

A9 Perth to Inverness

# Realising the benefits of Environmentally led design

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# Dualling the A9

One of Scotland's largest infrastructure projects, involving the upgrade of 80 miles of road between Perth and Inverness to:

- Improve operational performance by:
  - Reducing journey times; and
  - Improving journey time reliability.
- Improve safety by reducing:
  - Accident severity; and
  - Driver stress.
- Facilitate active travel within the corridor;
- To improve integration with public transport facilities.



# Programme Delivery

**ATKINS** mouchel 

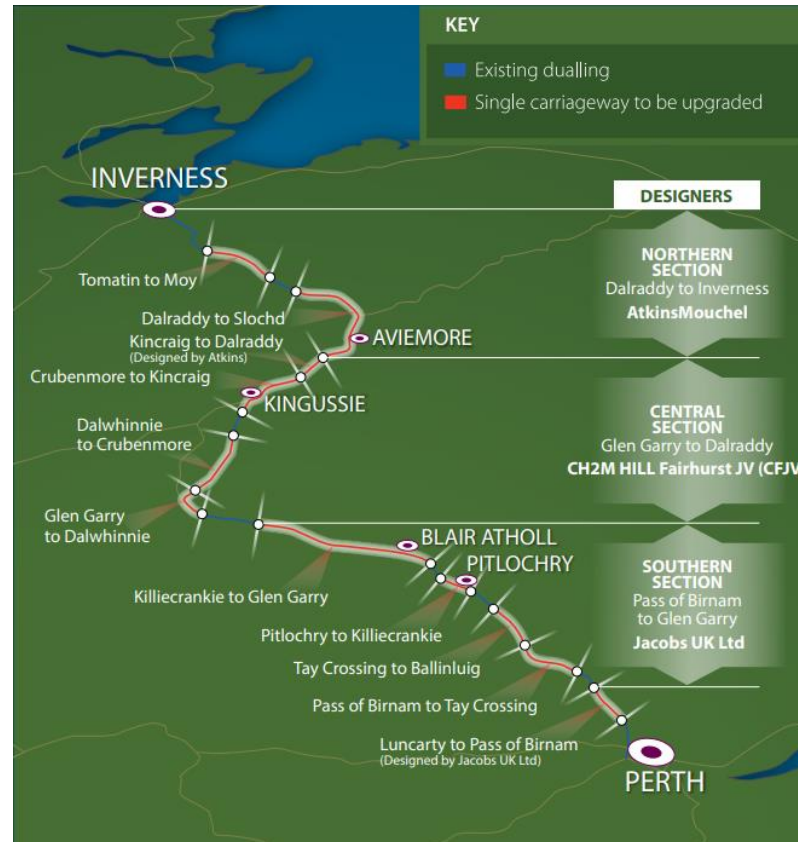
Northern Section – Dalraddy to Inverness

**ch2m** **FAIRHURST**

Central Section – Glen Garry to Dalraddy

**JACOBS**

Southern Section – Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry



# Challenges



## Engineering

- Rock cuttings
- New bridges and widening
- Utilities
- Highland mainline railway

## Communities

- Improving accessibility
- Providing facilities for pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians
- Improving links to public transport facilities
- Minimising impacts of construction

## Safety

- Addressing accident clusters
- Improving lay-by provision
- Minimising impacts of construction

## Business

- Economic growth
- Improved access to tourist and recreation sites
- Improved business connectivity

## Environmental

- SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites
- SSSI
- Cairngorms National Park
- Ancient woodland
- NSA
- Scheduled Monuments
- Flooding

# Background to the development process



- Strategic Assessment – DMRB Stage 1, including SEA
- Route Options Assessment - DMRB Stage 2
- Detailed Design and Assessment - DMRB Stage 3, Environmental Statement
- Statutory Process – Publication of Environmental Statement and Orders
- Procurement – Appointment of Works Contractor

# The environmentally led design approach

- Early consideration of environment through design stages:
  - SEA Environmental Design Principles
  - Aesthetic Design Guide
- Early and Sustained Stakeholder Engagement
- Holistic Design and Assessment
- Retained invested knowledge within teams from route (corridor) selection through to procurement.

# Forums & Working Groups

## External Forums

- Local Authorities/Regional Transport Partnerships
- **Environmental Steering Group**
- Environmental Forum
- Access Group
- Non-Motorised User Group
- Business reference group
- Community Forums

## Internal Working Groups

- Engineering
- **Environmental**
- Aesthetics
- Statutory Process
- Data Management – BIM
- Communications
- Cost and Risk
- Traffic and Economics (LTEA)

# Holistic approach to assessment

- Environmental Working Group
  - Agreement on assessment criteria, report structure
  - Reduced risk of challenge on differences in approach
- A9 Programme Stage 3 EIA
  - Scoping Report, Wider
  - Network Noise Assessment
- HRA process
- Standard programme mitigation
- ‘Embedded’ and ‘Additional’ project-specific mitigation
- Cumulative impacts
- Auditing (Framework)
- SEA Monitoring Framework



# Stakeholder Engagement

## Environmental Steering Group



# Environmental Steering Group

- No surprises
- Joint consideration of cross-cutting themes /  
Resolution of competing/conflicting issues
- Review draft EIAs / HRA
- Continuing through to procurement
- Continuity of staff

# Project 11 - Dalraddy to Slochd and Project 12 – Tomatin to Moy

- 35 km section of the A9
- 16 designated sites within 2 km of the Projects 11 and 12, including a National Nature Reserve and SPA's and SAC's, along with areas listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory

## Project 11:

- Within the Cairngorms National Park
- Within a Wildcat Priority Area
- Within a key location for capercaillie
- Multiple crossings of River Spey SAC





# Route selection process

## Key considerations:

- Landscape
- Water and flooding
- Soils and Geodiversity
  - Peat
  - Rock cuttings
- Ecology



# Route selection process

## Aviemore Central Junction –

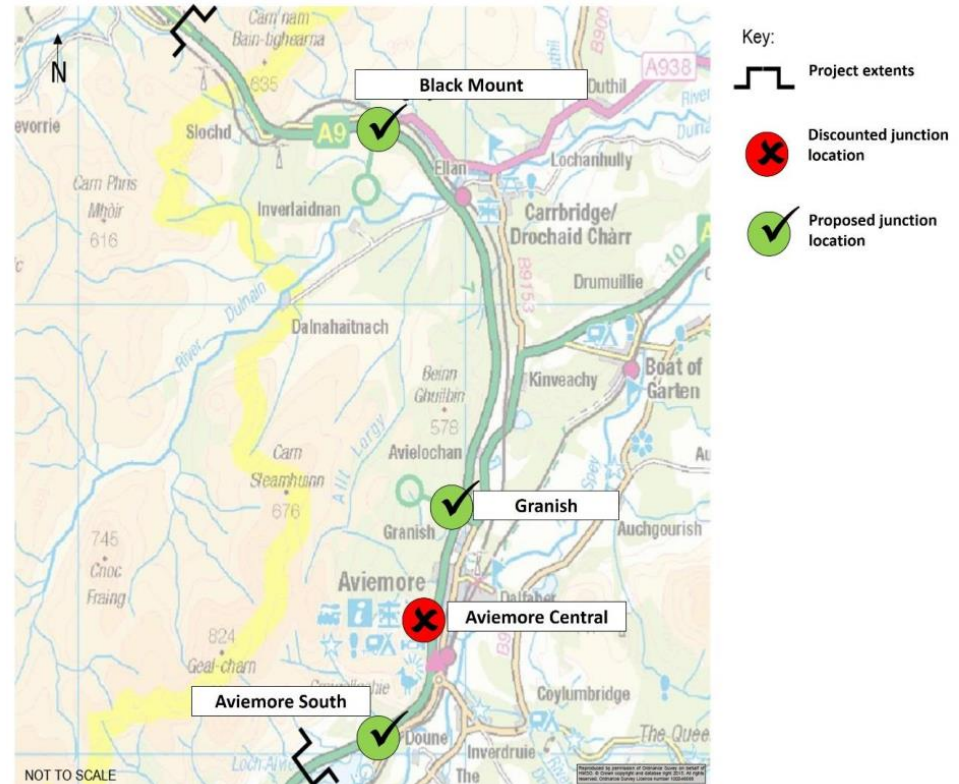
### Discounted due to:

Encroachment on NNR/ SSSI

Impact on ancient woodland

Significant earthworks

Impact on NMUs





## Route selection process

Project 11: Ecology paid a key part in route selection process

Determining factors:

- Reduced extent of ancient woodland loss
- Avoidance/ reduction of habitat loss from NNR and SSSI



# HRA – Capercaillie Sites



Survey approaches designed in consultation with RSPB



Training provided by RSPB - provided Stakeholders with confidence in survey data



Surveys combined habitat suitability assessment with presence/ absence surveys



Detailed consultation throughout HRA development



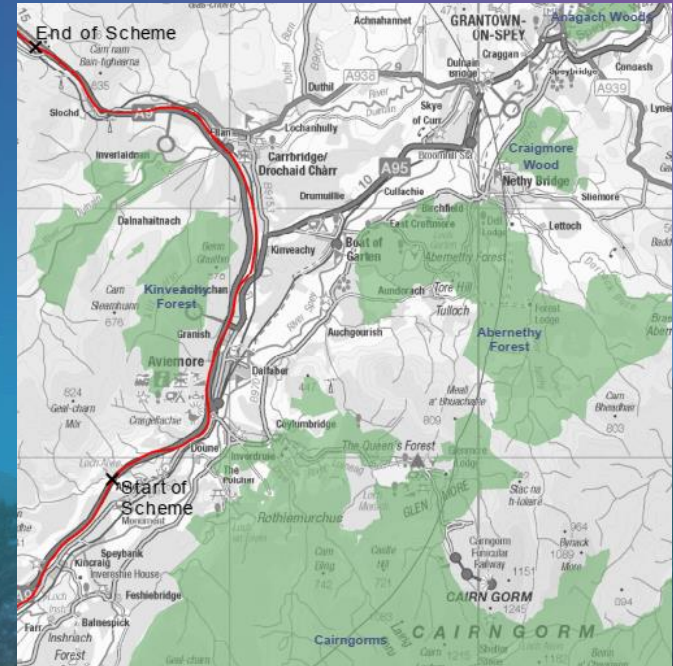
Meetings held with NatureScot/ CNPA to agree key considerations of HRA



Reporting outline and draft iterations provided to NatureScot prior to submission



Ecology and engineering teams worked closely on HRA production



# Benefits of the process

## Design led:

Better outcomes for the environment

## Stakeholder Engagement:

Better understanding of views

Concerns identified early and considered

No sustained objections





# Any questions?

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