may warrant further investigation contains a set of dipolar anomalies shown in the south-western side of the site in the magnetometer survey. These features are of likely modern origin and could relate to activities associated with the construction of the existing A9. Most likely relating to the removal of woodland, they appear not to have strong enough readings to be associated with burials. The topography of the land is suggestive of the site being levelled in the past to allow for the erection of the obelisk. The results of the resistivity survey show the made ground around the obelisk although there is a low confidence in these results due to likely comprised data as a result of ground conditions at the time of the survey. The majority of results from the magnetometer data also show the ground to be disturbed. There is a low confidence in the results from this survey as readings are likely to be heavily disturbed due to the levelling of the area and deforestation [3].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Designed Landscape
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7879 0203
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[3] AB Heritage Geophysical Survey</p>

Asset Number	9.43
Asset Name	BALAVIL, WEST LODGE AND GATE PIERS
Chainage	53331
HER Reference	MHG15434; MHG42002
Canmore ID	109644
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1671
Designation	Category C Listed Building

Asset Number	9.43
Description	<p>Peddie and Kinneare, dated 1865. Single-storey, asymmetrical L-plan gate lodge; coursed rubble, contrasting tooled long and short ashlar dressings. Pedimented pilastered portico with anthemion finial; wide advanced outer right bay with centre keystone Venetian window; similar fenestration in N and S gables, linked by continuous cornice raised over centre lights; sash windows with 2- or 4-pane glazing; urn apex finials; coped wallhead and renewed ridge stacks; shallow slate roof. Gate piers; probably 1865, 2 pairs square polished ashlar gate piers with chamfered angles and corniced caps linked to similar end piers by cast-iron railings. Circa 1946 pair carriage gates and flanking matching pedestrian gates; carriage gates with MacPherson crest and pedestrian gates with inscription. Statement of Special Interest Lodge initialled PK (Peddie and Kinneare). Gates erected in memory of Henry Edward Brewster MacPherson, died 1946. Lodge now separated from Balavil House (formerly Belleville) by re-aligned A9 [1].</p> <p>The lodge was visited on 29th November 2017, it is situated to the east of the A9 and the front entrance of the lodge faces north onto a field, with the A9 close and visible from this view. The B9152 is to the west of the asset, enclosing it between two roads. To the rear is the hill on which the Balavil Obelisk and graveyard is situated, but hidden from view by a dense cluster of trees. The A9 has removed much of its connection with the rest of the Balavil Estate, and much of the landscaping associated with the estate seems to have been bisected by the A9, losing a substantial part of the asset's original context [2].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7888 0201
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.44
Asset Name	Balavil, Old and New Bridge on A9
Chainage	53360
HER Reference	MHG23950
Canmore ID	111829
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Exact location is uncertain, a possible location is the grid reference given (NH 7895 0202) [1][2].</p> <p>A basic concrete bridge over the Raitts Burn is present in this location, seems to be relatively modern in date. In view of the A9, with a couple of trees between the two. The A9 is slightly elevated above the bridge [3].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval; Modern
NGR	NH 7895 0202
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	9.44
	[2] Canmore [3] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.45
Asset Name	BALAVIL MAINS AND FORMER STEADING
Chainage	53565
HER Reference	MHG15420; MHG44051
Canmore ID	111860
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1654
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Circa 1800, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay dwelling with later, irregular single-storey or single storey and attic wings at E and W gables, returning rear at W to form hollow square with steading. All harl pointed rubble, tooled rubble dressings. Centre door masked by square porch with side entrance and piended slate roof. Later dormers break wallhead at W return wing, with some later enlarged fenestration; multi-pane glazing; end and ridge stacks; slate roofs. Later bathroom wing projects centre rear flanked by large modern ground floor windows. Interior; present drawing room at W with simple marble chimney piece, c.1800, re-used from Balavil House. Single storey U-plan steading encloses rear court; entrance flanked at E by single storey, 3-bay range with apex bellcote. Slate roofs [1].</p> <p>Viewed on 29th November 2017, from across the A9. Has a high position on the west side of the A9, overlooking the road and the countryside beyond. Though the latter is probably disrupted a bit by the treeline on the east side of the road. The mains would have had a more extensive view of the surrounding landscape and would have been more prominent in the landscape, prior to the A9 [2]</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7899 0228
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.46
Asset Name	BALAVIL COTTAGES BRIDGE
Chainage	53534
HER Reference	MHG34289
Canmore ID	139057
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	There is a possibility that Wade's road may have followed a route crossing the Raitts Burn at the same location where there is now a bridge leading to Balavil Cottages.

Asset Number	9.46
	M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/2 [1][2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7894 0233
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.47
Asset Name	Balavil House
Chainage	53950
HER Reference	MHG15408
Canmore ID	12864
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1652
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Robert Adam, 1790-96; 19th century alterations and additions; major interior remodelling by MacGibbon and Ross, 1904. Symmetrical 3-storey, 7-bay classical mansion. Harled, ashlar dressings.</p> <p>N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: centre entrance in later 19th century porch; round-headed keystoned doorway; corniced and balustraded wallhead with corner pedestals supporting urns. Shallow advanced outer and centre pedimented bays; centre shield with swags and motto below pediment; pediments above some windows (post 1903).</p> <p>S ELEVATION: wide outer bays delineated at 1st and 2nd floor levels by giant ashlar pilasters terminating with applied Ionic capitals and linked at 2nd floor cill height by applied band course with guilloche decoration. Large Burlington windows in outer and centre bays of 1st floor; pair later 19th century canted bay windows to ground floor with later French window to centre. Further attached decorative patera below wallhead, with 3 later 19th century dormers linked by balustrade. Band courses; mainly multi-pane glazing piended platform roof with paired corniced stacks. Service wing extends to E: circa 1865 single storey range raised to 2 storeys and attic after 1903; stair tower at E gable rises above roofline terminating with pyramidal bellcast roof (post 1903 providing access from service range to upper floors of main house). Predominantly multi-pane glazing to upper sashes; band courses; slate roofs.</p> <p>INTERIOR: predominantly 1904 refit following fire, Edwardian decorative detailing throughout. Adamesque chimney pieces and plaster ceilings to ground floor public rooms; large centre stair hall rising through 1st floor.</p> <p>Balavil House (formerly Belleville) is a good example of an 18th century neo-Classical house design by foremost 18th century architect, Robert Adam. This Adam design displays an unusual use of varying heights in the main elevation. The house includes a fine and complete Edwardian Adam-revival interior scheme by MacGibbon and Ross following a fire in 1903. The house design was specifically commissioned to reflect the owner, James Macpherson's interest in classical history and literature.</p> <p>Located near the site of the former Ratites Castle; also on or near an earlier Belleville House. Belleville was purchased from the Mackintosh family by James Macpherson circa</p>

Asset Number	9.47
	<p>1780 for 4000 pounds. James Macpherson was known as the translator of Ossianic poems and later a political commentator. Macpherson was a personal friend of Robert Adam who had already designed some additions for his Gothic villa in Putney, London in 1788. The Macpherson crest and motto "Catti ad Bellum" is on the N front of the mansion with a further worn coat of arms re-mounted in the W gable, from where a former billiard room wing projected.</p> <p>Robert Adam's brother John supervised the project after his death in 1792. James Russell, mason, built a low service range to the E side in 1823. Charles G H Kinnear (of Peddie and Kinnear) carried out some minor works to the property in the early 1860s including the Italianate lodge of 1864. In 1899, the architect William Laidlaw Carruthers was commissioned to update the house to a late Victorian style, adding the balustraded porch to the front of the building and an attic level. About this time the principal rooms were moved to the ground floor and a living hall was created and the former billiard wing was demolished.</p> <p>A fire broke out in 1903 resulting in the loss of all internal finishes and the building was subsequently remodelled internally by MacGibbon and Ross in Adam style in 1904 to the cost of 14,500 pounds. At this point the bay windows were added to the ground floor. Robert Adam (1728-1792) and John Adam (1721-1992) were the sons of William Adam architect and when William died they took over his successful practice as architect and contractor respectively. Robert Adam was one of the most prominent Scottish architects renowned for his development of the Classical style throughout both Scotland and England in the latter half of the 18th Century. The firm of MacGibbon and Ross began as speculative developers but by the turn of the 20th Century the firm had changed and were carrying out a number of renovations to larger country houses of which Balavil was one [1].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 79106 2674
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [3] Canmore

Asset Number	9.48
Asset Name	BALAVIL, EAST LODGE AND GATE PIERS
Chainage	54277
HER Reference	MHG15431; MHG42001
Canmore ID	109646
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1670
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Mid-19th century (possibly re-use of earlier cottage), single storey, symmetrical W facing 3-bay gate lodge. Rendered and lined as ashlar. Centre door with gabled porch supported by pair faceted and pair rustic painted wooden columns with (?) re-used Corinthian capitals; decorative carving to gablet. Keystoned

Asset Number	9.48
	<p>round-headed windows in centre N and S gables; multi-pane glazing; decorative barge-boards; coped centre ridge stack; slate roof with projecting eaves. Gate piers; Later 19th century pair square ashlar piers with chamfered angles; corniced caps supporting ball finials; linked to similar end piers by cast-iron railings. Pair circa 1946 carriage gates with inscription match railings [1][2].</p> <p>The East Lodge was visited on 29th November 2017. On the east side of the A9, with a mature treeline between the lodge and the road. Occasional glimpses of A9 visible through the trees. Noise from the A9 audible by the lodge. The original setting of the lodge, as part of the wider Balavil Estate has been disrupted already by the A9 [3].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7960 0270
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p> <p>[3] Site Visit 29/11/17</p>

Asset Number	9.49
Asset Name	Meadowside House
Chainage	55214
HER Reference	MHG3139
Canmore ID	14918
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A rectangular building foundation, set into the steep slope, measures 10.8m by 5.2m over walls spread to 1.2m thick. Information from D W Ross and G Harden (A9 Road Survey, SDD) 1979 (see archive MS/179) [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 8035 0324
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p>

Asset Number	9.50
Asset Name	Highland Wildlife Park
Chainage	55274
HER Reference	MHG 48597
Canmore ID	273581
Historic Environment Scotland Number	

Asset Number	9.50
Designation	None
Description	<p>A desk-based assessment and field survey were carried out as part of a development plan for the archaeology of the site.</p> <p>The main area of interest lies along the NW boundary of the park, much of it outside the present perimeter fence. Forty-one sites were recorded, mostly of 18th- to 20th-century date, but including two hut circles and associated dykes and clearance cairns. Two corn-drying kilns were also recorded, one of them possibly of double bowl type, as well as a section of Wade road surviving as a grass-covered earthwork.</p> <p>As often found elsewhere in the Highlands, Bronze Age or Iron Age hut circles were recorded close to post-medieval buildings and walls, but with little apparent evidence of medieval settlement.</p> <p>Sponsor: Royal Zoological Society of Scotland [1][2].</p>
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric; Undated
NGR	NH 803 035
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Canmore</p>

Asset Number	9.51
Asset Name	Meadowside House
Chainage	55511
HER Reference	MHG30082
Canmore ID	141270
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>A limekiln located to the north of the reception area of the Highland Wildlife Park. The kiln bowl is drystone-built and is approx. 3m diam, with banks on its west and east leading southwards, which are about 4m long from edge of kiln bowl. Information from Dorothy Rankin, 1997. Archaeological Management Plan, AOC. (Ref 97).</p> <p>J Aitken: 31/07/01 [1].</p> <p>The kiln and stone heap were noted during a DBA and walkover survey by J Wood in 2004 on behalf of the Highland Wildlife Park. The kiln was large and had a large draw area opening to the south. It was set into the bank directly north of the Park offices and partly obscured by an extensive stone heap. This may have been a corn drying kiln, perhaps converted to use as a lime kiln. The stone heap was very extensive and probably resulted from clearance of associated buildings from the area to its north, now a conifer plantation. It was not possible to survey the plantation area, but a rapid inspection did not reveal surviving features there. The area to the south of the stone bank had been cut away to provide a level platform for the Park offices and workshops. Owing to its location this site was unlikely to be readily presented to the public except through a guided tour. More active management was called for, including the removal of scrub and vegetation that grew inside of it [1]. The following site was discovered during fieldwalking in the Strathspey Rabbit Control Pilot Scheme Survey:</p>

Asset Number	9.51
	NH 8054 0355 Limekiln. Sponsor: Cairngorms Partnership [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Extant Structure
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 8054 0355
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.52
Asset Name	Kincaig, Former Meadowside Hospital
Chainage	55595
HER Reference	MHG15367
Canmore ID	111862
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB6409
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Hospital designed by an architect named Cattnach, and opened November 1906. 3 linked blocks in symmetrical H-plan layout, 2-storey administration block central, linked by long corridors to single storey ward blocks. Rubble-built, with contrasting yellow ashlar dressings (corridors timber faced), broad-eaved slate roofs throughout, and sash and case windows.</p> <p>CENTRE BLOCK is domestic looking, like a 2-storey, 3-bay house, centre door in simplified doorcase, outer windows bipartite, hood-moulded at grand; 1st floor windows cut through eaves and have timber trusses to bargeboards and iron finial; 4-pane sash and case glazing; end stacks. Kitchen block adjoining to rear (N) is longer and lower, but shares common long wall.</p> <p>WARD BLOCKS: each have diagonally-set square angle pavilions containing lavatory/bathroom. Glazing plate glass plus top-hopper. Stacks at ends and transversely-set at centre. Corridors each with rank of plate glass windows, and 2-leaf centre doors, facing N and S with gabled heads. The former Meadowside Hospital at Kincaig is typical of the many small infectious diseases hospitals built around the turn of the century. It is now rare to find an example as well preserved and unaltered as this, particularly as regards the link corridors and the original glazing. The ventilators have been removed from the link corridors and the sanitary annexes. By 1937 the hospital had been disused for some years, but it was kept on a care and maintenance basis. Converted to flats 1990-91 [1].</p> <p>Site visited on 29th November 2017. Seems to currently be in use as holiday cottages. The h-blocks and main building seem to be in fine condition. The site is adjacent to the Highland Wildlife Park to the west and the A9 to the east. The former hospital is elevated above the road, on a steep bank with trees at the top, and therefore there is limited view of the road, though there is noise from the road [2].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval

Asset Number	9.52
NGR	NH 8095 0366
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.53
Asset Name	General Wade's Military Road, Alvie
Chainage	56000
HER Reference	MHG30086
Canmore ID	307255
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>The site comprises circa 360m of Military Road. The road is visible as a raised grassy platform to the north-east and is cut into the ground in the south-west. Information from Dorothy Rankin, 1997. Archaeological Management Plan, AOC. (Ref 103). J Aitken: 01/08/01.</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the vicinity of the section of Wade's road in The Highland Wildlife Park, Kincaig. The route of a proposed underground cable was going to cross a section of the road, but the route was diverted to avoid any impact on archaeological features to the western section of the area observed. Across the eastern section of the cabling route, the roadside wall of the military road was noted. It had apparently been constructed of alternate layers of turf and rounded cobbles c. 8-14cm in diameter. These had however collapsed and fused and now appeared as a single deposit. The layer of dark, humic material beneath this dyke was too rich to represent buried topsoil. Owing to the oblique and curving nature of the section through the old wall it was difficult to interpret what this stratified darker band represents. It could be that the turf and stone wall might have been constructed alongside Wade's Road sometime after completion of the road, on top of a shallow ditch which had filled with silt and surface detritus from the road.</p> <p>The 18th c. predecessor to the modern A9 road was built by General Wade following the 1715 Jacobite rising. It runs roughly parallel to the modern road about 0.3km north of it. Some sections survive as trackways, others as simple earthworks. The construction of the main car park of the Wildlife Park has destroyed a section of the road. However, to the east it survives as an earthwork. A noticeable dyke runs along the southern side and a wall, 0.3m high and 1m wide runs alongside the road.</p> <p>This is shown as an alignment of Wade's military road on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping.</p> <p>The military road was noted in a DBA and walkover survey by J Wood in 2004 on behalf of the Highland Wildlife Park. It entered the Park on the western edge at NH 8004 0359 and exited on the east at NH 8092 0381. Much of the military road line had been used by modern tracks but in a section survived a grass-covered earthwork. This section of road in particular had potential for survival of original fabric as it has gone out of use as a route. So it could have contained buried 18th c. features such as culverts, water-bars etc., as well as evidence for the general construction of these roads. Few similar examples have survived in this state as mostly they have been re-used as modern roads and trackways. Alongside the whole military road there was potential for evidence of associated features or finds</p>

Asset Number	9.53
	including buildings, temporary structures, or markers [1] A watching brief was undertaken 23 March–24 May 2010 during work to lay underground electricity cables. The cabling route was diverted to avoid the military road and no archaeologically significant features or finds were recorded. Archive: Highland Archaeology Services Ltd Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy John Wood – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd [2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 8064 0371
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.54
Asset Name	DUNKELD - DALNACARDOCH - RUTHVEN - AVIEMORE - INVERNESS MILITARY ROAD
Chainage	56500
HER Reference	MHG34304
Canmore ID	139084
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>The military road commences as a stone and grass track, 4m wide, which finishes at the perimeter fence of the Kincaig Wildlife Park at NH 801 036, after which it is visible curving away to the right. It can then be traced as a grassed track heading towards the exit gate of the park at NH 809 037. Having crossed the approach road to the Wildlife Park it carries on for a quarter of a mile and is then lost in the Meadowburn Quarry. It picks up again to the N of the quarry, crosses the drive to Dunachton Lodge, and runs downhill towards a ruined chapel. However, since J and A Baker wrote their book, they have learned and footnoted the fact that this section has been obliterated by the embankment carrying the A9, apart from a very short section just before the chapel. The military road then crosses the B9152, a little N of the bridge across the Allt na Baranachd at NH 8237 0481 (NH80SW 21). A few yards downstream from this modern bridge traces of a Wade bridge are visible. The road then enters a birchwood.</p> <p>J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976; J and A Baker 1982. NH 8000 0357 to NH 8154 0413 modern track on line. NH 8154 0413 to NH 8154 0415 no trace in field. NH 8154 0415 to NH 8186 0429 modern track on line. NH 8186 0429 to NH 8189 0433 no trace in field. NH 8189 0433 to NH 8217 0464 modern track on line. NH 8217 0464 to NH 8239 0491 no trace, probable course shown. NH 8229 0478 a stretch of the Wade road in this vicinity will be destroyed by the construction of the new road (A9 survey 1979). NH 8235 0486 the Wade road descends as a cutting to the burn. The road is up to 4.5m wide (A9 survey 1979).</p>

Asset Number	9.54
	NH 8239 0491 to NH 8245 0499 only vague traces of Wade's road visible. Visited by OS. Wade's road passes through Kincaig Wildlife Park, traces obliterated by a modern metalled track and the Wildlife Parks carpark in one section but being visible as a stretch of grass covered track with flanking banks elsewhere. Heavy undergrowth may have assisted in preserving this section, which seems to have retained its original form well. Further N, military features have been destroyed in the Meadowside Quarry, the line N of this passing through pasture land but with no visible traces. A straight grass covered track then heads N along the military line, later becoming a section of tarmac estate road curving to the left. No military features survive in this section. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/2 [1][2].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 8136 0400
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.55
Asset Name	Tuff Bank/ Boundary [1]
Chainage	40900
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Two parts of a linear turf bank forming a possible boundary. The bank is aligned northeast/southwest and has a rounded profile with a width of 2 m and a height of up to 0.5 m. It is truncated by the minor road crossing the Bridge of Truim, the railway and the cycle track following the route of the former A9 to the east. It is indicated on OS maps from the first edition onwards [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 69109 95161 to NN 69151 95232 and NN 69213 95701 to NN 69257 95752
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.56
Asset Name	Track revetment 1
Chainage	46343
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment	

Asset Number	9.56
Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Turf and stone bank aligned north/south which appears to be a continuation of another bank but intersected by the A9. 0.3m high and 2m wide with a rounded profile. Visible from NN 73437 98463 for 4m to NN 73439 98458. There may be a return to the west from the south end of this feature which follows the line of a tarmac road which is likely to overly an earlier track. This is indicated by stones protruding from a slight rise in the ground which becomes more prominent at NN 73380 98437 until NN 73364 98433. It cannot be discerned west of this point [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 73437 98463
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.57
Asset Name	Potential Track (post-medieval)
Chainage	41737
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Possible track aligned east/west located between railway and cycle track following route of former A9. This was a flat terrace c. 3 m wide cut into a natural north facing slope [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 69516 96227
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.58
Asset Name	Possible Sheepfold
Chainage	45736
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	L-shaped turf and stone bank forming part of a possible sheepfold in an area of improved pasture. The bank has a rounded profile and is 2 m wide and up to 0.45 m high. The ground

Asset Number	9.58
	is soft in the area and it is thought that the feature has eroded and may have been more extensive and expansive. Tractor rofts present in the field as well [1]. Near the location of the sheepfold record on the 1872 OS map of the area (asset 9.6) and could represent the remains of this feature.
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 72855 98347
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.59
Asset Name	Low turf bank (boundary)
Chainage	46334
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A linear turf bank aligned north/ south which forms a possible boundary and extends for a distance of c. 100 m. It is rounded in profile and measures 1.8 m wide and is up to 0.3 m high and comprises turf and stone. At the south end possible revetment can be seen which indicated the extent of the feature before collapse occurred. The south extend is truncated and a gap is present from NN 73427 98540 to NN 73427 98533. The feature is less distinct immediately to the north of this gap. At its north extent it contains more stone and is up to 0.4 m high. There is a gap of 3 m between this turf bank and the present east/west aligned fence line [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 73424 98516 to NN 73429 98623
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.60
Asset Name	Drumnanoich Trackway
Chainage	46850
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	An east/ west aligned track terraced into the natural south facing slope. The track is c. 2 m wide and some stone revetment is visible on the south side. The north side is terraced into

Asset Number	9.60
	the slope and the near vertical edge has a height of up to 0.4 m. At the south extent the track turns to the north and becomes indiscernible when it continues upslope. It is indicated on the first edition OS map as a track leading to the township of Drumnanoich. It is truncated at the east extent by modern farm tracks and the modern A9 [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 74164 98853
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.61
Asset Name	Clearance Cairn 1
Chainage	55227
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Stockpile of stone/clearance cairn measuring 4m north/south by 10m east/west comprising sub-rounded stones from 0.1m to 0.5m across. Irregular shape in plan. Possible stockpile for drystone wall to the northeast which is southwest of the Highland Wildlife Park. Most of the stones are covered by orange/green/white lichen indicating that they have been there for some time. Moss is also growing between the stones [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 7899 0228
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.62
Asset Name	Stone Dump
Chainage	54647
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Large linear dump of angular to sub-rounded stones from 0.1m to 0.7m across. Dump is orientated northeast/southwest measuring 4m across and up to 1m high. Fairly rounded shape in profile and quite distinct edges which are overgrown by grass. No kerbing. Southwest end has a wider scatter of stones which is lower and measures 2m in diameter. It is located in a fairly flat area of improved pasture [1].

Asset Number	9.62
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 79803 03021 to NH 79819 03037
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.63
Asset Name	Turf Bank (enclosure boundary)
Chainage	52539
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Turf bank possibly forming south boundary of an enclosure. At southwest it is truncated by a modern track and substantial larch trees. Southwest end at NH 78059 01936 3.5m wide with a rounded profile and a height of 1.3m. Gap of 3m width at NH 78077 01949, east side of gap is circular depression/cut 1.2m in diameter into the bank. At NH 78084 01955 there is a return to the north which is of a similar profile and width but only 0.8m high. This has a gap of 2m at NH 78081 01963 and then continues to NH 78073 01982 where it is stonier in nature. Main bank continues to NH 78098 01963 where it is cut with a watercourse and becomes more diffuse beyond [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 78058 01936
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.64
Asset Name	Clearance Cairn 2
Chainage	51500
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Stone clearance cairn which measures 5m by 2.5m, oval shaped in plan. Comprising of small (0.15m across) to large (0.6m across) sub-rounded stones forming a dump up to 0.5m high. Orientated east northeast/west southwest and situated on the north side of a natural knoll which has many other exposed stones. Close by the destroyed township of Kingussie. The area has many stones exposed which do not seem to form any structures; possible stone footings in some areas [1].

Asset Number	9.64
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 77090 01677
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.65
Asset Name	Track revetment 2
Chainage	54717
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Stone revetment on east side of cutting for track indicated on the first edition OS. It leads from near East Gate Lodge of Balavil to NH 79996 03010. Revetted slope is 2m high and 12m long, orientated north/south. West side of cutting does not appear to be revetted. Probably associated with Balavil Estate. Track is 3m wide. A dump of stone of amorphous shape 5m east/west by 7m north/south is located in the area to the northeast. This comprises sub-rounded stones from 0.15m to 0.6m across and covered by lichen. [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 79996 03010
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.66
Asset Name	Trackway
Chainage	55260
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Trackway through forest. At NH 80371 03229, 4m wide and terraced into slope. Leads up from B9152 to NH 80371 03229. Drystone wall located 20m to the east, aligned north/south [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NH 80371 03229

Asset Number	9.66
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.67
Asset Name	Track revetment 3
Chainage	46511
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Stone revetment aligned E/W. Located ~2m from edge of tarmac trackroad present on a terrace in front. Some areas have collapsed.
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 73760 98593
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.68
Asset Name	Kingussie, Glebe Court
Chainage	50431
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	297021
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	No description [1]. 1970's(?) nautical inspired building, in no way a heritage asset [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76345 00802
References	[1] Canmore [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.69
Asset Name	Area of enclosures by Cairngorm National Park
Chainage	46528
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment	

Asset Number	9.69
Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	System of turf and stone linear banks spread over a large area of flat land adjacent to trackway. Turf and stone banks 2m wide and up to 0.2m high aligned north/south from NN 73561 98496 to NN 73597 98404 which forms the western limit of these features. It has a return from NN 73597 98404 to the northeast with a gap of 5m before this commences at NN 73600 98411. This continues to NN 73618 98440 where there is an 8m gap to NN 7362398448. It continues to NN 73635 98481 which has a rounded profile with a height of 1m on the southeast side and 0.15m to 0.2m in height on the northwest side. Further internal divisions can be seen within this area.
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Earthworks
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 73561 98496
References	[1] AB Heritage Walkover Survey

Asset Number	9.70
Asset Name	Lynchat, Lynchat Golf Club
Chainage	52590
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	348566
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Lynchat, Lynchat Golf Club, Golf Course NH 78104 02023. A golf course is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1903). Enclosed ground, roofed buildings and tree plantations are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. Information from RCAHMS (RC) 14 September 2015.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building; Designed Landscape
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78104 02023
References	[1] Canmore

Asset Number	9.71
Asset Name	Rathbeag, Lynchat
Chainage	52727
HER Reference	MHG17394
Canmore ID	85371
Historic Environment Scotland Number	

Asset Number	9.71
Designation	None
Description	NH70SE 17 7832 0176 [1][2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 7832 0177
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.72
Asset Name	Meadowside Quarry
Chainage	56683
HER Reference	MHG42863; MHG34520; MHG30066
Canmore ID	141255
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A group of up to fourteen small cairns, circular to oval in shape and between approx. 5 and 3m in diameter, together with a small quarry (circa 5 by 4m overall) comprise the site. Information from Dorothy Rankin, 17 Nov 1997. Archaeological Management Plan, AOC. (Ref 6). The following site was discovered during fieldwalking in the Strathspey Rabbit Control Pilot Scheme Survey: NH 8170 0393 Clearance cairns; quarry. Sponsor: Cairngorms Partnership. D Rankin 1998 [1].
Type	Archaeological Remains
Sub-Type	Surface Remains
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 8170 0393
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record [2] Canmore

Asset Number	9.73
Asset Name	Lynchat structures
Chainage	52135
HER Reference	NH 7767 0194
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken to establish the presence of absence of archaeological remains near Lynchat souterrain (9.28). A number of revetted earthworks were identified which may be associated with earthwork features visible nearby which may

Asset Number	9.73
	be related to Wade's Military Road. The remains of a possible structure was identified, composed of postholes and a sequence of deposits potentially associated with domestic activity. The possible remains of a wall was identified. Ceramics retrieved from the deposits may be of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. Radiocarbon dating of the postholes indicated an early 15 th century date. It is possible that either the ceramics are intrusions on a medieval site or that there is both prehistoric and medieval activity on the site. [1]
Type	Buried remains
Sub-Type	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric/ Medieval
NGR	
References	[1] Raitts Cave Lynchat, Kingussie Archaeological Field Evaluation Data Structure Report, 2048, ORCA

Asset Number	9.74
Asset Name	GLENTRUIM HOUSE, SOUTH LODGE
Chainage	39984
HER Reference	MHG15394, MHG43940, MHG43944
Canmore ID	111852
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB6905
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Circa 1840, single storey wide 3-bay gate lodge of slightly irregular H-plan. Tooled ashlar frontage and return gables, harl pointed rear; tooled ashlar dressings. Centre entrance under shaped gablet with pottery MacPherson arms in NE front with slightly advanced and gabled outer bays each with tripartite. Single bay SE return gable and 2-bay at NW. 4-pane glazing; saw-tooth skewes; end and ridge coped stacks; slate roofs. Gates and gate piers; later 19th century pair decorative cast-iron carriage gates, matching pedestrian gate and railings; 3 slender fluted cast-iron gate piers with decorative finials [1]. Situated on the road to Glentruim House, the lodge is an isolated asset located above the River Truim. Its main views are of the tree plantation that encloses it to the south and west, with views across fields and the highlands to the north and the valley to the east. The lodge has no visibility of the A9, which is screened by trees on the other side and too far removed to have any effect on the setting of the lodge [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 68681 94627
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Site Visit 29/11/17

Asset Number	9.75
Asset Name	GLENTRUIM HOUSE
Chainage	40300
HER Reference	MHG15386
Canmore ID	110914
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB6903
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>1835-40, additions 1870-1 Alexander Ross, Inverness and Alexander Mackenzie, Kingussie 1901. Long asymmetrical 2-storey gabled house over raised basement on E facing sloping site with rear W entrance front. All tooled grey granite ashlar with some pinning and ashlar granite dressings. Irregular 7-bay gabled W entrance front with near centre crenellated porch (late 19th century addition); to left late 19th/early 20th century 2-bay dining room and garden front tower additions. Similar irregular E garden front with near centre single storey canted bay window with decorative corbelled balustrade and with French windows reached by late 19th century cast-iron stairs with ornate balusters (replacing earlier wooden steps). Late 19th century 3-storey square tower in near centre of E front with corbelled and crenellated wallhead from which rises small square cap tower, also crenellated. Some 1st floor windows rise through wallhead under crowstepped gables; varied glazing; crowstepped gables, some with tall corbelled end octagonal coped stacks; also coped ridge stacks; slate roofs. Crenellated wall masks, 1870-1 service court to north; lean-to green house at south gable.</p> <p>Interior; cantilevered staircase rises from inner stair hall with delicate cast-iron balusters and polished wood handrail. Drawing room with decorative plaster frieze and roundel to ceiling; white marble chimney piece with pair carved cats in relief (Clan Chattan and MacPherson crest).</p> <p>Built by Major Evan MacPherson on land purchased from Duke of Gordon mid-1830s. Mansion 'lately built' in 1839. Photographs in possession of present owner of house without entrance porch and with wooden steps to French windows.</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 68115 94939
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.76
Asset Name	NEWTONMORE, SPEY BRIDGE
Chainage	43466
HER Reference	MHG15365; MHG49553
Canmore ID	0
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB7674
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	Sir Owen Williams (engineer) with Maxwell Ayrton (architect), 1925-26. Long, 3-arched

Asset Number	9.76
	<p>reinforced concrete Modern-Movement bridge; arches decreasing in height and span from S to N. Segmentally shuttered arches swept to form triangular cutwaters with inclined piers. Canted end piers containing refuges. Bridge slopes from higher ground at S bank to N.</p> <p>Sir Owen Williams, one of the most celebrated engineers of the modern movement era of design, was commissioned to design a number of landmark bridges along the route of the A9 road in the Highlands, working with the architect Maxwell Ayrton. Designed and built between 1924 and 1928, the bridges combine imaginative aesthetics with innovative structural design in reinforced concrete. Williams is thought to have conceived these bridges to resemble alien forms within the landscape, yet having aged and weathered the bridges now blend quite naturally with their surroundings. There were eight bridges by Williams on the A9, the others being 2 twin arch bridges at Loch Alvie and Crubenmore, larger bridges at Dalnamein and over the Findhorn at Tomatin, and a small single-span bridge also at Dalnamein (all listed separately). Small bridges at Aviemore and Brora have been remodelled and remain unlisted.</p> <p>The bridge is located on the south-edge of Newtonmore and has views up and down the River Spey, which form the main setting of the asset. It has clear views of the mountains to the south and south-west. There is no visibility of the A9 from the bridge [2].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NN 70876 98015
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.77
Asset Name	NEWTONMORE STATION
Chainage	44727
HER Reference	MHG15360
Canmore ID	87614
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB7673
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Dated 1893, probably William Roberts. Symmetrical single storey H-plan range on down platform. Coursed rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. 7-bay platform front with canopy linking outer gabled bays supported by wooden columns with decorative wooden brackets. Mullioned and transomed fenestration; mainly 2-pane glazing; inset clock and drinking fountain. Entrance to rear, gabled porch at NE. Coped end stacks; apex gable finials; slate roof [1].</p> <p>Situated on the edge of the Newtonmore Industrial Estate with views of the estate to the west and north; and there are clear views to the south. The platform faces east toward the A9 at a distance, but is screened by trees [2].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval

Asset Number	9.77
NGR	NN 71580 98447
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.78
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE STATION
Chainage	50074
HER Reference	MHG15369; MHG51199
Canmore ID	87255
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36282
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>William Roberts for Highland Railway, dated 1894. Long single storey S facing range on down platform linked to 2-storey station house at rear. Coursed grey rubble, contrasting tooled ashlar sandstone dressings. 20-bay frontage to platform with transomed bipartite and tripartite windows; deep 5-bay canopy supported by cast-iron columns with decorative brackets shelters E half of platform front (valences gone). 2 crowstepped entrances to rear.</p> <p>STATION HOUSE: to rear; 3-bay with off centre door flanked by narrow window; paired windows in centre bay; long short detailing to windows and angles. 2- and 4-pane glazing throughout; end and ridge corniced stacks; crowstepped gables; slate roofs.</p> <p>FOOTBRIDGE: (Map Ref: NH 75667, 00414): 1894, Highland Railway Company. Cast-iron footbridge with lattice balustrade; 2 lamp standards adapted to electric light.</p> <p>SIGNAL BOX: (Map Ref: NH 75688, 00412): Mackenzie and Holland for Highland Railway, 1894 (extended 2007). Plank and strip weather-boarded rectangular signal box. 4-pane glazed windows to locking room. Signal cabin reached by metal forestair (originally of timber construction). Continuous fenestration to operating room with 4-pane glazing to track frontage, returning to gables. Projecting eaves and timber bargeboarding. Large extension to original half gabled porch extended to W by Network Rail in 2007, supported on metal frame. Original slate roof and timber forestair replaced in the early 1970s.</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75621 416
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.79
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, NEWTONMORE ROAD, KILDRUMMIE
Chainage	50179
HER Reference	MHG15362
Canmore ID	112192
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36281
Designation	Category C Listed Building

Asset Number	9.79
Description	Late 19th century, small decorative rustic timber single storey dwelling. 3 bays with centre door; flanking bipartites with rustic timber jambs; intervening spaces between door and windows filled with decorative diagonal timber work. 2-pane glazing; brick base course; end stacks placed diagonally; slate roof with decorative tile ridge. Unusual survival of late Victorian Highland rustic building form.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75474 511
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.80
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, NEWTONMORE ROAD, CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST COLUMBA
Chainage	50264
HER Reference	MHG46730
Canmore ID	0
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36275
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	Church; Norman Dick of Sir John Burnet, Son and Dick, Glasgow 1931-2. Rectangular tower at E, and small gabled Lady Chapel at NW. Entrance porch projects at W gable. All grey rubble with contrasting tooled sandstone ashlar dressings. Timber frame detailing to entrance porch with double-leaf reeded plank doors with ornamental Arts and Crafts iron hinges, flanking side lights with stained glass and statuette above sheltered by projecting bargeboarded gables. 4-bay S flank with paired round-headed windows; square tower with paired rounded-headed hoodmoulded louvred vents in each face of upper stage, blocked eaves band and pyramidal roof with apex finial. Cross finial at W gable; slate roofs. Interior; round-headed chancel arch, matched by similar arch framing entrance lobby at W. Triple Romanesque lights in E chancel wall; pair similar lights in Lady Chapel to right of chancel. Braced timber ceiling to nave; boarded ceiling to chancel and Lady chapel, with painted frieze to chapel. Stone font; stained glass; Italianate blue and cream glazed pottery Stations of the Cross. Presbytery; 1950-60, single storey N facing 3-bay dwelling linked to church at rear. Grey rubble (as church) with simulated tooled sandstone ashlar dressings. Gabled NW bay with entrance in re-entrant angle with flanking light; modern glazing; coped end stack; slate roof. Low coped rubble wall enclosures church and presbytery.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75546 590
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.81
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, DUKE STREET, KINGUSSIE HIGHLAND FOLK MUSEUM, PITMAIN HOUSE
Chainage	50318
HER Reference	MHG15350
Canmore ID	125370
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36270
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	<p>Circa 1790 with 1830-40 additions and alterations. 2-storey, symmetrical 5-bay dwelling with earlier 19th century gabled wing projecting at W. Centre door masked by later single storey gabled porch; single later flanking 1830-40 tripartites with wooden mullions. Small 1st floor windows survive in bays 2 (blocked) and 4, and are raised through wallhead in later 19th century gabled dormers in bays 1, 3, 5. Mainly 2-, 9- or 12-pane glazing. Projecting gabled wing at W with tripartites in ground and 1st floor. 2-storey, 2-bay wing to rear. End, ridge and wallhead stacks; slate roofs.</p> <p>Am Fasgadh, The Highland Folk Museum, founded by Dr Isobel Grant in Iona, 1935. Established at Kingussie circa 1950. Pitmain Lodge was Factor's House for Duke of Gordon's planned town of Kingussie sited at former settlement of Pitmain. Grounds of museum contain various reconstructed vernacular buildings, including a Lewis House, click mill and salmon smoking house [1].</p> <p>Poor condition at time of visit. View of A9 at a distance, mostly blocked by a railway embankment and allotments [2].</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76019 642
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.82
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, HIGH STREET, COURT HOUSE
Chainage	50349
HER Reference	MHG15429
Canmore ID	112176
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36276
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	<p>Designed by Matthews and Laurie in 1865 and altered into offices in 2015-16 by the Highland Council Property and Housing Service. This building is a 2-storey, symmetrical 3-bay, rectangular plan classical style former court house. It is built in coursed and squared sandstone with tooled ashlar sandstone dressings, including long and short quoins to the corners and centre bay, and a pronounced eaves band and cornice.</p> <p>The principal (south) elevation has a slightly advanced and pedimented centre bay. The 2-leaf timber panelled entrance door is under a decoratively bracketted cornice. There are moulded architraves to the doorway and window openings. The panelled window aprons</p>

Asset Number	9.82
	<p>are linked by a band course at the first floor.</p> <p>There is 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows throughout. The end chimney stacks are corniced and each have later 19th century square cans with flared caps and barley twist detailing at the corners. There is a piended platform slate roof. There is a corniced stone wing wall with a pedestrian gate attached to the east of the main elevation. A roofless stone outbuilding (former toilet block) comprising 3 stalls is to the southeast of the court house and is attached to tall and coped coursed rubble boundary walls which surround the court house at the east, south and west.</p> <p>The interior was seen in 2015. It has a good decorative interior scheme and much of the 1865 plan form remains, with the public offices on the ground floor and a main courtroom on the first floor. There is an entrance lobby incorporating a dog-leg staircase with a curved and decorative cast iron balustrade and timber handrail. There are basket arches in the ground floor corridors and a cast iron pot-bellied stove to the south. The ground floor corridor provides access to three timber lined cells with small high level windows. The timber panelled cell doors have a hatch, spy hole and lock. The former courtroom has a coombed ceiling with three decorative vents and a timber bench. The secondary rooms and offices have simple moulded cornicing and panelled doors and timber floors, some have fireplaces with timber surrounds.</p>
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75825 673
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.83
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, HIGH STREET, OLD PARISH CHURCHYARD
Chainage	50349
HER Reference	MHG44753; MHG23797
Canmore ID	112213
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36277
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Rubble walled burial ground opening off High Street. Pedestrian entrance flanked by pair early-mid 18th cornices and stepped caps supporting ball finials (1 ball finial missing). A few 18th and 19th century tombstones. Probable site of early priory Site of former church of 1624.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75859 673
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.84
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, DUKE STREET, MACROBERT HOUSE
Chainage	50353
HER Reference	MHG15387
Canmore ID	112178
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36271
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Circa 1840, 2-storey, symmetrical 3-bay W facing house. Whitewashed rubble; whitewashed single storey extension at S gable with rubble flanks. Centre door masked by later gabled porch 12-pane glazing; end stacks; local slate roof. Tuskers and blocked doors at N gable indicate former adjoining house or later extension. Lean-to addition across rear elevation. MacRobert House forms part of the Highland Folk Museum centred on former Pitmain Lodge sited next door. Slates for roof probably from quarries in Glen Banchor, Newtonmore.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76003 674
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.85
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, HIGH STREET, ST COLUMBA'S CHURCH
Chainage	50400
HER Reference	MHG46731
Canmore ID	111518
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36280
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	1824, later alterations. Simple harled rectangular church orientated E/W with porches at E and W gables. Harled; tooled grey granite dressings. Symmetrical S front with 4 long round-headed windows with simple Y-tracery and leaded glazing; similar (possibly later 19th century) centre window in N elevation flanked by narrower, similarly detailed, windows. Bellcote at W gable apex with small ball finial. Slate roof. Interior; re-cast; re-fitted 1924 (after fire) and also 1971. Gallery at W; low octagonal pulpit. Rubble walled burial ground with late 18th and 19th century tombstones. Entrance to High Street flanked by pair re-used early-mid 18th century square tooled grey granite gate piers with moulded cornice and stepped caps supporting small attenuated ball finials. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. Re-built in 1824 on site of 1792 church which replaced earlier building sited in old burial ground in centre of burgh (also close to High Street). Gate piers similar to pair at old burial ground, from where they were probably removed for re-use [1]. Visited 29/11/2017. Views toward A9 from the rear of the church, but at a distance and partially screened. Also views of allotments and sewage works. The main view is across the

Asset Number	9.85
	graveyard in the front and toward Kingussie's high Street with views of the mountains beyond [2].
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76084 701
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.86
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, 49-53 HIGH STREET
Chainage	50400
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36272
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Early 19th century, pair 2-storey houses, each of 3 symmetrical bays; wider dwelling L with later shop front slapped to R of centre entrance. Rubble frontage with courses defined with contrasting paintwork, tooled rubble dressings, harled gable. 4- and 12-pane glazing; end and ridge stacks; slate roofs.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75878 733
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.87
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, 88 HIGH STREET, GORDON HOUSE
Chainage	50400
HER Reference	MHG15438
Canmore ID	112188
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36278
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Mid-19th century, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay house. Rubble with contrasting painted pointing, tooled rubble dressings. Centre door; 4-pane glazing; coped end stacks; slate roof.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 75979 738

Asset Number	9.87
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.88
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, 85 HIGH STREET, DEVERON HOUSE
Chainage	50461
HER Reference	MHG15413
Canmore ID	112186
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36273
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Earlier 19th century, symmetrical 2-storey, wide 3-bay house. Rubble, with contrasting painted pointing, tooled rubble dressings. Centre door; 12-pane glazing; end stacks; slate roof.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76078 777
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.89
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, 104 HIGH STREET, MONALIADH, REAR WING
Chainage	50461
HER Reference	MHG15352
Canmore ID	112190
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36279
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Earlier 19th century, single storey irregular 3-bay cottage, now forming rear wing to Monaliadh. Harled rubble with boulder footings. Long elevations E/W, with off centre door in E elevation with small window to left. 2 windows in W elevation. Single ridge stack at N; corrugated iron roof covers surviving thatch. Interior; circular floor hearth survives at S end of building in room now used as store.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76078 777
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.90
Asset Name	KINGUSSIE, 115 HIGH STREET, CAMERON COTTAGE
Chainage	50512
HER Reference	MHG15418
Canmore ID	112187
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB36274
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Early 19th century, 2-storey, wide 3-bay dwelling. Rubble, tooled rubble dressings. Centre door; 12-pane glazing; coped end stacks; slate roof.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76138 826
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.91
Asset Name	BALAVIL BRIDGE OVER RAITTS BURN
Chainage	53300
HER Reference	MHG15415
Canmore ID	109660
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1653
Designation	Category C Listed Building
Description	Circa 1800 single span rubble bridge; dressed rubble arch ring; later 19th century carved polished ashlar parapet with panelled and centre corniced piers; decorative cast-iron railings flank splayed approach.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Bridge
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78822 2479
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.92
Asset Name	DUNACHTON, WEST LODGE
Chainage	57410
HER Reference	MHG3137
Canmore ID	14920
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB1672
Designation	Category B Listed Building

Asset Number	9.92
Description	Circa 1869, probably John Rhind. Single storey cruciform gate lodge; rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. Crowstepped entrance porch with round headed doorway in SW re-entrant angle; tripartites in S (to road) and W (to drive) gables with centre square light above transom and with small square lights in canted angles. Horizontal glazing; crowstepped and finialled gables; coped ridge and end stacks; Banffshire slate roof. Mural plaque with cat carved in low relief to right of entrance porch.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 82201 4455
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	9.93
Asset Name	ST DROSTAN'S CHAPEL
Chainage	58054
HER Reference	MHG4437; MHG41433; MHG47592
Canmore ID	0
Historic Environment Scotland Number	LB4337
Designation	Category B Listed Building
Description	Small simple late- or post-medieval ruinous church, with plaques mounted in later pilasters flanking entrance dated 1780. Round-headed window in E gable; small similar fenestration in 2-bay long N and S elevations; round-headed entrance in centre W gable flanked by wide polished ashlar granite corniced pilasters (1780) with inscribed commemorative plaques, that to right fallen from seating and propped against wall. Rectangular rubble walled burial ground much overgrown with 2 tombs visible.
Type	Historic Building
Sub-Type	Extant Building
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 82268 4633
References	[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 1
Asset Name	Rough Grazing
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse

	<p>shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed. [1]</p> <p>Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. [1]</p>
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 3
Asset Name	Forestry Plantation
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.</p> <p>Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common, with sinuous edges and more open spaces. [1]</p>
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 4
Asset Name	Rectilinear Fields and Farms
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland	

Number	
Designation	None
Description	Agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries involved the enclosure of arable land as well as the building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings. Field boundaries were designed to be rectilinear wherever possible, because it improved the efficiency of agriculture, tending to reduce unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 5
Asset Name	Designed Landscape
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Since the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such a scheme can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. Designed landscapes may include parklands, walled gardens, water features, formal avenues and walkways, as well as pavilions, lodges and other buildings. Redevelopment of parts of designed landscapes around old mansion houses is common, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas, Country Parks, or golf courses [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 6
Asset Name	Motorway
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	

Designation	None
Description	Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 7
Asset Name	Agricultural Planned Village
Chainage	52700
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>From the early 18th century onwards, country landowners gradually adopted and imposed new principles and agricultural methods on their farm tenants. As part of these agricultural improvements families were turned off the land, although some were then hired to labour on the new large farms. In certain instances estate owners built planned villages for their workers.</p> <p>Planned villages are distributed across Scotland, particularly in rich agricultural areas like Aberdeenshire, Fife and East Lothian. They are often laid out along a main street with a village square, and plots are large enough to include a productive back garden. A uniform architectural style tended to be adopted by each landowner for the housing. Some have now been subsumed in modern urban developments or reduced to ruins alongside a road [1].</p>
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 78305 01774
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 8
Asset Name	Cultivated Former Parkland
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland	

Number	
Designation	None
Description	Designed landscapes were created during the 17th and 18th centuries around castles and large country houses of the landowning elite. Not all have survived. In some instances the inherent value of aesthetic pleasure gave way in the 19th and 20th centuries to financial pressures, with fields being created from former parkland. Nowadays these are usually used as arable land [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval; Modern
NGR	NH 78693 02161; NH 79054 02582
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 9
Asset Name	Freshwater Area
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Lochs or rivers over 50m wide are recorded as HLA data so that the map coverage is complete. Reservoirs are recorded separately [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	NN 70661 97599; NN 74935 99073; NH 76389 00492
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 10
Asset Name	Golf Course
Chainage	45100
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Golf has been played in Scotland for over 500 years, but it wasn't until the late 1700s that a few clubs were formally established. Designed golf courses started to become a feature of the landscape after the mid-19th century. Created for private or public use, they are located around urban fringes, along sandy coastlines, or in the grounds of large country house hotels. Courses can be very extensive, with their tees and greens, bunkers and water hazards, tree plantings, woodland and rough ground.

	Some golf courses have been abandoned, while others have been redeveloped for alternative land uses, including housing [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval; Modern
NGR	NN 72288 98296
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 11
Asset Name	Industrial or Commercial Area
Chainage	50210
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Districts with sprawling buildings, storage areas, extensive car-parks, yards and access roads can be extensive. Mainly built since the beginning of the 19th century, they can include large office developments, shopping centres and open-air markets, as well as factories, mills, and industrial estates. Such sites tend to be located in and around urban areas. In some instances, factories and mills have closed down, and have either been demolished or refurbished to provide housing or recreational facilities [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	NH 76296 00599
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 12
Asset Name	Managed Woodland
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Managing deciduous woodlands used to be a traditional craft. Poles were taken, as well as lengths of wood for charcoal burning and large branches for roofing timbers. Trees weren't felled; they were coppiced or pollarded so that they would recover and throw up new growth. Trees did, however, have to be felled for long lengths of timber for floorboards, panelling, carpentry and ship-building. Nowadays woodlands are 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. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Medium
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	Scheme Wide
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 13
Asset Name	Opencast Site
Chainage	56500
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	Sand and gravel was traditionally taken in relatively small amounts from local 'borrow' pits. Nowadays large opencast sand and gravel sites are excavated by huge mechanical diggers. Coal is also now obtained in this way, rather than by using mining techniques. It is these large-scale opencast sites that appear as HLA data. Once worked out or abandoned, opencast sites are often restored for modern use, either as farmland or as recreational areas of open spaces, wetlands and footpaths [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	NH 81308 04018
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 14
Asset Name	Recreation Area
Chainage	Scheme-wide
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	A vast range of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include race-courses and sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, council allotments and marinas, visitor centres and historic sites open to the public. HLA data records more extensive areas separately, such as golf courses and ski centres.

	With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	NN 75787 99724; NN 76379 99814; NH 80809 03582
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 15
Asset Name	Unenclosed Improved Pasture
Chainage	43100
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	In the recent past agricultural grants were used to encourage the creation of improved pasture in unenclosed rough grazings, particularly across southern Scotland. The bright green pasture created by fertilising, drainage, re-seeding or direct-drilling of clover contrasts with the surrounding unimproved grasslands [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	NN 70602 96848
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 16
Asset Name	Smallholdings
Chainage	51200
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	During the 19th and 20th centuries many smallholdings were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants. Some were established on the edge of new improved farms, with the intention that cottagers would improve the rough grazing and provide labour for the farm, particularly in north-east Scotland. Smallholdings of any kind are rare in the south and east. Each smallholding had a few small fields of irregular size and shape that could be used for crops or pasture and land on which to build a dwelling. More recently some have been amalgamated to create larger units [1].
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape

Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NH 76958 01418
References	[1]HLAmap

Asset Number	Historic Land Type 17
Asset Name	Urban Area
Chainage	50500
HER Reference	
Canmore ID	
Historic Environment Scotland Number	
Designation	None
Description	<p>Villages, towns and cities cover extensive areas of Scotland, and include housing, schools, shops, hotels and churches, as well as prisons, hospitals, universities and various other municipal buildings. Some extend around planned villages or crofting townships, others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. This name has also been applied to quite small clusters of houses which nowadays have little or no specific link to rural land use, although they are sited in the countryside.</p> <p>Some 'urban areas' have grown since the early 1800s, others have been created quite recently. In some instances, suburban street plans reflect the previous pattern of field boundaries, while 'urban' Victorian hospitals that were originally out of town have been closed and redeveloped [1].</p>
Type	Historic Landscape
Sub-Type	Historic Landscape
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
NGR	NH 76394 00941
References	[1] HLAmap

6 Historical Map Analysis

- 6.1.1 Ruthven Barracks can be seen in the centre of the map, with General Wade’s Military Road crossing the Spey to the north. The settlements of Knappach and Ruthven can be seen to the south.



Figure 6-1: Roy Highlands 1747-52: Ruthven Area

- 6.1.2 Raitts Cave is likely to be shown as the infilled red box below *Raiths*. Field systems are evident, as are a number of buildings to the south-west.

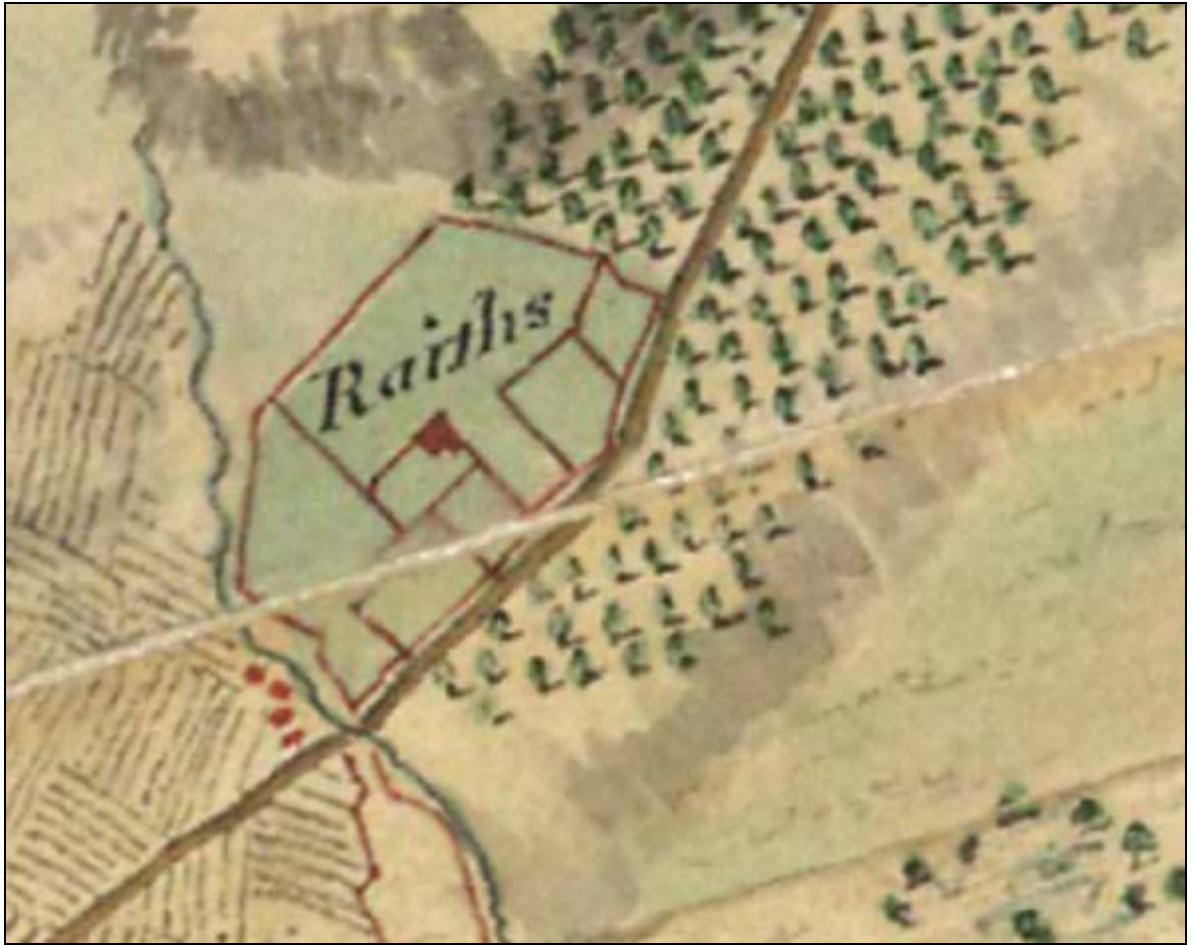


Figure 6-2: Roy Highlands 1747-52: Raitts

6.1.3 The small settlement at Raliabeg can be seen, with the location of a ‘Stone’ shown on the line of the current A9. A small quarry scoop can be seen close to where the present day Ralia Café is located.



Figure 6-3: OS 6" 1843-1882: Raliabeg

6.1.4 Two small buildings are shown on the line of the current A9.

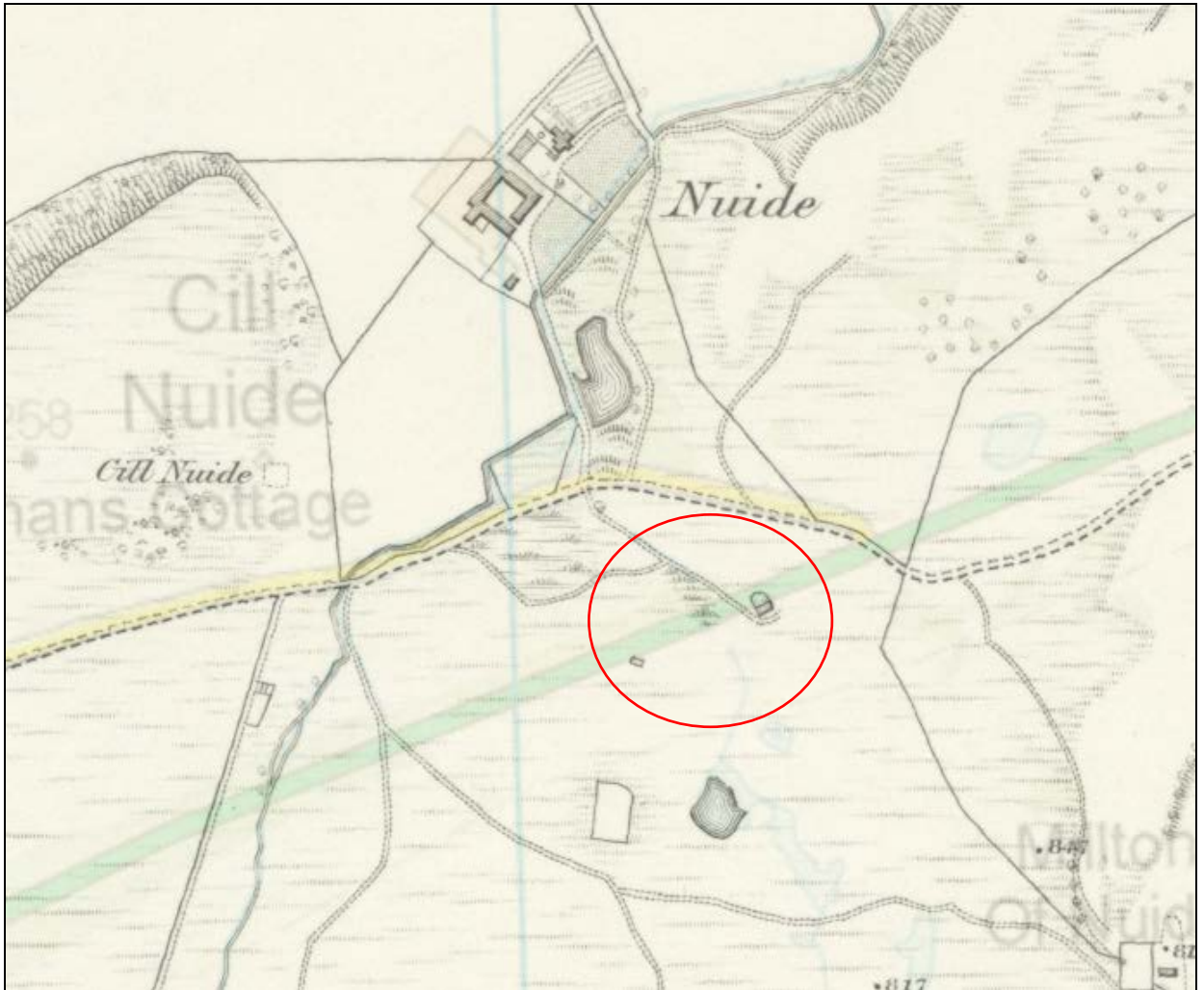


Figure 6-4: OS 6" 1843-1882: Nuide

6.1.5 Several buildings and a well can be seen on the line of the current A9.

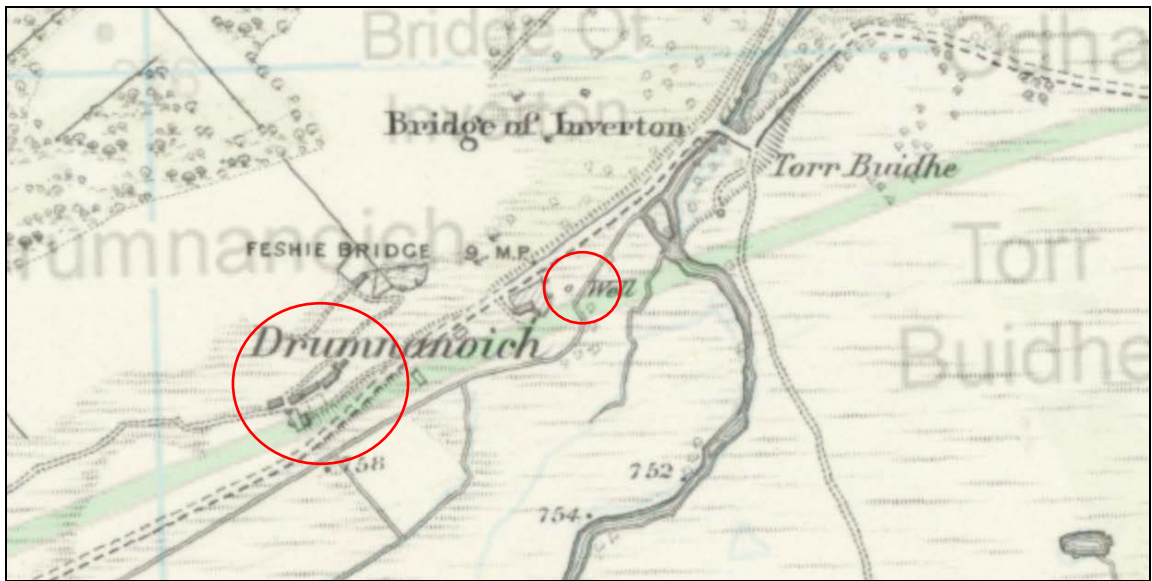


Figure 6-5: OS 6" 1843-1882: Drumnanoich

6.1.6 General Wade's Military Road can be seen to cross the A9 at two locations.

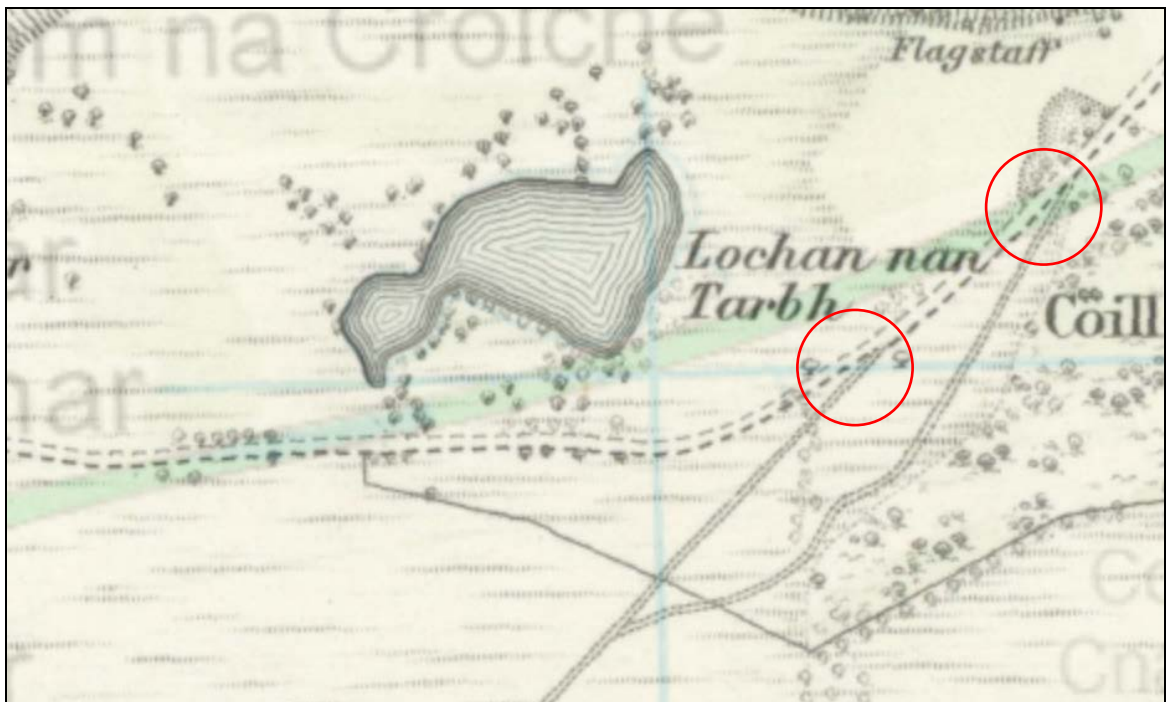


Figure 6-6: OS 6" 1843-1882: Lochan nan Tarbh

6.1.7 Buildings and enclosures can be seen to the east of Laggan

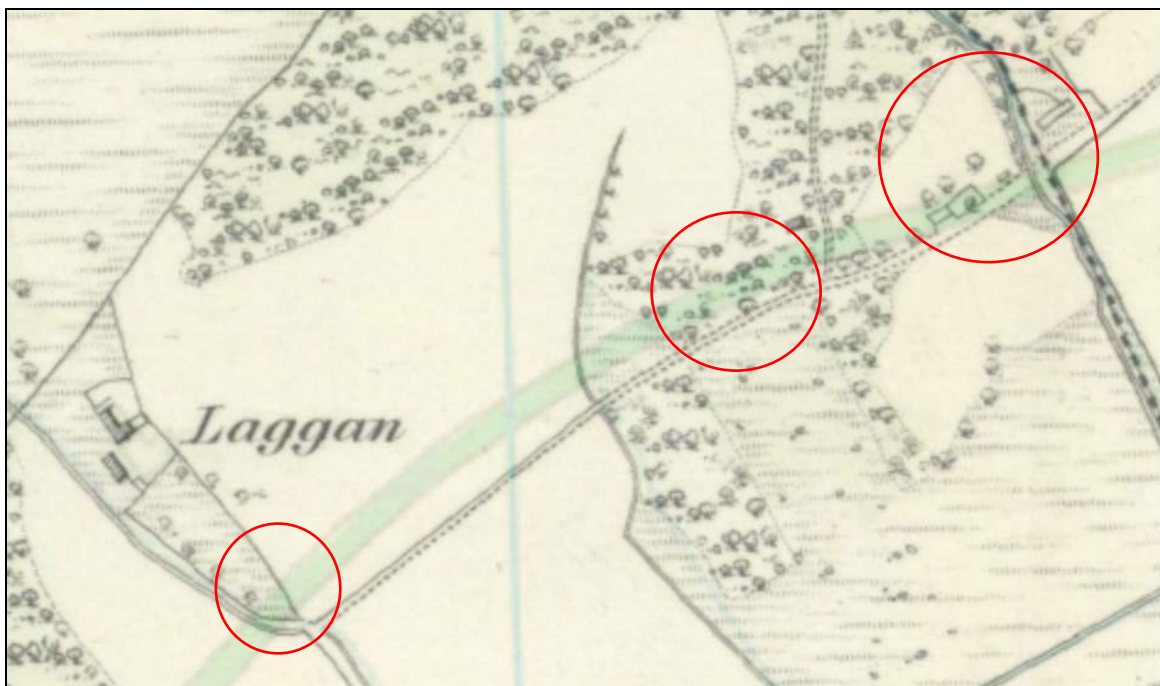


Figure 6-7: OS 6" 1888 – 1913: Laggan

- 6.1.8 Buildings at Chapelpark can be seen, these were removed by the construction of the A9. The Macpherson obelisk and burial ground, and West Lodge can be seen

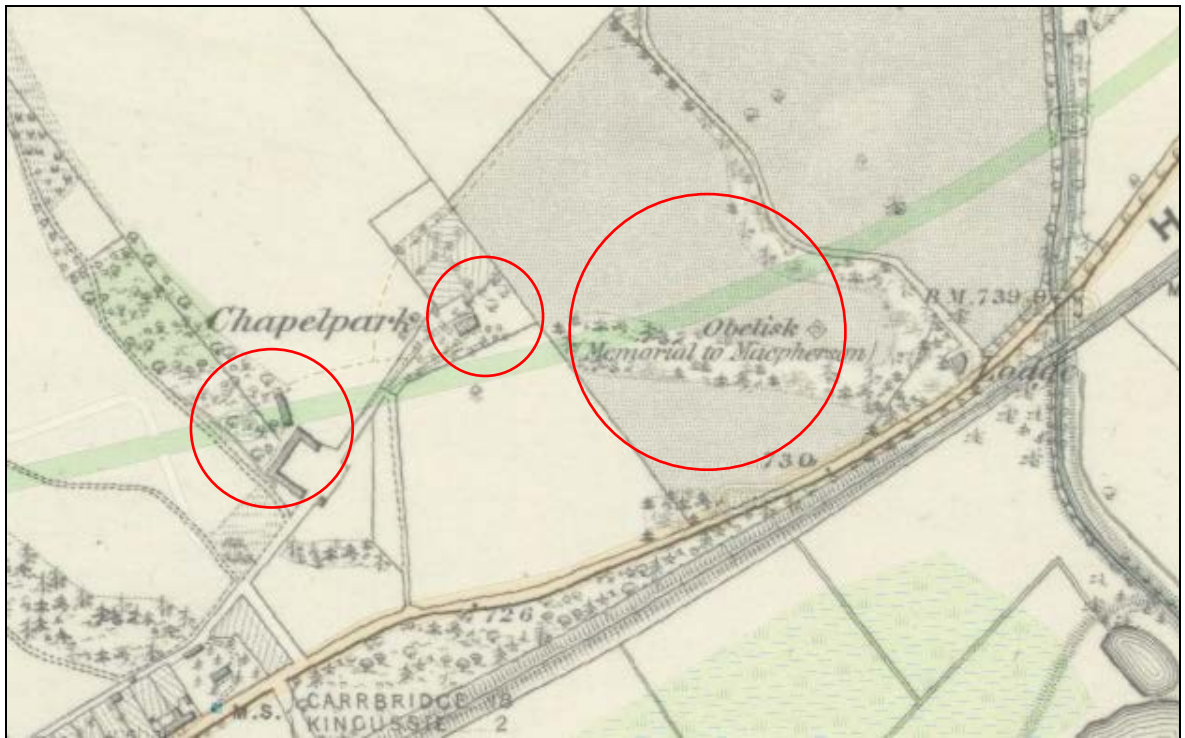


Figure 6-8: OS 6" 1888 – 1913: Chapelpark

