



TRANSPORT
SCOTLAND
CÒMHDHAIL ALBA

Environmental Impact Assessment Record of Determination

A9 Killiecrankie to Drumochter –
Signage Works

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Project Details

Description

BEAR Scotland has been commissioned by Transport Scotland to carry out road signage works on a stretch of the A9 carriageway north of Pitlochry, within the Perth and Kinross Council.

The works package includes installation of 30 new signposts and bases (with new sign faces) and 7 sign face replacements (no excavation required) over a total length of 19.8km, comprising individual short sections of up to 2m in length for each sign. The works cover a total area of approximately 0.2ha.

Excavated soil for sign installation will be side-casted within the scheme extents.

The works are currently programmed to be completed within the 2024/2025 financial year, commencing in June 2024. It is expected that the works will be completed over 10 nights by utilising a night-time working pattern (20:00 – 06:30). Changes in the programme may result in the need for day works.

Traffic management (TM) is still to be confirmed; however, it is anticipated to consist of lane closures facilitated by two-way temporary traffic lights where required.

Location

The scheme lies on the A9 5km north of Pitlochry between the village of Killiecrankie and the mountain pass of Drumochter, within the Perth and Kinross Council area.

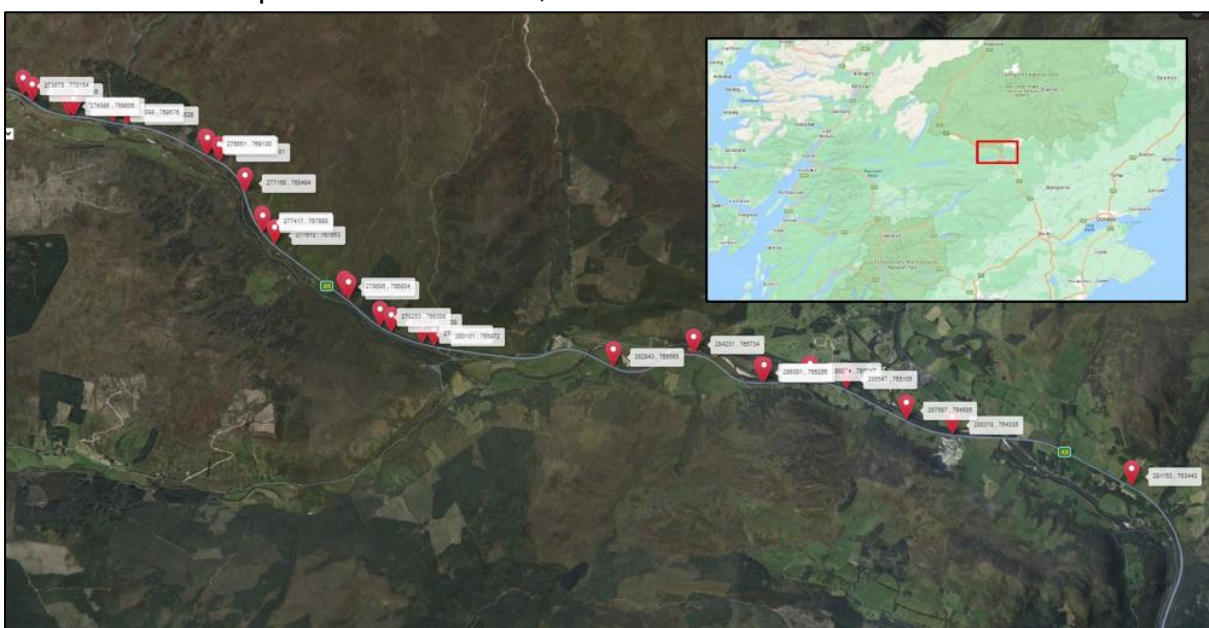


Figure 1. Scheme extent showing sign locations.

Description of local environment

Air quality

There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) ([Air Quality Management Areas](#)) within 300m of this scheme. The nearest AQMA to the scheme 'Perth No.2 - Crieff' lies 25km south of the scheme and is declared for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate Matter (PM₁₀).

There are no Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) ([Scotland's Environment](#)) monitoring sites located within 10km of the scheme.

A manual traffic count point (ID: 40725) on the A9 carriageway approximately 5km north of the works provides average annual daily flow (AADF) data for A9 traffic. In 2022, AADF at this point was recorded 9,996 vehicles, including 1,877 (18.7%) heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) ([Road Traffic Statistics](#)).

There are no air quality monitoring sites located directly within the scheme. The closest monitoring site is located within Crieff, 25km south of the scheme ([Scottish Air Quality](#)). It is expected that the baseline air quality for this scheme is primarily influenced by traffic along the A9. Secondary sources are likely derived from urban and agricultural activities within the area.

Cultural heritage

A search of PastMap mapping tool ([PastMap](#)) identified the following cultural heritage features within 300m of the scheme:

- Approximately twenty-seven Listed Buildings lie within 300m of the scheme. The nearest of these is 'Shierglas, Farmhouse' (LB6039), which is a Category B Listed Building and lies 30m south of the scheme.
- Two Scheduled Monuments lie within 300m of the scheme. 'Clach Na H'Iobairt, Standing Stone 300m E Of Pitagowan' (SM1517) and '18th Century Military Road, 574m NNW of Clunes Bungalow to 1090m NW of Clunes Bungalow' (SM13734) lie 35m and 50m north of the scheme respectively.
- Blair Castle Garden & Designed Landscape (GDL00059) covers the A9 within the scheme extents. Falls Of Bruar Garden & Designed Landscape (GDL00177) lies 120m north of the scheme.

- Blair Atholl Conservation Area lies 280m north of the scheme.
- Battle of Killiecrankie battlefield (BTL12) covers the A9 at the scheme southern extents.
- Multiple Canmore features and Historic Environment Records lie within 300m of the scheme, with some recorded within the proposed works areas.

There are no World Heritage Sites within 300m of the scheme.

Landscape and visual effects

The scheme extent lies within Cairngorms National Park (CNP) ([SiteLink](#)). The Special General Qualities of CNP are the following:

- Magnificent mountains towering over moorland, forest and strath
- Vastness of space, scale and height
- Strong juxtaposition of contrasting landscapes
- A landscape of layers, from inhabited strath to remote, uninhabited upland
- 'The harmony of complicated curves'
- Landscapes both cultural and natural

The scheme southern extent lies within Loch Tummel NSA ([SiteLink](#)). The Special Qualities of the Loch Tummel NSA are the following:

- A breathtakingly beautiful landscape, both lowland and highland
- Loch Tummel, the heart of the NSA
- Rich and varied woodlands
- Peacefulness and tranquillity
- The celebrated Queen's view
- Spectacular and famous mountain gorge – the Pass of Killiecrankie
- The picturesque Linn of Tummel

The Landscape Character Type (LCT) ([NatureScot](#)) within the scheme extent is recorded as Upland Glen – Cairngorms (LCT No. 126) and Broad Glen with Estates (LCT No. 129), which is characterised by:

- Strong evidence of glacial processes, including steepened sides and level floors, shattered rock faces on higher slopes, hummocks of resistant rock on some glen floors and terraces of glacial deposits at the edges of glen floors.
- Often form arrival points into the Cairngorms National Park.
- Size varies from large, open passes to narrower, more secluded glens.
- Enclosed predominantly by steep slopes.

- Frequently differing land-use on one side of the glen to the other - linked to aspect.
- Improved, grazed fields on glen floors and floodplains.
- Mostly settled, some only sparsely, but often extensive evidence of past settlement, including prehistoric hut circles and associated field systems, pre-improvement townships, and seasonal shielings.
- Some landmark historic buildings.
- Access varies from narrow roads, estate and forestry tracks to main routes, but most have some form of road running through them.
- Varied experience when passing through glens from open and expansive to sheltered and secluded.
- Views to adjacent uplands; from which parts of the glens are visible and provide contrast.

The scheme is located within a semi-rural location on the A9, with land use surrounding the scheme dominated by woodland, fields of rough grassland and urban development associated with village of Calvine.

Biodiversity

River Tay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ([NatureScot Site Code: 8366](#)) lies approximately 40m north of the nearest sign location.

Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC ([NatureScot Site Code: 8401](#)) lies approximately 80m south of the nearest sign location.

Cairngorms Massif Special Protection Area (SPA) ([NatureScot Code: 10234](#)) lies 1.8km northeast of the nearest sign location.

The following locally and/or nationally designated sites with biodiversity features are located within 300m of the scheme ([SiteLink](#)):

- Tulach Hill Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ([SiteLink](#)). The SSSI is designated for upland assemblage, vascular plant assemblage and limestone pavement. The SSSI lies 100m south of the nearest sign location (NN 85343 65250 and NN 85301 65256)
- Aldclune and Invervack Meadows SSSI ([SiteLink](#)). The SSSI is designated for lowland calcareous grassland and lies 5m north of the nearest sign location (NN 84231 65734).
- Glen Garry SSSI ([SiteLink](#)). The SSSI is designated for Dalradian earth sciences and therefore is discussed in 'geology and soils' section below. Two

signs (NN 78695 66804 and NN 78764 66751) lie within the borders of the SSSI.

- Struan Wood SSSI ([SiteLink](#)). The SSSI is designated for beetles, Rannoch roller moth (*Ancylis tineana*) and upland birch woodland and lies 105m south of the nearest sign (NN 79253 66308).

Numerous bird species are recorded on NBN within 2km over a 10-year period. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA), all wild birds and their nests are protected.

The NBN Atlas holds the following records of invasive non-native plant species (INNS) as listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA under the same search criteria:

- Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*)

One record of the injurious weed species common ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), as listed under the Weeds Act 1959 was noted under the same search criteria.

No invasive native perennials, as listed in the Trunk Road Inventory Manual, were noted under the same search criteria.

Transport Scotland's Asset Management Performance System (AMPS) returned multiple records of common ragwort and rosebay willowherb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), invasive native plant species within 300m of the scheme.

Habitat in the surrounding area is mainly provided by a number of waterbodies and rough grasslands which lie in proximity to the scheme. Woodland is restricted to pockets and belts of mixed mainly conifer woodland which flank nearby waterbodies in proximity to the scheme. Some of the woodland is noted by the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as being ancient (of semi-natural origin), long-established (of plantation origin) and/or other (on Roy map) ([Scotland's Environment](#)).

There are no areas of woodland or individual trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) within 300m of the scheme extents ([Perth and Kinross Council](#)).

Considering the traffic density at the scheme extent, it is considered unlikely that any terrestrial mammal species of conservation importance are associated with permanent habitat or resting places within the area of likely construction disturbance. There is potential for mammal activity within adjacent tree lines, however it is unlikely that any permanent shelter features will be situated in close proximity to the A9. Furthermore, the scheme is of a minor, transient, and highly localised nature which will not increase disturbance levels within this section of the carriageway during the works. Therefore, a field survey has been ruled out, and a desktop study has been deemed sufficient for this assessment.

Geology and soils

Two sign locations (NN 78695 66804 and NN 78764 66751) lie within the borders of the Glen Garry SSSI. The SSSI is notified for Dalradian rocks ([SiteLink](#)).

The SSSI is overlapped by A9 Road Cuttings and River Garry Gorge Geological Conservation Review Site (GCRS) ([SiteLink](#)). There is no information available on sitelink regarding the geological features of the GCRS, but it is assumed that these will be the same or similar to those for the SSSI.

The scheme extent passes over a wide range of bedrock types which mainly are dominated by Gaick Psammite Formation (psammite), which is a metamorphic bedrock ([BGS](#)).

Superficial deposits are recorded as mainly being Till, Devensian (Diamicton), which is a sedimentary superficial deposit ([BGS](#)).

The major soil group found within the scheme are mineral podzols and brown soils ([Scotland's Soils](#)). Soils within the scheme extent are recorded as being 'Class 0', as displayed on Scotland's Peat Map. Class 0 is considered to be mineral soil, and peatland habitats are not typically found on such soils ([Scotland's Soils](#)).

Material assets and waste

The proposed works involve installation of new signs (including new posts), and replacement of existing road sign faces within the road verge of the A9 carriageway. Materials used will consist of 100m of signpost (passively safe post 114mm diameter planted base) and 20m² concrete.

Wastes are anticipated to be old road signs, which will be recycled, and excavated earth, which will be side-casted within the A9 verge.

The scheme value does not exceed £350,000 and as such a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is not required for this scheme.

Noise and vibration

For sensitive receptors, refer to the 'Population and Human Health' section below.

The scheme is not located within a Candidate Noise Management Area ([CNMA](#)) as defined by the Transportation Noise Action Plan ([TNAP](#)).

The night-time modelled noise level (L_{night}) within the scheme extents ranges between 60 and 65 decibels ([Scotland's Noise Scotland's Environment](#)). Baseline

noise levels are likely to be primarily influenced by traffic travelling along the A9 carriageway. Secondary sources are likely derived from urban and agricultural activities within the area.

Population and human health

The scheme extent consists of short sections along a 19.8km stretch of A9 carriageway verge 5km north of the village of Pitlochry. The villages of Blair Atholl, Aldclune and smaller hamlets/settlements (namely Pitagowan and Calvine) lie within 300m of the scheme. As such, a number of properties, farmsteads and commercial premises lie within proximity to the scheme; the nearest of these tend to be commercial, such as 'Breedon Shierglas Quarry — ready-mixed concrete, aggregates & asphalt' and 'The House of Bruar' which face on to the trunk road with no screening from the A9.

In addition, numerous access points to local roads and commercial facilities lie within the scheme extents.

There are a number of core paths ([Scotland's Environment](#)) which lie within 300m of the scheme. One walking route 'Beinn Bhreac, from Calvine' as listed on WalkHighlands ([WalkHighlands](#)) lies within 300m of the scheme.

National Cycle Network Route 7 crosses the A9 and travels parallel to the A9 across the scheme extents ([Sustrans](#)). Numerous laybys lie along the A9 within the scheme extents. There are no other pedestrian facilities located along the A9 within the scheme extents.

TM is still to be confirmed; however, it is anticipated to consist of lane closures facilitated by two-way temporary traffic lights where required.

The A9 Trunk Road connects Perth with Thurso. It commences immediately north of Inveralmond Roundabout in Perth leading generally northwards for a distance of 357 kilometres to its junction with an unclassified road leading to Holborn Head lighthouse at Scrabster. The A9 is a mixture of single carriageway, '2+1' carriageway and stretches of two-lane dual carriageway.

Road drainage and the water environment

The scheme extent lies within 300m of the following waterbodies, which have been classified by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency ([SEPA](#)) under the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) ([SEPA](#)):

- River Garry (Errochty Water Confluence to L Faskally) (ID 6836), was classified by SEPA in 2022 as being of 'good' condition. The River Garry

(Errochty Water Confluence to L Faskally) at its nearest point lies 30m north of the scheme (sign location NGR NN 84231 65734).

- Banvie Burn (ID: 6603) was classified by SEPA in 2022 as being of 'moderate' condition. Banvie Burn at its nearest point lies 220m northeast of the scheme (sign location NGR NN 86647 65105).
- River Garry from Garry Intake to Errochty Water confluence (ID: 6911) was classified by SEPA in 2022 as being of 'good' condition. The River Garry from Garry Intake to Errochty Water confluence at its nearest point lies 60m west of the scheme (sign location NHR NN 78764 66751).
- Alt a Chrombaidh (ID: 6607) was classified by SEPA in 2022 as being of 'good' condition. Alt a Chrombaidh at its nearest point lies 230m southeast of the scheme (sign location NGR NN 78764 66751).
- Allt Anndeir (ID: 6608) was classified by SEPA in 2022 as being of 'poor' condition. Allt Anndeir at its nearest point lies 200m southeast of the scheme (sign location NGR NN 75325 69628).

A number of unclassified tributaries and drainage channels lie within 300m of the scheme.

The scheme falls within the 'Killin, Aberfeldy and Angus Glens' and 'Rannoch' groundwater bodies, which were classified by SEPA in 2022 as having 'Good' overall condition ([SEPA](#)).

The scheme is located within a Drinking Water Protected Area (Ground) ([DWPA](#)).

Numerous areas of the A9 carriageway within scheme extents are recorded as being at low (0.1% chance of flooding each year) to high (10% chance) risk of surface water flooding ([SEPA Flood Maps](#)).

Climate

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out the target and vision set by the Scottish Government for tackling and responding to climate change ([The Climate Change \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#)). The Act included a target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 80% before 2050 (from the baseline year 1990). The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 amended the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to bring the target of reaching net-zero emissions in Scotland forward to 2045 ([Climate Change \(Emissions Reduction Targets\) \(Scotland\) Act 2019](#)).

The Scottish Government has since published its indicative Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to set out how it will reach net-zero emissions by 2045, working to reduce emissions of all major greenhouse gases by at least 75% by 2030 ([Scotland's contribution to the Paris Agreement: indicative Nationally Determined Contribution - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)). By 2040, the Scottish Government is

committed to reducing emissions by 90%, with the aim of reaching net-zero by 2045 at the latest.

Transport Scotland is committed to reducing carbon across Scotland's transport network and this commitment is being enacted through the Mission Zero for Transport ([Mission Zero for transport | Transport Scotland](#)). Transport is the largest contributor to harmful climate emissions in Scotland. In response to the climate emergency, Transport Scotland are committed to reducing their emissions by 75% by 2030 and to a legally binding target of net-zero by 2045.

Policies and plans

This Record of Determination (RoD) has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant regulations, guidance, policies and plans, notably including the Environment and Sustainability Discipline of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges ([Design Manual for Roads and Bridges \(DMRB\)](#)) and Transport Scotland's Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance ([Guidance - Environmental Impact Assessments for road projects \(transport.gov.scot\)](#)).

Description of main environmental impacts and proposed mitigation

Air quality

Construction activities associated with the proposed works have the potential to temporarily cause local air quality impacts. Activities undertaken on site may cause dust and particulate matter to be emitted to the atmosphere. However, taking into account the nature and scale of the works and the following mitigation measures, the risk of significant impacts to air are considered to be low.

- When not in use, plant and vehicles will be switched off; there will be no idling vehicles.
- All plant, machinery and vehicles associated with the works will be maintained in order to minimise emissions, as per manufacturing and legal requirements.
- No significant dust, particulate matter, and exhaust emissions sources will be introduced by the works.
- Green driving techniques will be adopted, and effective route preparation and planning will be undertaken prior to works.
- All delivery vehicles carrying material with dust potential will be covered when travelling to or leaving site, preventing the spread of dust beyond the work area.
- Activities involving cutting/planing will be appropriately managed to reduce the potential for dust creation. This will involve use of measures such as dampening down or on tool extraction where required.
- Material stockpiles will be reduced as far as is reasonably practicable by using a 'just in time' delivery system. All material will also be stored on made ground.
- Any stockpiled material on site will be monitored daily to ensure no risks of dust emissions exists.
- Materials will be removed from site as soon as is practicable.
- Good housekeeping will be employed throughout the work.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any air quality effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Cultural Heritage

Although there are records of cultural heritage interest within the scheme and within 300m of the scheme extents, any excavation works associated with the scheme are restricted to the already engineered carriageway boundary, and as such the potential for exposure of cultural heritage features is considered to be negligible; construction of the A9 road corridor is likely to have removed any archaeological remains that may have been present.

As standard, the following good practice measures will be in place to reduce the risk of impacts to undiscovered features of cultural heritage interest:

- There will be no storage of vehicles, plant, or materials against any buildings, walls or fences.
- Should any unexpected archaeological evidence be discovered, works will stop temporarily in the vicinity and the BEAR Scotland Environment Team contacted for advice.
- People, plant, and materials shall, as much as is reasonably practicable, only be present on areas of made / engineered ground. Where access out with these areas is required for the safe and effective completion of the scheme, it will be reduced as much as is reasonably practicable and ideally be limited to access on foot.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any cultural heritage effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Landscape and visual effects.

There is potential for minor visual impacts to the local landscape during the construction phase as a result of obstructed views due to vehicles and machinery and installation of new signs. Works will be restricted to the A9 carriageway boundary and will be limited to the signage installation and replacement which will not alter the visual character of the trunk road. The works are essential road safety upgrades which will be kept within the character of the existing trunk road corridor and will be undertaken over a nighttime working pattern on a rolling programme. As such, no negative impact on the local landscape, CNP or Loch Tummel NSA are expected. CNP will be notified of the proposed works in advance of the works.

Land use will not change as a result of the works, and the works will not result in any significant residual change to the visual amenity of the local landscape. The following mitigation measures will be put in place during works:

- Throughout all stages of the works, the site will be kept clean and tidy, with materials, equipment, plant and wastes appropriately stored, reducing the landscape and visual effects as much as possible.
- Works will avoid encroaching on land and areas where work is not required or is not permitted. This includes general works, storage of equipment/containers and parking.
- Where applicable, upon completion of the works, any damage to the local landscape shall be reinstated as much as is practicable.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any landscape and visual effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Biodiversity

The River Tay SAC, Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC and Cairngorms Massif SPA lie within 2km of the scheme; therefore, a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) was carried out to assess the risk of potential effects on the SACs and the SPA. The HRA concluded that as the works are minor, transient, and highly localised; the requirement for artificial lighting is minimal and restricted to the direct roadside verge. In addition, the works will be undertaken by hand and as such increased noise levels are not anticipated. It has been determined that the proposed works will not result in Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on the qualifying features of the River Tay SAC, Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC, or Cairngorms Massif SPA.

Activities undertaken on site could potentially have a temporary adverse impact on biodiversity in the area as a result of an increased vehicle presence and the potential for disturbance to protected species and pollution of habitats. However, works are restricted to the A9 carriageway boundary, and the number of construction vehicles and construction operatives required onsite is low given the scale and scope of works. In addition, any species in the area are likely to be accustomed to noise and visual disturbance pertaining to vehicle movements on the A9 and the scheme is of short duration (20 nights) with the works moving across the 19.8km long section. The potential for significant species disturbance within the area of likely construction disturbance is therefore considered to be low.

The works will be restricted to the A9 carriageway soft verge. However, no INNS species have been noted within the scheme extents and noted common ragwort and rosebay willowherb records are managed under the NW Landscape Management Plan. There is no requirement to import topsoil and the small amounts of excavated soil required for new signposts will be spread within the road verge at the scheme

extents. As such, there is limited potential to spread or introduce INNS, invasive native perennials, or injurious flowering plant species.

Pollution controls and good practice measures to reduce impacts of works on the local environment will be detailed in the Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) and adhered to on site. Therefore, with the following mitigation measures in place, the risk of significant impacts on biodiversity are considered to be low:

- Site personnel will remain vigilant for the presence of potentially unrecorded instances of INNS or injurious weeds in road verges throughout the works period. Should any INNS be identified in working areas, no works shall take place within 7m of these areas until the BEAR Scotland Environment Team can provide further advice on additional mitigation measures.
- Works will be strictly limited to areas required for access and signage works. Unnecessary encroachment onto terrestrial or aquatic areas will not be tolerated.
- Site personnel will remain vigilant for the presence of any protected species throughout the works period. Should a protected species be noted during construction, works will temporarily halt until the species has sufficiently moved on. Any sightings of protected species will be reported to the BEAR Scotland Environment Team.
- A 'soft start' will be implemented on site each day. This will involve switching on vehicles and checking under/around vehicles and the immediate work area for mammals prior to works commencing to ensure none are present and that there is a gradual increase in noise.
- Relevant toolbox talks for working with protected species will be included in the SEMP.
- Any excavations, exposed pipes/drains, or areas where an animal could become trapped (e.g., storage containers) will be covered over when not in use, at the end of each shift, and following completion of the works.
- Any temporary lighting used during periods of low light levels will be directional and will avoid spilling into sensitive areas where possible.
- If fencing is utilised at any point during the works, a gap of 200mm from ground level will be provided, allowing free passage for mammals and preventing entrapment.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any biodiversity effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Geology and Soils

All works are confined to the A9 carriageway boundary and are restricted to signage works. No significant earthworks are expected as part of these works and excavated soil material will be side casted within the site. As such disturbance to designated features of the Glen Garry SSSI and A9 Road Cuttings and River Garry Gorge GCRS are not expected. In addition, the works do not fall under requirement for Operations Requiring Consent from [NatureScot](#). The following measures will be applied to on site:

- The parking of machinery/personnel and storage of equipment on road verges will not be permitted.
- Mitigation measures to prevent contamination of soils through loss of containment will be strictly adhered to.
- Standard good practice measures, like containment measures for working near water, to prevent water and soil pollution will be detailed in the SEMP and adhered to on site.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any geology and soils effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Material assets and waste

There is potential for impacts as a result of resource depletion through use and transportation of new materials. However, materials will be sourced locally where possible and the following mitigation measures will be put in place:

- Materials will be sourced from recycled origins as far as reasonably practicable within design specifications.
- Care will be taken to order the correct quantity of required materials to prevent the disposal of unused materials.
- Where possible, minimal packaging will be requested on required deliveries to reduce unnecessary waste and production of packaging materials.

There is potential for impacts during works as a result of the improper storage or disposal of waste. The following mitigation measures will be put in place:

- The waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Dispose) will be employed throughout the construction works.
- The subcontractor will adhere to waste management legislation and ensure they comply with their Duty of Care.

- Containment measures will be in place to prevent debris or pollutants from entering the surrounding environment.
- All wastes and unused materials will be removed from site in a safe and legal manner by a licensed waste carrier upon completion of the works. The appointed waste carrier will have a valid SEPA waste carrier registration, a copy of which will be provided to and retained by BEAR Scotland as early as possible.
- All appropriate waste documentation will be present on site and will be available for inspection. A copy of the Duty of Care paperwork will be provided and filed appropriately in accordance with the Code of Practice (as made under Section 34 of Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended).
- Re-use and recycling of waste will be encouraged and undertaken where possible, and the subcontractor will be required to fully outline their plans and provide documentary evidence for waste arising from the works (e.g., waste carrier's licence, transfer notes, and waste exemption certificates).
- Staff will be informed that littering will not be tolerated. Staff will be encouraged to collect any litter seen on site.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any material assets and waste effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Noise and vibration

Construction activities associated with the proposed works have the potential to cause noise and vibration impacts through the use of equipment and construction vehicles for the proposed activities. The works will employ a night-time working pattern, and several properties fall within 300m of the schemes. Due to the short duration and localised nature of the works, the proposed scheme is anticipated to result in temporary minor noise impacts during the construction programme. The following mitigation measures will be put in place:

- The Best Practicable Means, as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, will be employed at all times to reduce noise to a minimum. On-site construction tasks will be programmed to be as efficient as possible, with a view to limiting noise disruption to local sensitive receptors.
- Residents within 300m of the scheme will be notified in advance of the works, likely by a letter drop. This notification will include details of proposed nature, timings and duration of the works, and a 24-hour contact number for the BEAR Scotland Control Room.

- The Environmental Health Officer (EHO) for the Perth and Kinross Council will be notified of works.
- The noisiest works will be programmed to be completed as early in the nightly schedule as possible, where reasonably practicable.
- All site personnel will be fully briefed in advance of works regarding the need to minimise noise during works and of the site-specific sensitivities.
- All plant will be operated in such a way that minimises noise emissions and will have been maintained regularly to the appropriate standards.
- Where fitted, and where permitted under Health and Safety requirements, white noise reversing alarms will be utilised during construction.
- Where ancillary plant such as generators are required, they will be positioned so as to cause minimum noise disturbance. Where deemed necessary, acoustic screens will be utilised.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any noise and vibration effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Population and human health

During construction, activities undertaken on site may have temporary adverse impacts on local residents, vehicle travellers, and non-motorised road users (NMUs) as a result of construction presence, and associated noise and delays due to traffic management measures. Numerous access points to local roads and commercial facilities lie within the scheme extents, however local access will be granted where required. Road users and local bus operators will be informed of works through a media release, which will provide details of construction dates and times. The works will be of limited duration and will move progressively along the full scheme extent.

No significant congestion issues are noted during the proposed construction hours; however increased journey times may occur, but these are considered insignificant considering the relatively low traffic counts and works being undertaken out of the traffic peak hours. Numerous NMUs lie in proximity to the scheme, however the access to NMU facilities will be maintained and the works are being undertaken at night when footfall and cyclist count is at its lowest.

With the following mitigation measures in place, the risk of significant impacts on population and human health is considered to be low:

- Notification will be issued to local residents and local public transport operators prior to commencement of the works, advising of any proposed works and expected restrictions.

- Any changes of schedule (e.g. change from night-time works to daytime works) will be communicated to local residents throughout the programme.
- Appropriate provisions / measures will be implemented within the traffic management to allow the safe passage of NMUs of all abilities through the site.
- In the event of bus stop closures, appropriate alternative bus stops will be set-up outwith traffic management, which will be clearly signed and fully accessible.
- Construction lighting will consider the need to avoid illuminating surrounding environment to avoid a nuisance at night, and non-essential lighting will be switched off at night.
- Journey planning information will be available for drivers online at the trafficscotland.org website. Journey planning information will also be available for drivers online through BEAR Scotland's social media platforms.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any population and human health effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Road drainage and the water environment

During the works, there is potential for temporary impacts on the water environment. Potential changes in water quality from pollution events (either by accidental spillage of sediments, particulate matter, chemicals, fuels or by mobilisation of these in surface water caused by rain/flooding) during works have the potential to have a direct or indirect effect on the surrounding waterbodies. The following mitigation measures will be put in place to reduce the risk of pollution incidents as a result of works:

- The scheme will not entail any in-stream works.
- Standard working practices to comply with The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) for works in or near water are detailed in the SEMP and will be adhered to on site.
- No discharges into any watercourses or drainage systems will be permitted. Appropriate containment measures will be in place to prevent any loss of construction materials into the water environment.
- An incident response (contingency) plan will be put in place to reduce the risk from pollution incidents or accidental spillages. All necessary containment equipment, including suitable spill kits (for oil and chemicals) will be available on site, quickly accessible if needed, and staff trained in their use.

- All spills will be logged and reported. In the event of any spills into the water environment, all works will stop, and the incident will be reported to the project manager and the BEAR Scotland Environmental Team. SEPA will be informed of any such incident as soon as possible using the SEPA Pollution Hotline.
- All plant and equipment will be regularly inspected for any signs of damage and leaks. A checklist will be present to make sure that the checks have been carried out.
- Storage of hazardous material, oil and fuel containers will be distanced more than 10m away from any watercourses.
- If required, a designated refuelling area will be identified. Fuel bowsers will be stored on an impermeable area and will be fully bunded. This will be distanced more than 10m from any watercourses.
- During refuelling of smaller mobile plant, a funnel will be used, and drip trays will be in place. Care will be taken to reduce the chance of spillages. Spill kits will be quickly accessible to capture any spills should they occur. The ground / stone around the site of a spill will be removed, double bagged and taken off site as special contaminated waste.
- Generators and static plant may have the potential to leak fuel and / or other hydrocarbons and will have bunding with a capacity of 110%. If these are not bunded then drip trays must also be supplied beneath the equipment with a capacity of 110%.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any road drainage and the water environment effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Climate

Construction activities associated with the proposed scheme works have the potential to cause local air quality impacts as a result of the emission of greenhouse gases through the use of vehicles and machinery, material use and production, and transportation of materials to and from site. The following mitigation measures will be put in place:

- BEAR Scotland will adhere to their Carbon Management Policy.
- Local contractors and suppliers will be used as far as practicable to reduce fuel use and greenhouse gas emitted as part of the works.
- Where possible, materials will be sourced locally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with materials movement, and waste will be disposed at local landfill.

With the above mitigation measures in place, it is anticipated that any climate effects associated with the proposed works are unlikely to be significant. This receptor is not considered further in this RoD.

Vulnerability of the project to risks

Numerous areas of the A9 carriageway within the works location are recorded as being between low risk (0.1% chance each year) and high risk of (10% chance each year) of flooding. Works will be programmed as far as is reasonably practicable to avoid periods of adverse weather or heavy rainfall.

Works are restricted to the boundary of the A9 carriageway and traffic management will be designed in line with existing guidance. TM is still to be confirmed; however, it is anticipated to consist of lane closures facilitated by two-way temporary traffic lights where required. Where required, alternative NMU provisions/routes will be included in the traffic management setup, to minimise impact of the works on NMUs.

A Traffic Management Plan (TMP), which includes measures to avoid or reduce disruption to road traffic, will be produced in accordance with the Traffic Signs Manual (Department of Transport 2009). The TMP will ensure that there is no severance of community assets, access routes or residential development.

These measures, along with mitigation measures and standard working practices, will be detailed in the SEMP and adhered to on site. The vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and disasters is considered to be low.

Assessment of cumulative effects

During construction, activities associated with the works may create several types of minor temporary disturbances such as changes to noise and vibration and air quality. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature and are not anticipated to result in a significant cumulative effect.

A search of the Perth and Kinross Council Planning Portal ([Map Search](#)) identified no approved planning applications within 300m of the scheme.

A search of the Scottish Roads Works Commissioner website ([Map Search](#)) has identified that no other roadworks are currently ongoing, or noted as being planned, on the trunk road at the same time as this scheme. Due to the nature of the proposed works, no cumulative effects are anticipated with any other developments in the vicinity.

BEAR Scotland programme all of their proposed works in line with appropriate guidance and contractual requirements. All schemes are programmed to take into

account existing and future planned works, with a view of limiting any cumulative effects relating to TM. As a result of this exercise, where a potential for cumulative impacts is identified, BEAR Scotland will reprogramme schemes to avoid / limit any cumulative effects or will utilise existing TM to complete multiple schemes at once. This approach allows BEAR Scotland to effectively manage the potential cumulative effects as a result of TM, resulting in minimal disruption to users of the Scottish trunk road network.

Overall, it is unlikely that the proposed works will have a significant cumulative effect with any other future works in the area.

Assessments of the environmental effects

As detailed in the Description of Main Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation section within this Record of Determination, there are no significant effects anticipated on any environmental receptors as a result of the proposed works. A Habitats Regulations Appraisal has determined that the works will not result in Likely Significant Effects on designated features of the River Tay SAC, Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC, or Cairngorms Massif SPA.

Statement of case in support of a Determination that a statutory EIA is not required

This is a relevant project in terms of section 55A(16) of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 as it is a project for the improvement of a road and the completed works (together with any area occupied by apparatus, equipment, machinery, materials, plant, spoil heaps, or other such facilities or stores required during the period of construction) is situated in whole within the Cairngorms National Park and Loch Tummel National Scenic Area which are sensitive areas within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999.

The project has been subject to screening using the Annex III criteria to determine whether a formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required under the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 (as amended by The Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017). Screening using Annex III criteria and review of available information has not identified the need for a statutory EIA.

The project will not have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as:

Characteristics of the scheme:

- The total working area is restricted to the 0.2ha of existing carriageway.
- The works include signage works across a 19.8km stretch of A9 with all works restricted to the carriageway verges.
- The works will be temporary, transient, highly localised, and completed during night-time hours on a rolling programme.
- Works are not expected to result in significant disturbance to protected species that may be present in the wider area.
- The risk of major accidents or disasters is considered to be low.
- No INNS have been recorded within the scheme extents.
- No impacts on the environment are expected during the operational phase as a result of works. The works are expected to result in positive impacts on road users during the operational phase.
- Measures will be in place to ensure appropriate removal and disposal of waste.

Location of the works:

- The River Tay SAC, Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows SAC and Cairngorms Massif SPA lie within 2km of the scheme. An HRA was carried out which concluded that for the proposed works will not result in LSE on the qualifying features of these European sites.
- The scheme extent is located within CNP and Loch Tummel NSA, which will be notified of the proposed works.
- The scheme partly lies within the Glen Garry SSSI, which is designated for Dalradian rocks and A9 Road Cuttings and River Garry Gorge GCRS. The scheme does not include activities requiring consent from NatureScot.
- Numerous locally and/or nationally designated sites of biodiversity significance are located within 300m of the scheme, which the nearest being 5m from the scheme Aldclune and Invervack Meadows SSSI. Due to the nature of the works, no significant negative impacts are expected on the site.
- The scheme extent partly lies within Blair Castle Garden & Designed Landscape and Battle of Killiecrankie battlefield. The works do not include vegetation management or other activities that would negatively impact these sites.
- The scheme will be confined within the existing carriageway boundary and as a result will not require any land take or alter any local land uses or habitats.

- Any impacts to the local landscape during the construction phase will be minor, temporary and not considered significant. In addition, no operational impacts are anticipated.

Characteristics of potential impacts of the works:

- Any potential impacts of the works are expected to be temporary, short-term, non-significant, and limited to the construction phase.
- Measures will be in place to ensure appropriate removal and disposal of waste.
- Works are programmed to only take 20 nights to complete on a rolling programme, with the aim being to complete the noisiest works by 23:00.
- Residual impacts are considered to be beneficial for the travelling public which may use this stretch of carriageway.
- The SEMP will include plans to address environmental incidents.
- Mitigation measures detailed above and in the SEMP are put in place with the objective to prevent and, if required, subsequently control any potential impacts on sensitive receptors.
- In the event that INNS are found on site, measures to prevent potential INNS spread will be implemented.
- No in-combination effects have been identified.

Annex A

“sensitive area” means any of the following:

- land notified under sections 3(1) or 5(1) (sites of special scientific interest) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
- land in respect of which an order has been made under section 23 (nature conservation orders) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
- a European site within the meaning of regulation 10 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
- a property appearing in the World Heritage List kept under article 11(2) of the 1972 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- a scheduled monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- a National Scenic Area as designated by a direction made by the Scottish Ministers under section 263A of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
- an area designated as a National Park by a designation order made by the Scottish Ministers under section 6(1) of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000.



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