A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey (DBS) undertaken by Jacobs UK on behalf of Transport Scotland. Its purpose is to support Chapter 15 (Cultural Heritage) of the Environmental Statement (ES) for the Killiecrankie to Glen Garry section of the A9 Dualling Programme (hereafter the 'proposed scheme').

1.1.2 Under the guidance provided by DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Cultural Heritage (HA208/07) (The Highways Agency *et al*. 2007) (hereafter DMRB 'Cultural Heritage'), cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics:

- 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, and their settings (DMRB 'Cultural Heritage', Annex 5, paragraph 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 (DMRB 'Cultural Heritage', Annex 6, paragraphs 6.1.2 and 6.1.3).

- 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 (DMRB 'Cultural Heritage', Annex 7, paragraph 7.1.2). The evidence of past human activities is a significant part of the historic landscape and may derive both from archaeological remains and historic buildings within it.

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

2 Legislation, planning policy and best practice guidance

2.1.1 Relevant legislation, planning policy and best practice guidance for the historic environment is identified below.

Legislation

2.1.2 Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from Scottish Ministers before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

2.1.3 Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014), and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997, Section 14(2)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building.

2.1.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014) imposes a duty on local planning authorities to designate and protect the historic character and appearance of some areas through their designation as Conservation Areas. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The main implication of this designation is that consent will be required for specific types of development that would not otherwise require it, such as 'conservation area consent' for applications to demolish unlisted buildings in conservation areas.

2.1.5   The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014) requires Scottish Ministers to compile and maintain an Inventory of Historic Battlefields. Historic Environment Scotland (HES[1]) is responsible for this work. While listing on the Inventory does not confer statutory designation on a Historic Battlefield, protection is provided under Schedule 5 Paragraph 5(5) of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. Under the regulations local authorities are required to consult Scottish Ministers, and thereby HES, on development proposals which may affect a Historic Battlefield.

2.1.6   The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014) requires Scottish Ministers to compile and maintain an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. HES are responsible for this. Under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, local authorities are required to consult HES on development proposals that may affect an Inventory Garden or Designed Landscape (GDL). In addition, the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016 (HESPS) (HES, 2016a) sets out the Scottish Ministers policies for GDLs.

Planning Policy

2.1.7   The following national policy is relevant to this assessment. This section should be read in conjunction with Chapter 19 (Policies and Plans) of the ES:

- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2/2011) (Scottish Government, 2011);
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2014); and
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HES, 2016a).

Best Practice Guidance

2.1.8   This appendix has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided in DMRB 'Cultural Heritage' as well as the following documents:

- Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2014);
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields (HES, 2016b); and
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016c).

3   Approach and Methods

Study area

3.1.1   Based on the guidance provided by DMRB 'Cultural Heritage' (Annex 5, paragraph 5.4.1) a study area for archaeological remains was defined as an area extending 200m in all directions from the footprint of the proposed scheme and any new land take. For the purpose of this desk-based survey, this study area has also been used for historic buildings and the historic landscape.

---

[1] Please note that in October 2015 Historic Scotland merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland to form Historic Environment Scotland. The title Historic Scotland has been retained for reference to bibliographic sources published prior to October 2015.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

3.1.2   For this study area, the following sources were consulted:

- HES for information on undesignated and designated sites comprising Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, sites included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, and sites included on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields (27 March 2015);

- HES PASTMAP (HES, 2016d), Historic Landuse Assessment (HES, 2016e) and Canmore (HES, 2016f) websites;

- The Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (25 March 2015);

- historical mapping available online via the National Library of Scotland (NLS, 2015);

- The National Archives for sources of additional information on Clach na h'lobairt Standing Stone, close to the House of Bruar (Asset 446). No additional relevant sources were identified;

- a review of existing sources of information on Killiecrankie Battlefield included consultation with Dr Tony Pollard (Senior Lecturer in History and Battlefield Archaeology, University of Glasgow) on the 10 February 2015 in relation to archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the 2003 Two Men in a Trench television programme;

- the results of a metal detecting survey (GUARD, 2015) undertaken for the DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016a);

- for Aldclune/Sithean Homesteads (Site of) (Asset 362), a literature review was undertaken and sources held by the RCAHMS, including the original plans for the 1980 excavation and aerial photographs from the National Collection of Aerial Photography, were reviewed on the 26 and 28 November 2014;

- visual inspections undertaken on 6 July 2015, 10 September 2015 and 25 January 2016. Cultural heritage assets inspected included Killiecrankie Battlefield (HLT 23) and Aldclune/Sithean Homesteads (Site of) (Asset 362);

- a walkover survey to identify cultural heritage assets not identified from desk-based sources, and to inform the assessment of value of these and previously identified cultural heritage assets and the magnitude of the impact of the proposed scheme on them (undertaken July 2016);

- the results of a geophysical survey (AOC, 2016). Further details are provided in Appendix A15.3 (Geophysical Survey Results) of the ES;

- archived documents and photographs curated by Perth & Kinross Council Archive, known as *The Atholl Experience* (undertaken 19 July 2016); and

- The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) was used to identify relevant research objectives to which archaeological remains within the study area could potentially contribute information (ScARF, 2012a, b, c and d).

3.1.3   Informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV; please refer to Chapter 13 (Landscape) for more information) designated cultural heritage assets up to 1km from the proposed scheme have been included as part of the baseline due to the potential for impacts on their setting. This approach was agreed following consultation with HES and Perth and Kinross Council (PKC).

3.1.4   As a result of this, seven Scheduled Monuments and 33 Listed Buildings were identified within the ZTV as cultural heritage assets with settings which may be affected by the proposed scheme these are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: List of cultural heritage assets outside of the 200m study area identified in consultation with HES and PKC

Reference Number	Asset Name	Designation
SM9516	Old Faskally Farm, hut circles, enclosure and field system 900m SE of	Scheduled Monument
LB6042	Killiecrankie Cottage	Category B Listed Building
LB17698	Killiecrankie Railway Viaduct and Tunnel mouth	Category B Listed Building
LB6005,	Killiecrankie Bridge over River Garry	Category B Listed Building

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Reference Number	Asset Name	Designation
LB47640	Old Faskally Farm	Category C Listed Building
SM9568	Baldornie Deserted Settlement, 330m WNW of Ard Tulichan	Scheduled Monument
LB47642	Orchilmore Farm Cottage	Category B Listed Building
LB47617	Dalnasgadh House	Category C Listed Building
SM2383	Sithean Cairn	Scheduled Monument
SM9515	Creag Odhar Dun on summit of	Scheduled Monument
LB6059	Lude Walled Garden	Category C Listed Building
SM730	Clach na H'Iobairt Blair Atholl	Scheduled Monument
LB6055	Bridge of Tilt Lodge	Category B Listed Building
LB6064	Front Lodge Blair Castle	Category A Listed Building
LB6101	Parish Church Blair Atholl	Category B Listed Building
LB6102	School and School House Blair Atholl Blair Atholl Mill	Category C Listed Building
LB6104	Village Hall Blair Atholl	Category B Listed Building
LB6105,	Blair Cottages	Category B Listed Building
LB6106	Atholl Arms Hotel	Category C Listed Building
LB6107	Blair Atholl War Memorial	Category B Listed Building
LB6108	Garryside	Category B Listed Building
LB6109	Bridge of Tilt	Category B Listed Building
LB6110	Tilt Railway Viaduct	Category B Listed Building
LB6111	Tilt Cottages Bridge of Tilt	Category C Listed Building
LB6074	Blair Castle	Category A Listed Building
LB6075	Terrace Blair Castle	Category B Listed Building
LB6076	Sundial Blair Castle	Category A Listed Building
LB6082	The Dairy, The Mains	Category C Listed Building
SM3609	Tom an Tigh Mhoir Motte, W of Struan Church	Scheduled Monument
LB6003	Struan Church and Churchyard	Category B Listed Building
LB6005	Old Struan Bridge	Category B Listed Building
LB6006	South Bridge over Falls of Bruar	Category B Listed Building
LB6007	Falls of Bruar Viewpoint	Category C Listed Building
LB6008	North Bridge over Falls of Bruar	Category B Listed Building
LB6010	Bridge in Clunes Wood	Category C Listed Building
LB6008	Drochaid Dail an Fhrasich	Category B Listed Building
LB6014	Dalnacardoch Lodge	Category B Listed Building
LB6029	Blair Castle West Lodge	Category B Listed Building
LB6030	Old Manse of Blair	Category C Listed Building
SM1520	Claverhouse's Stone Standing Stone, 200m S of House of Urrard	Scheduled Monument

Assessment of value

3.1.5   For all three sub-topics (archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape) an assessment of the 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 and guided by the criteria provided in DMRB 'Cultural Heritage' as presented in Table 2.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Table 2: Criteria to assess value of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape types

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

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

4   Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1   The chronology used in this appendix is informed by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF[2]). This is consistent with the guidance provided in DMRB regarding regional variations in the chronology of the British Isles (DMRB 'Cultural Heritage', Chapter 2, paragraph 2.9).

Prehistoric Period

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (12,700BC – 4,100BC)

4.1.2   While Saville (1997) has noted as yet there is no convincing evidence for Palaeolithic activity in Perthshire, there is increasing evidence for Mesolithic activity in Highland Scotland including Perthshire, such as the Mesolithic camp site at Edramuckly Burn in Coire Odhar on the slopes of Ben Lawers near Killin (Denison, 2001) or in Aberdeenshire, the sites in Caochanan Ruadhu, Glen Geldie and Chest of Dee, Glen Dee (Milburn, 2013). Sites dating to this period usually consist of finds of flint tools or the remains of tool making; these are rarely associated with structures.

Neolithic (4,100BC – 2,500BC)

4.1.3   The Neolithic marked a major change in people's relationship with the landscape with the introduction of farming, the first permanent settled communities and the introduction of new technologies such as pottery. This period also saw the development of ritual and funerary monuments.

4.1.4   While recent excavations of an Early Neolithic settlement at Wellhill and a Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure (a ditch and bank topped with a palisade, a fence of wooden stakes, to form a defensive enclosure) at Leadketty by the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) has expanded our understanding of settlement (Milburn, 2015), the archaeology of the Neolithic in Perthshire is largely characterised by ritual and funerary monuments. It is in this period that standing stones (individual or rows of upright stones which may have had a ritual function or been used as territorial markers) and stone circles (upright stones arranged in a circle which are likely to be have been used as the focus for ritual activities) were erected. Funerary monuments comprise large, communal stone-built mortuary monuments such as the Neolithic chambered long cairn at Edinchip. Long cairns are a sub-rectangular mound of stones covering stone built chambers into which the bones of the dead would have been inserted.

Bronze Age (2,500BC – 800BC)

4.1.5   While individual burials either under or in cairns (round mounds of stone) or barrows (round mounds of earth), along with cremations such as the examples excavated at Broich Road, Crieff (Milburn, 2012) or burials in small cists (a stone-lined grave) start to appear in the late Neolithic, burials of these types are more characteristic of the Bronze Age.   Ritual monuments such as standing stones and stone circles continued to be erected and used.

4.1.6   Settlement in this period is characterised by groups of hut circles (represented in the archaeological record as a circular depression sometimes accompanied by a low stone wall forming the foundations of a house) and field systems defined by stone field boundaries. Sub-surface remains of sites of this type have also been identified from aerial photographs. Of the many examples in Perthshire Drumturn Burn, Alyth and Balnabroich, Strathardle are amongst the best preserved (Cowie and Shepherd, 2003).

Iron Age (800BC – AD400)

4.1.7   In Perthshire, archaeological sites dating to the Iron Age are usually associated with settlement. Sites include crannogs (artificial islands of stone and timber revetted with timber piles), defended enclosures defined by banks of earth and stone, ditches and/or stone walls, hut circles and monumental

---

[2] ScARF reflects the current state of knowledge regarding Scotland's past and is multi-authored with a multi-disciplinary approach that is subject to an ongoing process of review.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

roundhouses (or duns), an example of which was partially excavated at the Black Spout near Pitlochry (Strachan, 2013). Monumental roundhouses are substantial circular houses with drystone walls that were roofed with timber and thatch.

Roman Occupation (cAD77 – AD211)

4.1.8   Evidence for Roman activity in Scotland is almost entirely military in nature and comprises roads and military instillations such as marching camps (defended temporary camps built by the Roman army while on campaign), forts (permanent defensive structures housing units of the Roman army) and watch towers (small turret like structures built to observe and control movement within a territory). Watch towers along the Gask Ridge, south-west of Perth, are thought to represent the earliest physical Roman border, a frontline dividing the Highlands to the north and the Fife peninsula to the south (Wooliscroft and Hoffmann, 2009). Recent archaeological excavations of Roman military sites in Perthshire have included Carpow Roman Fort and Kincladie Wood Temporary Camp (Milburn, 2014a and 2014b)

Pictish Period (AD297 – AD900)

4.1.9   While the term Pict was first used by Roman writers from AD297 to refer to the peoples living north of the Forth, most of our knowledge comes from archaeological remains and examples of Pictish art, the most familiar of which are the symbol stones, decorated with symbols and patterns and animals including imaginary beasts. Typical symbols incised into stones include the 'mirror and comb' and 'double-disk' and 'Z-rod' motifs, with later stones incorporating Christian imagery, testifying to the increasing influence of Christianity. Examples of symbol stones include Dunnichen Stone in Angus and Dunfallandy Stone, near Pitlochry (Henderson, 2011).

4.1.10   Current research work seeking to increase our knowledge of this period includes the Northern Picts Project which has been undertaking surveys and excavations from Aberdeenshire to Easter Ross. This project has been targeting sites such as Craig Phadrig and Scotsburn House forts and Tarlogie Farm Dun to try and further our understanding of the character of society in early medieval Scotland (Milburn, 2014c). The Rhynie Environs Archaeological Project has been excavating the 'royal' site at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire (Milburn, 2015b).

Medieval Period (AD400 – AD1500)

4.1.11   Reflecting the turbulent nature of politics and society in medieval Scotland, it is not unsurprising that the most common and often best-preserved monuments from this period are defensive or religious in nature including motte and bailey castles introduced by incoming Anglo-Norman families (RCAHMS, 1994). While in their simplest form, such as those at Murie and Lawton in southeast Perthshire, mottes are earthwork mounds which were surmounted by a timber or stone keep. They can also include a bailey or earthwork enclosure often defended by a palisade. While few in number, deer parks also developed in this period such as the example at Laighwood in north-east Perthshire (RCAHMS, 1990).

4.1.12   Throughout this period abbeys including those at Scone, Coupar Angus and Dunkeld, were among some of the wealthiest landowners in Scotland. Along with monasteries, large farms or granges were required to support the monks (Bond, 2004). For example, the great Cistercian abbeys at Coupar Angus and Campsie were served by large granges (RCAHMS, 1990). Some of the remains of religious buildings of this period have been incorporated into later buildings, such as at Dunkeld Cathedral or the Norman doors at Clunie and Collace churches (RCAHMS, 1994).

4.1.13   It was during this period that the system of burghs, an incorporated town having its own charter and some degree of political independence, was introduced by King David I, stimulating the growth of towns and urban settlement in Scotland. Excavations in Perth in 1992 currently provide the best evidence for the development of a burgh (ScARF, 2012c). Conversely the nature of medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still not well understood. While there were nucleated medieval village settlements in rural Scotland, smaller townships (or clachans) were more common with families working the land in joint tenancies using the runrig system. Under this system an area of land was divided into irregular strips, each of which was then allocated by lot to a tenant on a rotation system. It is likely that the continual use and adaption of townships from this period until the Improvement Era,

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Post-Medieval AD1500 onwards

4.1.14 During the post-medieval period Scotland underwent far reaching political and religious change. The Reformation Parliament of 1560 adopted the Scottish Confession of Faith, rejecting Papal authority and jurisdiction. The Union of the Crowns in 1603, and the subsequent disputes over legitimacy, religious reform and preservation of the liberties of Scotland under an English Parliament, all dominated Scottish politics during the 17th century. With the 1707 Acts of Union the socio-political landscape of Scotland was altered once more. The Jacobite risings of the late 17th and early 18th centuries began with success at Killiecrankie and ended in failure at Culloden. There followed a brief period of militarisation of the Highlands in an attempt by the government to prevent further unrest. A series of military forts, such as Fort George, were constructed linked by a system of military roads designed and built by General George Wade and Major William Caulfeild.

4.1.15 Changes in landownership and a growing interest in agricultural improvement, coupled with the desire of major landowners to maximise the financial return from their land, saw a significant period of social and landscape change. Known as the Improvement Era, new forms of tenancy agreements encouraged tenants to take up these new ideas and more productive crop rotations in large, enclosed fields replaced the runrig system of cultivation which had supported a largely subsistence economy. With enclosure came further attempts at agricultural improvement of existing farmland, and the exploitation of marginal land, that included the introduction of land drains and the burning of lime for use as a fertilizer, as well as the planting of trees for timber and as shelter belts.

4.1.16 This period also saw new investment in farm buildings with the introduction of planned farms. These buildings remain a common building style within today's landscape and comprise large symmetrical farmhouses, groups of farm buildings or steadings with specific functions and combination courtyard farms combining both farmhouses and agricultural buildings (Naismith, 1985). Frequently these farmhouses and farmsteads were deliberately sited to be visible within the agricultural landscape and the principal elevation often faced onto established roads or routes. As well as larger farms and farmsteads, improved cottages were constructed, frequently related to farming estates or individual landlords these were intended to offer higher living standards (Carruthers and Frew, 2003). These can be characterised as small single-storey houses, often built in groups or pairs of rubble construction with mural hearths as well as thatched or later pantile or slate roofs (Beaton, 1997).

4.1.17 The 19th century also saw civilian investment in transport infrastructure, which resulted in the increased accessibility of the Highlands and improved movement of people and resources around the country. Networks of turnpike roads developed enabling the movement of agricultural surpluses to urban centres. Structures such as bridges and culverts were constructed to carry the new turnpike roads, and tollhouses were erected at regular intervals. The mid-19th century saw the expansion of the railways into the Highlands with towns such as Pitlochry, Dunkeld and Aberfeldy experiencing considerable growth with the development of grand hotels and elegant villas to support the growing Highland tourism industry. Many of the lower parts of the Perthshire glens are characterised by a wealth of Victorian buildings, most of which adopt the local vernacular, but interpret it in a classically 19th century way.

5   Baseline Conditions

5.1.1 A total of 65 archaeological remains, 109 historic buildings and 16 historic landscape types (HLT) are included in the cultural heritage baseline (Figure 15.1 and Figure 15.2). These comprise:

- 14 assets assessed to be of high value;
- 62 assets assessed to be of medium value;
- 81 assets assessed to be of low value; and
- 33 assets assessed to be of negligible value.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

5.1.2   A summary of these assets is provided here; please refer to Annex A (Cultural Heritage Gazetteer) for further detailed information.

5.1.3   Cultural heritage assets assessed to be of high value include eight Scheduled Monuments and three Category A Listed Buildings. Medium value cultural heritage assets include one Conservation Area and 48 Category B Listed Buildings (These are shown on Figure 15.1).

5.1.4   In the interest of consistency, asset numbering has been retained from an earlier, larger data gathering exercise as part of the DMRB Stage 2 reports (Jacobs, 2016a and 2016b).

6   Archaeological Remains

6.1.1   A total of 65 archaeological remains have been included in the baseline:

- Nine have been assessed to be of high value;

- Six have been assessed to be of medium value;

- 32 have been assessed to be of low value; and

- 18 have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Archaeological Remains of High Value

6.1.2   A total of nine archaeological sites within the baseline have been assessed to be of high value, eight of which are designated as Scheduled Monuments.

6.1.3   Sithean Cairn (Asset 507, Figure 15.1b) and standing stones Clach Na H'lobairt Standing Stone, 300m E of Pitagowan (Asset 446, Photograph 1, Figure 15.1e), Clach na h'lobairt, Blair Atholl (Asset 533, Figure 15.1c) and Claverhouse's Stone Standing Stone, 200m S of House of Urrard (Asset 767, Figure 15.1a) provide evidence of funerary and ritual activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The exact function of these standing stones is not known and interpretations vary from their being territorial markers to ritual associations. These assets have the potential to contribute to research themes related to arrangement and order of society and its religious systems through their physical remains, and to contribute to knowledge of prehistoric Scottish burial practices (ScARF, 2012b) as such these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

Photograph 1: Clach na h'lobairt standing stone, 300m E of Pitagowan (Asset 446)

6.1.4   Evidence of settlement during the Bronze Age and Iron Age is provided by the upstanding remains of two settlements. The Bronze Age settlement of Old Faskally Farm, hut circles, enclosure and field

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

system, 900m SE of (Asset 323), comprises enclosures, roundhouses and field systems (Figure 15.1a). The Iron Age settlement of Creag Odhar Dun, on summit of (Asset 532, Figure 15.1c) comprises the upstanding remains of a dun. Through their physical and material remains, these assets have the potential to contribute to research themes regarding settlement types and their variety, land division and use and prehistoric societies structures and how these changed over time through their physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012b), as such they have been assessed to be of high value.

6.1.5   Old Faskally Farm Church 100m WSW of (Asset 337, Figure 15.1a), comprises the roofless but upstanding remains of a post-medieval church, which is thought to have earlier medieval origins (Historic Scotland, 2001). Due to this assets potential to contribute to the research theme of understanding medieval liturgical practise and how it influenced the architecture, fittings and uses of medieval churches (ScARF, 2012c); as well as the potential for buried archaeological remains, it has been assessed to be of high value.

6.1.6   Tom an Tigh Mhoir Motte, W of Struan Church (Asset 595) comprises the remains of an earth and timber motte and bailey castle. This asset has the potential to contribute to research themes relating to our understanding of the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these early castles (ScARF, 2012c) and has been assessed to be of high value.

6.1.7   Balchroic Field Boundaries and Pits (Asset 770) were recorded during geophysical surveys in 2016 and it is possible that these could be archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Killiecrankie. Taking into account that they have the potential to contribute towards our understanding of the battle, this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

Archaeological Remains of Medium Value

6.1.8   As part of the baseline, six archaeological sites have been assessed to be of medium value, all of which are undesignated.

6.1.9   Old Faskally Cairn and Old Faskally Cairn 2 (Asset 331 and Asset 575 respectively, Figure 15.1a) comprise the remains of possible burial cairns of prehistoric date. These assets have the potential to contribute to research themes regarding the arrangement and order of society and its religious systems through their physical and material remains, and to contribute to the burial record of Scotland during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (ScARF, 2012b), however, to reflect our current state of understanding of the assets, both cairns have been assessed to be of medium value.

6.1.10   Tigh an Tobar (Asset 433, Figure 15.1e) is a spring that was reputed to have healing qualities. Offerings of all sorts were attached to nearby trees (no longer extant) and coins and buttons were thrown into the well. Such sites are not uncommon in the Highlands and are known as 'Clootie' (cloth) wells. Tigh an Tobar has the potential to contribute to the research theme of challenging the dominant historiography of post-reformation folk belief and ritual in Perthshire (ScARF, 2012d), and has been assessed to be of medium value.

6.1.11   Asset 456 (Figures 15.1a to g) is part of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road. This asset survives in good condition and has the potential to contribute to research themes analysing the internal ordering of the state and providing insight into Scottish and British identities (ScARF, 2012d). This asset has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

6.1.12   Roan Ruairridh House Redoubt (Site of) (Asset 344) marks the probable position of Major General Mackay's front line at Killiecrankie on the afternoon of 27 July 1689. A redoubt is a small, usually temporary, enclosed defensive work but in this case existing buildings were used. Roan Ruairridh House, which was contemporary with the battle, was replaced by the current Urrard House; excavations undertaken in 2003 identified traces of Roan Ruairridh House to the west of Urrard House (Pollard and Oliver, 2003, 218). While poorly preserved, due to its association with the battle, Roan Ruairridh House Redoubt (Site of) (Asset 344) has been assessed to be of medium value.

6.1.13   Tomb Clavers/Soldier's Grave (Asset 348, Figure 15.1b), is a cenotaph (a cenotaph is an empty tomb or a monument erected in honour of a person or group of people whose remains are elsewhere) located on the probable position of Major General Mackay's left wing and commemorates the fallen

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Jacobite and Government officers. In consideration of its association with the Battle of Killiecrankie, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

Archaeological Remains of Low Value

6.1.14   A total of 32 archaeological remains included in the baseline have been assessed to be of low value. These comprise:

- The sites of four post-medieval townships (Assets 448, 466, 468 and 571, Figures 15.1e and f) which have been identified from historic mapping.

- Dalnamein Lodge Shielings (Site of) (Asset 480), originally identified as shielings (small seasonal dwellings associated with upland grazing) and reinterpreted as another possible township during the walkover survey (Asset 480, Figure 15.1g).

- The sites of nine farmsteads and associated structures (Assets 363, 375, 400, 422, 430, 451, 472, 473 and 476, Figures 15.1b, c, d, e and g) identified from historic mapping, four sites of buildings (Assets 326, 334, 350 and 357, Figure 15.1a) and two enclosures (Assets 336 and 577, Figure 15.1a).

- The site of a redoubt associated with the Battle of Killiecrankie (Asset 346, Figure 15.1a).

- Two culverts (Assets 463 and 464, Figure 15.1f) and one bridge (Asset 471, Figure 15.1g) associated with the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 456 – medium value).

- Two possible structures (Assets 768 and 769) and three geophysical anomalies (Asset771, 772 and 773), identified during geophysical survey (AOC, 2016).

- The remaining cultural heritage assets comprise   Calvine, Calvine Camp, Camp No.66 (Asset 442, Figure 15.1e), the site of a WWII prisoner of war camp; Aldclune/Sithean Homesteads (Site of) (Asset 362, Figure 15.1b) and Killiecrankie Pass, Possible Modified Natural Feature (Asset 320, Figure 15.1a).

6.1.15   In consideration of the limited potential of these cultural heritage assets to increase our knowledge through their physical and material remains these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value.

Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value

6.1.16   Eighteen archaeological remains have been assessed to be of negligible value.   These assets comprise:

- six lime kiln sites (Assets 345, 358, 367, 376, 379 and 406, Figure 15.1a, b and c);

- Strathgroy, Possible Site of Standing Stone (Asset 370, Figure 15.1b);

- five quarries or quarry scoops (Assets 378, 573, 574, 587 and 586, Figure 15.1a, c and g);

- Black Island/River Garry Logging Camp (Site of) (Asset 436, Figure 15.1d);

- Baluin Suspension Bridge (Site of) (Asset 444, Figure 15.1d);

- Bruar Old Inn (Site of) (Asset 453, Figure 15.1e);

- Glen Garry Bloomery (Site of) (Asset 496, Figure 15.1h);

- Pitagowan Buildings (Site of) (Asset 569, Figure 15.1e); and

- A Chrannaich, Roadblock (Remains of) (Asset 590, Figure 15.1e).

6.1.17   In consideration of their very limited potential to increase our knowledge through their physical remains these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

6.1.18   The presence of known archaeological remains within the baseline, comprising upstanding and buried remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods suggests the likelihood of associated unknown archaeological remains (see Figure 15.3 for areas of archaeological potential).

7   Historic Buildings

7.1.1   A total of 109 Historic Buildings have been identified:

- Three have been assessed to be of high value;

- 54 have been assessed to be of medium value;

- 43 have been assessed to be of low value; and

- Nine have been assessed to be of negligible value.

7.1.2   Historic buildings have been organised by value and, where appropriate, by functional type.

Historic Buildings of High Value

7.1.3   Blair Castle (Asset 556, Figure 15.1c), it's associated Front Lodge (Asset 541, Figure 15.1c) and Walled Garden (Asset 560, Figure 15.1c) are all designated as Category A Listed Buildings. The castle is the ancestral home of the Clan Murray, and is located just to the north of Blair Atholl. The earliest part of the castle, Cummings (or Comyn's) Tower, incorporates elements believed to have been constructed in the 13th century. The castle was modified and enlarged in two phases during the 18th and 19th centuries resulting in the imposing harled and whitewashed baronial house that can be seen today. Front Lodge (Asset 541) comprises a single storey gate lodge and impressive rusticated piers and flanking walls at the end of the main drive south of the castle. The Sundial (Asset 560) is in the form of a bearded man ('Time') holding a brass sundial above his head. It was made in London in 1743 and was the work of George Adams (the dial) and John Cheere (sculpture). Taking their designations into account, all three assets have been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Buildings of Medium Value

7.1.4   Of the 54 historic buildings that have been assessed to be of medium value, 48 are Category B Listed Buildings, one is a Conservation Area, and the remaining three are undesignated.

Country houses, Garden Buildings and Lodges

The impressive turreted West Lodge (Asset 447, Figure 15.1d) stands at the end of a long drive linking Blair Castle (Asset 556, a Category A Listed Building, Figure 15.1c) with the B8079. Blair Castle Garden and Terrace (Asset 561, Figure 15.1c) is a crenelated terrace forming part of the designed landscape west of the Castle itself. Druimuan House (Asset 332, Figure 15.1a) is a late 19th century baronial house on the west bank of the Allt Girnaig north-west of Killiecrankie. Bridge of Tilt Lodge (Asset 531, Figure 15.1c) is of two-storeys and is attached to an imposing arched gateway that once controlled access from the south to Lude House. All of these assets are Category B Listed Buildings, and taking their designations into account, have been assessed to be of medium value.

Hunting and Shooting Lodges

7.1.5   Clunes Lodge (Asset 465, Figure 15.1f) and Dalnacardoch Lodge (Asset 568, Figure 15.1h) were constructed as hunting/shooting lodges in the 19th century to cater for sporting parties visiting the large country estates in the area. Both are designated as Category B Listed Buildings, and therefore have been assessed to be of medium value.

Townships and Settlements

7.1.6   Garryside Houses (Assets 380, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394 and 395, Figure 15.1c) are designated as Category B Listed Buildings and are part of the planned

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

settlement of Blair Atholl. They were built in 1856 to a design by R and R Dickson, who also designed the Atholl Arms Hotel (Asset 408 – see below), and the spire of the Tron Kirk in Edinburgh amongst others. The individual buildings are constructed around a central courtyard and occupy a position on the north bank of the River Garry. All of the above assets are designated as Category B Listed Buildings, and have been assessed to be of medium value.

Farmsteads, Farmhouses and Agricultural Buildings

The group formed by Urrard House (Asset 341, Figure 15.1a), Urrard Steading (Asset 342, Figure 15.1a), Urrard House Walled Garden and Bothies (Asset 343, Figure 15.1a) and Urrard Cottage (Asset 578, Figure 15.1a) are a well-preserved example of an Improvement Era farmstead. Urrard House (including its walled garden and ancillary buildings and gate) is a Category B Listed Building built on or close to the site of an earlier house. Taking the designation of Urrard House (Asset 341) and the good state of preservation and legibility of the group within the landscape, all four assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

7.1.7   Orchilmore Farm Cottage (Asset 347, Figure 15.1a) and Shierglas Farmhouse (Asset 365, Figure 15.1b) are both examples of agricultural dwellings of the 18th century. Other buildings related to agricultural improvement include the early 19th century Essangal Limekiln (Asset 369, Figure 15.1b) north of the River Garry near the snow gate. These historic buildings are all designated as Category B Listed Buildings, and taking their designation into account these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

Cottages

7.1.8   Killiecrankie Cottage (Asset 322, Figure 15.1a) is an early 19th century single-storey building in the cottage orné[3] style and is located south of the River Garry at Soldier's Leap. Blair Cottages (Assets 412, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 419 and 420, Figure 15.1c) are of 19th century date and form a symmetrical single-storey group on the south side of the B8079. These cultural heritage assets are all Category B Listed Buildings, and taking this into account they have been assessed to be of medium value.

Places of Worship and Memorials

7.1.9   Struan Church (Asset 425, Figure 15.1e) is a simple gothic building of the early 19th century located close to the confluence of the Errochty Water and River Garry. Blair Atholl Church and Burial Ground (Asset 538, Figure 15.1c) is of a similar date, but of a simpler style and with a three-stage tower at its south end. Both are designated as Category B Listed Buildings, and have been assessed to be of medium value.

7.1.10   The Blair Atholl War Memorial (Asset 426, Figure 15.1c) is a Category B Listed Building which was erected in 1920 in remembrance of local men who died during the First World War. It is in the form of a walled hemicycle[4] surrounding a roughly hewn monolith of local stone from the Blair Castle estate quarry at Craigy Barns Hill on the north side of the B8079. Names are recorded on two bronze plaques set into the wall, with a third later plaque covering casualties of the Second World War. Due to its designation as a Category B Listed Building and its importance to local communities this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

Public Buildings

7.1.11   Blair Atholl Village Hall (Asset 423, Figure 15.1c) a Category B Listed Building was built in 1907 to a Scots Baronial design by J. McIntyre Henry. As well as fulfilling the usual civic functions, it was the drill hall of 'A' Squadron of the Scottish Horse and 'G' Company, 6th Black Watch during the First World War. Taking its designation as a Category B Listed Building and its continuing connection with the local community into account, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

---

[3] Meaning literally 'decorated cottage', this is an architectural style of the late 18th and early 19th centuries and is characterised by dwellings built in a stylised rustic manner.
[4] A semi-circular debating chamber or meeting place.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

7.1.12 The Blair Atholl Arms Hotel (Asset 408) was built in 1856 to a design by architect Robert Dickson. It has a symmetrical three storey front, with a rear courtyard of service buildings. Blair Atholl School (Museum) (Asset 537) is the former Blair Atholl School. Originally built in the early 19th century, it has more recently been converted for use as a museum. Both assets are Category C Listed Buildings, and talking into account their group value with Blair Cottages they have been assessed to be of medium value.

Industrial Buildings

7.1.13 Blair Atholl Mill (Asset 399, Figure 15.1c), is a Category B Listed Building located east of Ford Road. It is powered by an undershot wheel driven by water from an artificial race which runs from the River Tilt north-west of the village to the River Garry to the south. The building has rubble walls with large rough-hewn quoins, and has been restored as a working mill and restaurant. Taking its designation as a Category B Listed Building into account, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

Bridges, Tunnels and Transport Related Structures

7.1.14 Killiecrankie Viaduct and Tunnel Mouth (Asset 321, Category B Listed Building, Figure 15.1a), and Tilt Railway Viaduct (Asset 398, Category B Listed Building, Figure 15.1c) were designed by Joseph Mitchell for the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway in the 1860s. The tunnel mouth of Killiecrankie Railway Tunnel and Tilt Railway Viaduct are designed in a castellated style to complement the setting of Blair Castle. In consideration of their designations, their architecture and historic interest as evidence of the development of the regional railway network Asset 321 and Asset 398 have been assessed to be of medium value. While undesignated, Killiecrankie Railway Tunnel (Asset 324) can be considered to be a Curtilage Listed structure and has also been assessed to be of medium value.

7.1.15 The 18th century Drochaid Dail an Fhrasich Bridge (Asset 489, Figure 15.1h) carried the Military Road across the River Garry at Dalnacardoch. Other road bridges include Dalnamein New Bridge (Asset 481, Figure 15.1g), the Bridge of Tilt (Asset 535, Figure 15.1c), Killiecrankie Bridge (Asset 591, Figure 15.1a), and Old Struan Bridge (Asset 592, Figure 15.1e). Bruar North Bridge (Asset 594, Figure 15.1e) carried a small road across Bruar Water, upstream of the falls and Lower Falls Footbridge (Asset 567, Figure 15.1e). All of the above are Category B Listed Buildings and have been assessed to be of medium value.

7.1.16 The Blair Atholl Conservation Area (Asset 402, Figure 15.1c) encompasses the whole of the planned settlement which was developed from the early 19th century for workers on the Blair Castle estate. Taking its designation as a Conservation Area into account, Asset 402 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Buildings of Low Value

Country Houses, Garden Features and Lodges

7.1.17 Lude House Walled Garden (Asset 510, Figure 15.1b) is surrounded by a tall rubble wall, and originally served the Category B Listed Lude House (LB6056) which is located to the west. Old Faskally House and Gate Piers (Asset 333, Figure 15.1a) is a house comprising five-bays and two storeys constructed in the late 18th century with later alterations. Both assets are Category C Listed Buildings, and taking this into account they have both been assessed to be of low value.

7.1.18 View House Bastion (Asset 566, Figure 15.1e) is a Category C Listed Building and originally supported a cottage (now demolished) constructed specifically for the enjoyment of scenic views to the falls of Bruar a short distance to the south-west. It is a Category C Listed Building, and taking this into account it has been assessed to be of low value.

Hunting and Shooting Lodges

7.1.19 Dalnamein Lodge (Asset 479, Figure 15.1h) is a 19th century shooting lodge that was once part of the Blair Atholl estate. It faces south towards the River Garry and is set within walled grounds. It is accompanied by a number of outbuildings including a stable, kennels and a stalker's lodge. Taking its

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

connection with the Blair Atholl estate and 19th century sporting pursuits into account, Asset 479 has been assessed to be of low value.

Townships and Settlements

7.1.20   Killiecrankie Village (Asset 576, Figure 15.1a) consists of a small group of late 18th and early 19th century cottages close to the junction between the former military road (that follows the line of the existing B8079) and a minor road heading south to Garry Bridge. Aldclune Settlement (Asset 579, Figure 15.1a) is also situated north of the former military road and River Garry, 2km north-west of Killiecrankie. Calvine (Asset 585, Figure 15.1e) is another roadside settlement, this time adjacent to the B487 north-west of Pitagowan. The older buildings at all three settlements are interspersed with more modern buildings, although their original rural roadside character can still be discerned. Taking their legibility as settlements into account, all three assets have been assessed to be of low value.

Farmsteads, Farmhouses and Agricultural Buildings

7.1.21   Twelve farmsteads dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries have been assessed as part of the baseline (Assets 338, 361, 371, 397, 415, 434, 435, 449, 572, 580,581 and 774), as has one dairy (Asset 555). Most survive in good condition, and although several have been converted for modern residential use, they retain their original appearance, and their relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape. Taking this into account these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

Cottages and Houses

7.1.22   Located on the north edge of Bridge of Tilt and facing onto the B8079, Bridge of Tilt Cottages (Assets 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528 and 529) are a symmetrical row of two-storey estate cottages constructed in the mid-19th century. They are all Category C Listed Buildings, as are Old Faskally Cottage (Asset 330), Dalnasgadh House (Asset 340), and Old Manse of Blair (Asset 593). Taking their designation into account, all of these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

7.1.23   Bruar Cottage (Asset 457) is a Category C Listed Building; Garryside Cottage (Asset 582) and Tomchitchen Cottage (Asset 584) are both undesignated. They are all single-storey dwellings believed to date from the early 19th century and are typical of isolated agricultural workers housing of the period. Taking this into account these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

Bridges, Tunnels and Transport Related Structures

7.1.24   A number of structures associated with the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Site of) (Asset 456; medium value) were identified, including Allt Essan Tollhouse (Asset 319), Killiecrankie Military Bridge (Asset 329), Bridge in Clunes Wood (Asset 462), Bruthach Bridge (Asset 470), Old Bridge over Allt Andeir (Asset 484), and Geallaidh Bridge (Asset 492). Assets 462 and 484 are designated as Category C Listed Buildings. Taking their relationship with the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Site of) (Asset 456) into account, all of the above assets have been assessed to be of low value.

7.1.25   Chrombaidh Bridge (Asset 461) is an undesignated asset and is associated with the old A9. Taking this into consideration, this asset has been assessed to be of low value

7.1.26   Blair Atholl Station Engine Shed (Asset 405) is of a utilitarian design and survives in good condition. Taking its undesignated state and consistency of design with other contemporary railway structures included in the baseline into account, this asset has been assessed to be of low value.

Public Buildings

7.1.27   Killiecrankie Information/Visitor Centre (Asset 325) is a modern structure and as such has been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Buildings of Negligible Value

7.1.28   Nine further undesignated assets were assessed to be of negligible value, comprising modern or heavily altered road and railway bridges (Assets 443, 455, 467, 482, 493 and 583), rural cottages

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

(Asset 588), a ruinous former school (Asset 589) and the modern Clan Donnachaidh Museum at Bruar (Asset 450).

8 Historic Landscape Types

8.1.1 A total of 16 HLTs have been considered as part of the baseline (Figure 15.2) comprising:

- Three HLTs which have been assessed to be of high value;
- One HLT which has been assessed to be of medium value;
- Six HLTs which have been assessed to be of low value; and
- Six HLTs which have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Historic Landscape Types of High Value

Killiecrankie Battlefield

8.1.2 The Battle of Killiecrankie was fought on 27 July 1689 between the Jacobites, led by John Graham of Claverhouse, the Viscount Dundee, and the Government forces led by General Hugh Mackay. While the Jacobites were victorious Dundee was killed during the battle. Key landscape characteristics and special qualities of the Killiecrankie Battlefield (HLT 23) were identified through desk-based survey, metal detecting and geophysical surveys.

Special Qualities

Archaeological remains associated with the battle recorded during metal detecting surveys in 2003 and 2015

8.1.3 As a result of metal detecting surveys undertaken for the Two Men in a Trench television series (Pollard and Oliver, 2003) and to inform the DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016) a total of 105 lead munitions were recovered from the battlefield. In addition, other objects recovered of potential 17th century date included buttons, buckles, horse shoes and horse shoe fragments, a copper alloy pendant, a harness boss and part of the support for a sword belt (Figures 15.4a and 15.4b).

Potential archaeological remains associated with the battle identified during geophysical surveys in 2016

8.1.4 In 2016 archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken within the battlefield to inform this assessment. A number of pit like anomalies (Figure 15.4) were identified in the data to the east and north-west of Balchroic Cottage (Asset 770, Figures 15.1 and b). For the majority of the anomalies, a natural rather than an anthropogenic origin was attributed due to the lack of coherent patterning or associated features, however, given their location on a battlefield an archaeological origin could not be ruled out. Given that these potential pits have not been evaluated and their location on the Governments' left wing it is assumed that they are archaeological in origin.

Urrard House and steading, and potential archaeological remains associated with Roan Ruarridh House Redoubt

8.1.5 As noted above, Urrard House (Asset 341, Figure 15.1a) and gardens were constructed on the site of Roan Ruarridh Redoubt (Asset 344) in the 19th century. Excavations for the Two Men in a Trench television series in 2003 identified the remains of the rear wall of Roan Ruairridh House Redoubt (Site of) (Asset 344, Figure 15.1a) underlying and extending to the west of Asset 341. Artefacts recovered from the investigations included nails possibly used to hold up timber panelling within the house and a shard of glass from an old wine bottle (Pollard and Oliver, 2003).

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Potential archaeological remains associated with Croftcarnoch Redoubt

8.1.6   During the 2003 excavations, Croftcarnoch Redoubt (Site of) (Asset 346, Figure 15.1a) was identified as the location of houses used as a sniping position by the Jacobites prior to the battle commencing. Artefacts recovered during metal detecting of the site included musket and pistol balls and a broken trigger guard, evidence of the hand to hand fighting that took place as the Government troops forced the withdrawal of the Jacobites (Pollard and Oliver, 2003). Mackay's own account of the action is more circumspect and does not describe hand to hand fighting, noting that "The Captain chased the enemy's detachment to their body with the loss of some of their number…" (Mackay, 1833, p. 55). Furthermore, it is important to note that the whole of the battlefield area had been used by Atholl troops for training both before and after the battle, and later munitions, buttons and other insignia have been mixed in with finds from the battle itself (HES, 2017) as was confirmed by the 2015 metal detecting survey (GUARD, 2015).

Tomb Clavers

8.1.7   Tomb Clavers (Asset 348, Figure 15.1a) is a cenotaph that post-dates the battle. The monument comprises a rubble stone plinth with brass memorial plaque. It is located on a mound which is the remains of ground that was left undisturbed by quarrying. Excavations undertaken for the Two Men in a Trench series confirmed that the monument is a cenotaph and no remains or artefacts were recovered during the excavations (Pollard and Oliver, 2003). Tomb Clavers continues to be associated with the battlefield in the popular imagination as the grave of the Officers of both sides who fell as a result of the combat. The monument is currently a focus for yearly commemorations of the battle in remembrance of the dead of both sides.

Key Landscape Characteristics

The southern slopes of Creag Eallaich

8.1.8   This was the location of the Jacobite advance from Blair Atholl via Glen Tilt and Glen Fender and Allt Clun to take position approximately on the 200m contour between Mains of Orchil and Orchilmore (from the Gaelic : 'Oirchill' meaning 'ambush' and Mór meaning 'great': translated as 'Great Ambush'). The taking of the higher ground by the Jacobites before the battle commenced was a key element of the battle and its eventual outcome

The Pass of Killiecrankie

8.1.9   Government troops advanced northwards along the base of the pass before forming up into their Regimental Units on the lower river terraces in the vicinity of Claverhouse Stone field to continue their march towards Blair. During their advance through the pass in the area now known as Trooper's Den the opening shot of the battle was fired when a well-known Atholl hunter named Ian Ban Beg MacRan concealed in trees on the opposite bank of the river shot a cavalryman. In the meantime, the Jacobites had marched from Blair via Bridge of Tilt and the north facing slopes of Glen Fender before turning south and following the course of the Allt Chluain downstream before fanning out along the 200m contour taking up position between the farms of Mains of Orchil and Orchilmore, this account of the Jacobite advance to Killiecrankie is confirmed by the eyewitness record of Iain Lom MacDonald the celebrated gaelic poet in his 'King James' Army Marching to the Battle of Killiecrankie' (Millar, 1886). On realising the Jacobites had gained the high ground to the north of him, General Mackay ordered his forces to move up the scarp slope through difficult terrain to gain the level ground on which Urrard House (Asset 341) currently stands extending his line to the right to the Allt Girnaig to stop his forces being outflanked (Figure 15.4).

North-east of Roan Ruairridh

8.1.10   Conversely the Jacobite left wings' advance was slowed by the Government forces fire unhindered by terracing (Photograph 2, below, Figure 15.4b) and field walls and houses that are no longer extant and have never been identified. Seeing this, the Camerons and Macleans wheeled to their left attacking the Government forces in their exposed flank allowing the MacDonalds on the Jacobite left to rally and force the Government forces from the field (Maclean, *Ibid*).

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

The terraces to the south of Mains of Orchil and level ground to the south of the A9

8.1.11   The topography of Craig Eallaich is also important to the understanding of the battle. As previously noted the Government forces right wing (opposing the Jacobites left wing) was anchored on the Allt Girnaig and its left wing was probably anchored on the knoll where Balchroic Cottage currently stands (Image 1, below, Figure 15.4), at the time the knoll was tree covered and Mackay positioned 200 of his best men there. To the front of the position of the Governments left wing (opposing the Jacobites right wing) are a series of terraces (Image 2, below, Figure 15.4) and these shielded the Jacobite's right wing during their charge, indeed the MacLeans' who formed the right wing of the Jacobite forces account of the battle notes that within seven minutes of initial hand to hand contact the Government left wing had been driven in headlong retreat from the field and across the River Garry (MacLean, 1889, p.203).

The position of the Government baggage train within the Claverhouse Stone field

8.1.12   As stated above, while Claverhouse's Stone (Asset 767, Figure 15.1a) is a prehistoric standing stone of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (3000 BC to 800 BC), it is associated with the battle of Killiecrankie and the death of John Graham of Claverhouse, the leader of the Jacobite forces. Metal detecting undertaken in 2003 for the Two Men in a Trench series confirmed the location of the baggage train and artefacts recovered included buttons, shoe buckles, coins and sliver plated tea spoons, knives and forks (Figure 15.4a). Mackays' account of the battle notes that the plundering of the baggage train by the Jacobites allowed many of his troops the opportunity to escape (Mackay 1833, p. 58), however, this differs from Cameron of Locheils' account which states that the Jacobites pursuit of the enemy continued until midnight when exhausted from "…that days work and preceeding [sic] marches, that after the pursute [sic] was over, they were unwilling to return to the field of battle till they were somewhat recovered by a little rest." (Drummond, 1842, p. 271) and that it was the following morning that they returned to the field of battle and the baggage train (Drummond, *Ibid* p. 272).

River Garry and the Soldier's Leap

8.1.13   Killiecrankie village and land to the south-east which was the direction of the Government rout and retreat. This includes the Soldiers Leap, where a Government soldier claims to have leapt some 5m across the River Garry to make good his retreat (Figure 15.4). However, not all of the Government troops who fled in this direction were able to escape as Cameron of Locheil notes, of those that did some were killed and the rest were captured by the Atholl men who been positioned here for this eventuality (Drummond, *Ibid,* 270).

Place name evidence associated with the Battle of Killiecrankie

8.1.14   The place names identified in Table 3 have been identified as being possibly associated with the battle of Killiecrankie. The translations are provided by the Dwelly-d online Scots Gaelic – English dictionary (http://www.dwelly.info/index.aspx?Language=en). The Dwelly-d translations are provided in the order of the most common usage of the Gaelic words.

Table 3: Place names possibly associated with the Battle of Killiecrankie

Ordnance Survey Name	Map Reference	Gaelic Name	Translation
Allt Chluain	Current Ordnance Survey Mastermap 2017	Allt Chluain	Allt: 1[5]: Mountain stream, rill, brook. Chluain: 1: Pasture, green field, meadow, lawn (generally applied to sloping land). Probable meaning: Stream of the sloping pasture.
Orchilmore	Current Ordnance Survey Mastermap 2017	Oirchill Mór	Oirchill: 3: Concealment, ambush. Mór: 1: Great, large, of great size. Probable meaning: Great ambush.
Allt Girnaig	Current	Allt Gairneag	Allt: 1: Mountain stream, rill, brook.

_____

[5] the use of numbers, i.e. 1, 2, 3 etc, pre-fixing the definitions relate to the order in which they appear in the online dictionary

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Ordnance Survey Name	Map Reference	Gaelic Name	Translation
	Ordnance Survey Mastermap 2017		Gairneag: 1: Noisy little stream. Probable meaning: The noisy little stream
Balchroic	Current Ordnance Survey Mastermap 2017	Bailecroic	Baile: 3: Farm. Croic: 1: non-plural of croc/cnoc: Hill, knoll, hillock, eminence. Probable meaning: The farm of the hillock.
Croftcarnoch	Current Ordnance Survey Mastermap 2017	Croftcàrnach	Croft (Old English): a small rented farm especially in Scotland. Càrnach: 1: Rocky, stony. Probable meaning: The farm of the stony ground.
Ranrourie	Roy's Military Survey 1747-52	Raon Ruarridh	Raon: 1: Field, plain. Ruarridh: personal name meaning the Red King. Probable meaning: Ruarridh's plain.

Image 1: Balchroic Cottage, the position of Government left wing viewed from the north-east (image from Google Street View captured Sep 2016 © 2017 Google

Balchroic Cottage,

Position of the Government left wing.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information
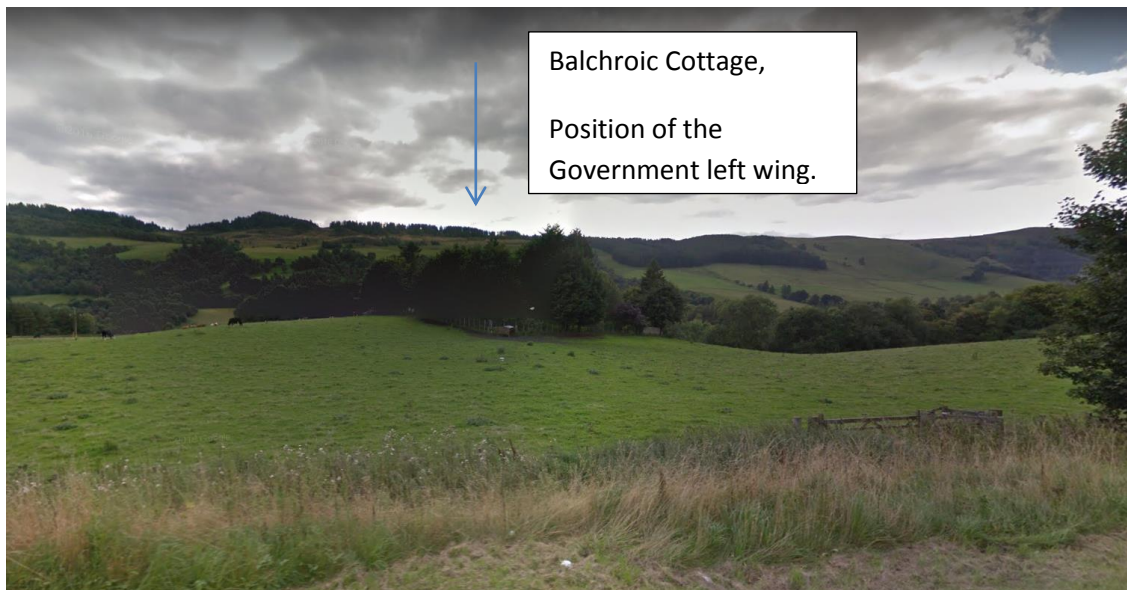
JACOBS®

Image 2: Terraces that shielded the Jacobite right wing during the highland charge indicated by arrows (image from Google Street View captured Sep 2016 © 2017 Google)

Terraces that shielded the Jacobite right wing during the Highland Charge.
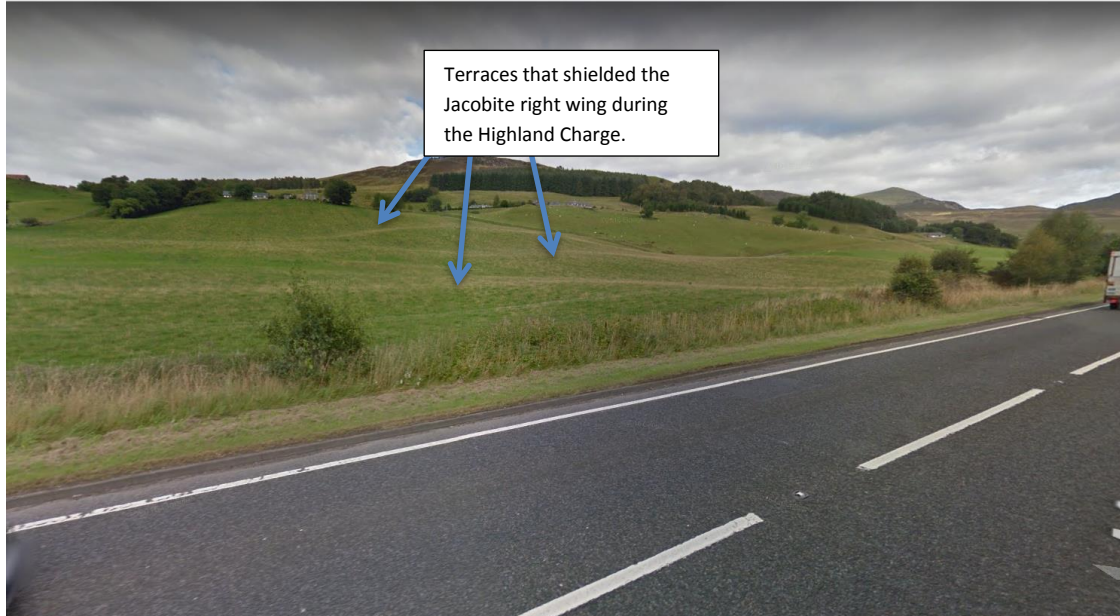
Photograph 2: Location of the Jacobite left wing charge. The relatively flat terrain provided no cover for the advancing Jacobites

8.1.15   The Inventory of Battlefields (HES, 2017) has also identified the intervisible views from the base of Glen Garry looking upslope and views from the upper terraces of Craig Eallaich downslope as key to

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

understanding the manoeuvres of both armies, however, intervening vegetation largely screens these views and so they have not been included as part of this assessment.

8.1.16 Archaeological fieldwork has also indicated that the level of preservation for artefacts associated with the battlefield is good in places, with preservation slightly better to the north of the existing A9 than to the south (GUARD, 2015, para 9.3).

8.1.17 In consideration of its considerable historic importance, potential for unknown remains, folklore associations and inclusion on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, HLT 23 has been assessed to be of high value.

8.1.18 The historic landscape towards the centre of the project is characterised by Blair Castle Gardens and Designed Landscapes (HLT 21). To the north of the River Garry this historic landscape type is focused on Blair Castle, a Grade A Listed Building, and comprises parkland, woodland, an 18th century wilderness, formal gardens and a recently restored walled garden. Important views include those southwards towards Tulach Hill and north towards the surrounding hills and woodland.

8.1.19 To the south of the River Garry on the lower north-facing slopes of Tulach Hill, Tulach Park forms part of Blair Castle designed landscape. The park has early 18th century planting defining the southern boundary. The western avenue at Tulach Park seen on Roy's Military Map 1747-55 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 can still be traced as an earthwork. The eastern avenue depicted on Roy's map is missing by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The existing A9 passes through Tulach Park severing the southern section from the River Garry and the main focus of the designed landscape is at Blair Castle to the north. As a fine example of a mid-18th century formal landscape and its inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes Blair Castle Gardens and Designed Landscape has been assessed to be of high value.

8.1.20 Approximately 1.8km west of HLT 21 the Falls of Bruar (HLT 22) is a dramatic late 18th century landscape, designed in the then newly fashionable aesthetic ideals of the 'picturesque' and the 'sublime'. Many of the features associated with the Falls of Bruar are said to be the result of *Petition of Bruar Water to the Noble Duke of Athole*, written by Robert Burns in 1787 after a short Highland tour. Burns was impressed by his visit, but felt the planting of trees would improve the experience. The Falls of Bruar were an important destination for those visiting the Highlands in the 18th and 19th centuries and famous visitors include Queen Victoria, her husband Prince Albert, the artist J.M.W. Turner and the poet William Wordsworth. In consideration of its historic interest and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, the Falls of Bruar Gardens and Designed Landscape (HLT 22) has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Landscape Types of Medium Value

8.1.21 At Strathgarry and Clunes Lodge there are pockets of the Garden and Designed Landscapes – Retaining Core Elements historic landscape type (HLT 8). Formal gardens are first recorded in Scotland in the medieval period. From the 17th century it became fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. This type retains core elements depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. In consideration of its historic interest, this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Landscape Types of Low Value

8.1.22 The 17th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 1) is characterised by slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings with generally straight boundaries, the majority of which are of modern post and wire construction. As evidence of the agricultural landscape of the improvement era, this historic landscape has been assessed to be of low value.

8.1.23 Managed Woodland (HLT 2) historic landscape type comprises deciduous woodlands coppiced or pollarded for poles, charcoal burning and roofing and managed for the long-term production of fine timber as well as for recreation. Many of these woodlands are classed by HES's Historic Land-use mapping as 'ancient', and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. As

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

evidence of local woodland management and reflecting its lack of rarity this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.

8.1.24   Towards the centre of the study area is a small Recreation Area (HLT 6). A vast range of leisure facilities have been created during the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. This type is frequently found as discrete elements within or on the periphery to settlement locations. This area is depicted on historic maps as woodland but has been redeveloped as a caravan park. Given the limited time depth and its lack of rarity within the wider region this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.

8.1.25   Rough Grazing (HLT 10) comprises areas identified as moorland and rough grazing which have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming 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. In consideration of its character as a robust undesignated landscape and reflecting its ubiquity within the wider area and the Perthshire region this asset has been assessed to be of low value.

8.1.26   Located to the south of Bridge of Tilt, Blair Atholl Golf Course (HLT 13) is a classic James Braid (1870 – 1950) parkland design. In consideration of its historic interest as a James Braid designed course this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.

8.1.27   Located towards the north of the study area is a pocket of Garden and Designed Landscapes – Missing Core Elements (HLT 18). This historic landscape type retains very little of the original features depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. This historic landscape type has also been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value

8.1.28   Although some of the plantations included in 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation (HLT 3) have 19th century origins as part of landed estates, the majority of the coniferous plantations have modern origins as part of commercial forestry and are characterised by straight boundaries and linear firebreaks. In consideration of the frequency of this landscape type within the Perthshire region, and reflecting the limited historical significance of this style of land management, HLT 3 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

8.1.29   From the 1800s, 19th Century to Present Urban Areas (HLT 4) have grown within the area, specifically at Blair Atholl and Bridge of Tilt. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries these have grown to reflect wider socio-economic circumstances and whilst some extend around planned villages or 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 within the countryside. In consideration of the limited historical significance of this type of landscape type, and reflecting its frequency within the area, HLT 4 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

8.1.30   There is one example of 19th Century to Present Quarry (HLT 12) assessed as part of the baseline at Shierglas. Unlike historic precedents, this landscape type reflects modern large extraction excavated by blasting and huge mechanical diggers. This type of extraction does not currently have significant historical interest and has assessed to be of negligible value.

8.1.31   Transport (HLT 15) reflects modern transport systems which provide links between major cities and 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. The existing A9 cuts across other landscape types. Reflecting the modernity and limited historical significance of this type of landscape component, HLT 15 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

8.1.32   Towards the south of the study area there is a small pocket of Uncultivated Land (Flood Margin) (HLT 24). This type is characterised by its location at the margins of cultivated land and rivers. This type is uncultivated due to its regular inundation by the adjacent river in this case the River Garry. Often this type will exhibit scouring effects for example erosion of river banks and loss of soils. In consideration

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

of its very limited time depth and lack of archaeological interest this type has been assessed to be of negligible value.

8.1.33   Lochs or rivers over 50m wide, Freshwater Area (HLT 17) are recorded as a separate historic landscape type and this type has been assessed to be of negligible value.

9   References

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

AOC Archaeology Group (2016). A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland, Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

Barclay, G. (1983). The excavation of two crop-marks at Huntingtower, Perthshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume (112), 580

Beaton, E. (1997). Scotland's Traditional Houses From Cottages to Tower-houses. Historic Scotland. Edinburgh.

Bond, J. (2004). Monastic Landscapes. Tempus.

Brophy, K. (2006). Rethinking Scotland's Neolithic: combining circumstance with context. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquity Scotland 136: 7-46.

Carruthers, A. and Frew, J. 2003: Small Houses and Cottages, in Stell, G., Shaw, J. and Storrier, S. (eds.) Scotland's Buildings. East Lothian. Tuckwell Press, 90-107.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017). Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

Cowie, T. and Shepherd, I. (2003). The Bronze Age, in Edwards, K. and Ralston, I. (2003) Scotland after the Ice Age: environment, archaeology and history 8000BC – AD1000. Edinburgh University Press. Edinburgh.

Denison, S (2001). Mesolithic hunting camp found on Scottish mountain. British Archaeology 7

Drummond, J. (1842). Memoirs of Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheill, Chief of the Clan Cameron: with an introductory account of the history and antiquities of that family and of the neighbouring clans. Maitland Club. Edinburgh.

Edwards, K. and Ralston, I. (2003). Scotland After the Ice Age: Environmental, Archaeology and History 8000BC – AD1000. Edinburgh University Press. Edinburgh

GUARD (2015). A9 Dualling Programme Killiecrankie to Pitagowan Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey at Killiecrankie Battlefield.

Henderson, G. and Henderson, I. (2011). The Art of the Picts: Sculpture and Metalwork in Early Medieval Scotland. Thames and Hudson.

Halliday, S. (2002). Excavations at a Neolithic enclosure at Castle Menzies, Aberfeldy, Perthshire. Tayside Fife Archaeological Journal, Volume (8), 10-18

Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014

HES (2016a). Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

HES (2016b). Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields.

HES (2016c). Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting.

HES (2016d). PASTMAP data. Available online from: http://pastmap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

HES (2016e). Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

HES (2016f). Canmore data. Available online from: https://canmore.org.uk/ (Accessed August 2016)

HES (2017) Inventory of Battlefields. Available online from: https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/battlefields/ (Accessed January 2017)

Historic Scotland (2001). Entry in the Schedule of Monuments; Re: The Monument known as Old Faskally Farm, Church 100m WSW of in the Parish of Moulin and County of Perth.

Jacobs (on behalf of Transport Scotland), 2016a: A9 Dualling Killiecrankie to Pitagowan DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report [Unpublished]

Jacobs (on behalf of Transport Scotland) (2016b). A9 Dualling Pitagowan to Glen Garry DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report [Unpublished]

Lelong, O (ed) (2003). Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project: Annual Report 2002-03. Glasgow: Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

Mackay, H. (1833). Memoirs of the War Carried on in Scotland and Ireland. Bannatyne Club. Edinburgh.

MacLean, J.P. (1889). A history of the clan MacLean from its first settlement at Duard Castle in the Isle of Mull, to the present period including a genealogical account of some of the principal families together with their heraldry, legends, superstitions, etc. Cinncinnati.

Mithen, S., Wicks, K., Pirie, A., Riede, F., Lane, C., Banerjea, R., Cullen, V., Gittins, M. and Pankhurst, N. (2015). A Lateglacial archaeological site in the far north-west of Europe at Rubha Port an t-Seilich, Isle of Islay, western Scotland: Ahrensburgian-style artefacts, absolute dating and geoarchaeology. J. Quaternary Sci., 30: 396-416.

Milburn, P. (ed) (2012). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 13, 2013. pp. 145

Milburn, P. (ed) (2013). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 14, 2013. pp. 17-19

Milburn, P. (ed) (2014a). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 15, 2014. pp. 155

Milburn, P. (ed) (2014b). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 15, 2014. pp. 161

Milburn, P. (ed) (2014c). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 15, 2014. pp. 162

Milburn, P. (ed) (2015a). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 16, 2015. pp. 141

Millburn, P. (ed) (2015b). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 16, 2015. pp. 30

Millar, A.H. (1886). The Scottish Historical Review. Volume Third, 1886. pp 63 - 70

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Naismith, R. J. (1985). Buildings of the Scottish Countryside. Gollancz. London.

National Library of Scotland (NLS) (2015). Historical mapping data. Available online from: http://maps.nls.uk/ (Accessed March 2015)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997

Pollard, T and Oliver, N (2003). Two Men in a Trench II, Uncovering the Secrets of British Battlefields.

RCAHMS (1990). North-east Perth an archaeological landscape. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Edinburgh.

RCAHMS (1994). South-east Perth an archaeological landscape. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Edinburgh.

Ritchie, A. (1989). An Introduction to the Picts and the Carved Stones in the Care of Historic Scotland. Edinburgh: Historic Scotland

Saville A (1997). Palaeolithic handaxes in Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume (127), 1-16

ScARF (2012a). Brophy, K and Sheridan, A (eds) Neolithic Panel Report, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at http://tinyurl.com/d86dgfq (Accessed July 2016)

ScARF (2012b). Downes, J (eds) Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland Panel Report, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at http://tinyurl.com/clxgf5s (Accessed July 2016)

ScARF (2012c). Hall, M and Price, N (eds) Medieval Panel Report, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/sites/default/files/u12/ScARF%20Medieval%20September%202020 12.pdf (Accessed July 2016)

ScARF (2012d). Dalglish, C and Tarlow, S (eds) Modern Panel Report, Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at http://tinyurl.com/cf3hm6m (Accessed July 2016)

Scottish Government (2011). Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology.

Scottish Government (2014). Scottish Planning Policy.

Scottish Government (2014). Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland

Strachan, D. (2013). Excavations at the Black Spout, Pitlochry and the Iron Age Monumental Roundhouses of North West Perthshire. Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. Perth

Taylor, W. (1996). The Military Roads in Scotland. Exeter: SRP Ltd

The Highways Agency et al., (2007). DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, HA 208/07, Cultural Heritage

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013

Woolliscroft, D. and Hoffmann, B. (2009). The Roman Gask system fortlet of Glenbank, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume (139), 28

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Aerial Photographs:

Sortie	Frames	Date	Lib
106G/UK/0978	3040 – 3042, 4041 – 4042	1945	A0116
106G/UK/0059	3039, 4049, 3051 and 3052.	1946	B0057
540/!/0432	5007 – 5009	1950	C0170
OS-71-329	033- 035	1971	OS71-329
OS-65-198	040 – 042	1965	OS65-198

Excavation Archive for Aldclune/Sithean Homesteads held by the RCAHMS:

Item Number	Description	Scale	Date
DC 20117	Trench Plan and Contour Survey	1980	1:200
DC 20127	Reduction of Contour Survey	1980	1:500
DC 20221	N.part area plan	1980	1:20
DC 20289	Plan of Mound	1980	1:3
DC 5388	Plane-table survey: motte and dun at Aldclune	1958	1mm:1ft

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

Site Number	319	Site Name	**Allt Essan Tollhouse**
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9182062360
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB17695 Canmore 26446	HER ref	MPK1776

Description

Circa 1830. Single storey, 3-bay former toll house with centre ridge stack. Harled.
S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: timber door to centre bay with window to right and blank bay to left, 2 small modern rooflights.
W (PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE) ELEVATION: canted end elevation with blank bay to centre and window to each flank.
N ELEVATION: window to lower piended projection to left of centre with further window on return to right.
9-pane glazing pattern to modern windows. Grey slates. Small modern rooflights to centre W and 2 to N. Coped ashlar stack with thackstanes and cans.
The NSA mentions a "toll-bar about the middle of the pass of Killiecrankie" on the "old military road [which] was converted to a turnpike". [1]

NN96SW 21 9182 6235 (Location cited as NN 918 625). Killiecrankie, tollhouse, early 19th century. A single-storey rubble building with a semi-octagonal end. J R Hume 1977. [2]

Sited on the old Inverness Road (the B8079). Roadside location, within compact garden in the Pass of Killiecrankie. Wooded hillside to north separates the building from the A9. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey 2016

Site Number	320	Site Name	**Killiecrankie Pass, Possible Modified Natural Feature**
Designation	None	NGR	NN9176062400
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1772

Description

A small mound below the toll house about the centre of Killiecrankie Pass seems to have been fortified. H Mitchell 1923
A natural conical mound c.20.0m in diameter and 3.5m high. A curving ditch c.15.0m long, 2.0m wide, and 0.5m deep has been drawn across the approach at its base in the E. There may be a slight capping of stones on the summit, but this is obscured by trees.
This does not seem to be an antiquity. The ditch appears to be relatively recent, but its purpose is uncertain. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey as a bridge to its location had been washed away. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	321	Site Name	Killiecrankie Viaduct
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9169762503
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB17698 Canmore 26448	HER ref	MPK1778

Description

Joseph Mitchell, civil engineer, 1863. Curving railway viaduct of 10 segmental arches. Roughly coursed, squared and snecked bull-faced rubble with raised ashlar voussoirs punctuated with brick infill and brick-lined arches. Corbel course; saddleback-coped parapet; crenellated turrets with gunloops.

SW ELEVATION: turret projecting from centre pier flanked by 5 regular arches each with 3 cast-iron tie-plates, further turrets to outer piers (that to right with small carved head, see Notes) all linked by continuous corbel course and parapet. Slightly lower contrasting darker rubble approach wall beyond to right with 2-stage turret (reduced upper stage), and narrow floodwater arch to outer right. Parapet wall on higher ground to left leading to tunnelmouth (see below).

TUNNELMOUTH (SE ELEVATION): stepped approach walls lead to moulded tunnelmouth with large square voussoirs giving way to corbel course and parapet incorporating raised moulded tablet and flanking corbelled turrets.

Built at a cost of ?5730 for the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway which became the Highland Railway Company in 1865. The viaduct is 510' long, 54' high, each arch has a span of 35', and is on a 20-chain curve. The small carved head is thought to commemorate a workman killed during construction. [1]

Garry Railway Viaduct.
Engineer: Joseph Mitchell 1861-2.
Inventory to plans in Blair Castle Muniment Room - typescrit.
NN96SW 23 917 624
Viaduct [NAT]
OS 1:10,000 map, 1990.
For adjacent railway tunnel, see NN96SW 25.

(Location cited as NN 918 624). Killiecrankie Viaduct. This viaduct was completed in 1863 for the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly by engineer Joseph Mitchell. It is a ten-span masonry structure with segmental arches, the arch rings being of dressed stone and the spandrels of rubble. There are castellated refuges at the ends and in the centre.J R Hume 1977.

This viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly up the side of Strathtay and opened on 9 September 1863 at a cost of £5,720; it remains in use, leading directly into a tunnel. It is of stone and measures 507 ft (154.6m) in overall length and 54 ft (16.5m) in height; it comprises ten spans of 35 ft (10.7m) and has pseudo-crenellated turrets. M Smith 1994. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	322	Site Name	Killiecrankie Cottage
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9142562538
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6042 Canmore 167391	HER ref	MPK11562

Description

Extensive rubble-built house of cottage ornee type, single-storey and attic with dormers of interesting design. Diagonally-placed porch and bay windows. Early 19th cent. [1]

Architect: William Burn c. 1825 Copy of letters about building - inventory R6/P5 NN96SW 43 9143 6254 [2]

Extensive rubble-built house of cottage ornee type, single-storey and attic with dormers of interesting design. Diagonally-placed porch and bay windows. Early 19th cent. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	323		Site Name	Old Faskally Farm, hut circles, enclosure and field system 900m SE of
Designation	Scheduled Monument		NGR	NN9256862578
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Late Bronze Age
NRHE ref	SM9516 Canmore 26438		HER ref	MPK1768

Description

The monuments comprise two hut circles, an enclosure and agricultural remains of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding features. The monuments are situated in rough pasture on a west-facing slope between 320-340m O.D. The easternmost hut circle is visible as a platform set into the slope and is defined by a poorly-preserved wall, measuring c. 17m in diameter. No entrance is evident. A modern field boundary passes over these remains. The second hut circle is located approximately 20m to the south-west and measures 12m in diameter, with a poorly-preserved wall, scarcely visible in the NE quandrant. An entrance is present in the SSE. An enclosure is present at a further c. 35m to the south-west. This enclosure is levelled into the slope and measures 19.5m N-S by 16.5m E-W, defined by a poorly-preserved wall. Probably contemporary agriculture can be seen in the vicinity in the form of field walls, lynchets, and clearance heaps. Hut circle settlements are characteristic of the later Bronze and Iron Age periods and broadly date to the first millennium BC. They represent the remains of timber-roofed roundhouses with associated agricultural features. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is iregular, measuring c. 230m N-S by 505m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The above ground components of the modern field boundaries within the scheduled area are excluded from the schedule, except where this boundary lies on top of the northern hut circle. Here, all components of the field boundary are included in the schedule. The monuments are of national importance because of their potential to contribute to an understanding of upland prehistoric settlement and economy. Their importance is increased by their group value and also by their proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date [1].

At NN 9257 6251 is a hut circle, 'A', set into the slope, visible as a platform, surrounded by a poorly-preserved wall, measuring 17.0m between its centres. No entrance evident. At NN 9255 6250 is another hut circle, 'B', 12.0m in diameter between the centres of a poorly-preserved wall, scarcely visible in the NE quandrant. The entrance is in the SSE. At NN 9252 6248 is an enclosure levelled into the slope, measuring 19.5m N-S by 16.5m E-W between the centres of a poorly-preserved wall. It looks early and may be contemporary with the huts. Contemporary agriculture can be seen in the vicinity in the form of field walls, lynchets, and clearance heaps [2].

No further information available from PASTMAP. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	324		Site Name	Killiekrankie Railway Tunnel / Pass of Killiekrankie; Killiekrankie
Designation	None		NGR	NN9155262656
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB17698 Canmore 103508		HER ref	MPK7927

Description

Joseph Mitchell, civil engineer, 1863. Curving railway viaduct of 10 segmental arches. Roughly coursed, squared and snecked bull-faced rubble with raised ashlar voussoirs punctuated with brick infill and brick-lined arches. Corbel course; saddleback-coped parapet; crenellated turrets with gunloops.
SW ELEVATION: turret projecting from centre pier flanked by 5 regular arches each with 3 cast-iron tie-plates, further turrets to outer piers (that to right with small carved head, see Notes) all linked by continuous corbel course and parapet. Slightly lower contrasting darker rubble approach wall beyond to right with 2-stage turret (reduced upper stage), and narrow floodwater arch to outer right. Parapet wall on higher ground to left leading to tunnelmouth (see below).
TUNNELMOUTH (SE ELEVATION): stepped approach walls lead to moulded tunnelmouth with large square voussoirs giving way to corbel course and parapet incorporating raised moulded tablet and flanking corbelled turrets.
Built at a cost of£5730 for the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway which became the Highland Railway Company in 1865. The viaduct is 510' long, 54' high, each arch has a span of 35', and is on a 20-chain curve. The small carved head is thought to commemorate a workman killed during construction. [1]

NN96SW 25 9150 6267 to 9160 6261
Tunnel [NAT]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

OS 1:10,000 map, 1990.
For adjacent railway viaduct (to S), see NN96SW [2], [3]

During the walkover survey this asset was found to be as described although spalling of the arches was observed. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environement Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environement
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2014

Site Number	325	Site Name	Killiecrankie Information/Visitor Centre
Designation	None	NGR	NN9171062670
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore167574	HER ref	MPK11627

Description
No additional information. [1] [2]
Modern single-storey building, sympathetic to location within the Pass of Killiecrakie. [3]

Sources
[1] National Record of the Historic Environement
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	326	Site Name	Killiecrankie Cottage (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9167462765
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref		HER ref	MPK15643

Description
A farmstead with an u-shaped range characteristic of the improvement period and a horse engine house is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). The horse engine Part of the range apppears to have been converted into a cottage at some point prior to the production of the current map sheet (c.2000) indicating that the cottage had been demolished abandoned at some point between the production of the two latter map sheets. [1]
No visible trace discerned during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	329	Site Name	**Killiecrankie Bridge, Military Bridge**
Designation	None	NGR	NN9122362934
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK9294

Description			

This bridge, which has been widened and modernised, incorporates a military arch on the N side. [1]

This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources			

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	330	Site Name	**Old Faskally Cottage**
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9182962976
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47639 Canmore 47639	HER ref	MPK13918

Description			

Earlier to mid 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay cottage with piend and platform roof. Harled with deep-set openings.
SW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Boarded timber door to centre with windows in flanking bays.
NW ELEVATION: 2 windows (widely aligned).
SE ELEVATION: lean-to bay with timber door on return to left.
4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped harled centre stack with cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding to SW.
Listed for group value with Old Faskally House. [1, 2]

Cottage retains 2/2 sash windows plank double door to main entrance. Set within small garden on road adjacent to the driveway to Old Faskally House, on the hillside above the A9. Rural location flanked by fields and the wooded grounds assocaited with Faskally House. Road noise from the A9 is audible, however views are wholly screened by intervening woodland. [3]

Sources			

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	331	Site Name	**Old Faskally Cairn**
Designation	None	NGR	NN9163362977
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1777

Description			

No additional information. [1]

This asset comprises a possible long cairn, trapezoidal in plan, c. 44m in length with a possible forecourt c. 15m in width to the north-east. The asset is oriented north-east to south-west. Cobbles were evident just under the turf. The asset is located in a pasture field c. 95m to the south of Allt Girnaig. [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	332	Site Name	Killiecrankie, Druimuan House including Boundary Walls
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9128063050
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 47633	HER ref	MPK11563

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey, 5-bay Baronial house with bellcast-roofed entrance tower and corbelled turret. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Segmental-headed openings; keystone; chamfered arrises and stone mullions.

SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: broad advanced gable to right of centre with crenellated canted window to each floor, similar wide-centre window (centre light converted to door) to ground floor of recessed bay to left with single window above breaking eaves into swept gablet; further recessed bay to right with stylised keystone in segmental opening with square window incorporated into stepped chimney breast, dominant shouldered stack to left abutting entrance tower (see below) in re-entrant angle beyond. Lower set-back bays to left of centre with similar fenestration, later? single storey pentice-roofed link bay to right, bay to outer left canted to 1st floor where corbelled to square in gablehead breaking eaves with elongated corbelled turret in re-entrant angle to outer left.

ENTRANCE TOWER: angled 2-stage tower with moulded doorpiece giving way to porch at 1st stage, part-glazed panelled timber door to recessed face within; reduced 2nd stage with tall narrow light giving way to attenuated bellcast roof with decorative cast-iron finial.

SE ELEVATION: crenellated tripartite to each floor in gabled bay to left and window to each floor of 2 bays to right, that to outer right 1st floor breaking eaves into jerkinhead roof.

NW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to each floor at right.

NE (REAR) ELEVATION: rambling elevation with variety of elements including jerkinheaded bay to left, advanced single storey offices and later single storey extensions.

4-, 8-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows; keystoned window fixed. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with flu dividers. Overhanging eaves and plain bargeboarding with kingposts; cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. INTERIOR: not seen (2000).

BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls.

In 1889 Druimuan was owned by Mrs F L Alston Stewart and occupied by Mrs Wyndham Rachel Inglis. The lawns to principal elevation are terraced by the house. [1] [2]

Sited in generous grounds on the north side of the Garry River valley, to enjoy long views along the valley from its principal elevation. Hillside rises to the north above with topography and woodland screening views of the A9. Large L-plan coachhouse located to east, now converted for residential use. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	333	Site Name	Old Faskally House And Gatepiers
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9179663075
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 47641	HER ref	MPK11420

Description

Probably late 18th century, extended and altered. 2-storey, 5-bay gabled house. Harled with stone margins. Corbel. Stone mullions.

SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: small gabled timber porch to centre bay with studded timber door and small window on return, enlarged windows to flanking bays that to right bipartite and beneath slated verandah, that to left modern, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 1st floor breaking eaves into gabled dormerheads. Advanced gabled outer bays, that to right with flat-roofed canted 4-light window to ground and 2 bipartite windows to 1st floor, that to left with bipartite window to each floor and single window (altered from door?) to canted outer angle corbelled to square at 1st floor.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

NW ELEVATION: 2-bay elevation with window to left at ground and 2 windows to 1st floor each breaking eaves into tall dormerhead.

SE ELEVATION: single bay elevation with tall bipartite window to ground and single window above.

NE (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including lower projecting wing to centre with timber dormerheaded windows on return to left, corbelled angle to outer left and later extensions.

12-pane glazing pattern to centre SW bays and NE wing, largely 3-pane horizontal glazing elsewhere, all in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped harled with cans, some polygonal. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding.

INTERIOR: not seen 2000, but with timber shutters and fireplaces. Timber panelling to porch and room to left at ground floor, latter also with fine carved detail including fluted columns.

GATEPIERS: square, stone gatepiers, surmounted by modern eagles.

Old Faskally is referred to in the Butter sales details as the "Dower House", with "Smoking Room 15' x 13', Dining Room 18' x 18', Drawing Room 23' x 17', Bed Room on Ground Flat 15' x 13', six other Bed Rooms and Dressing Rooms", the details continue "The House is let to Col R W Colquhon: expiring 1918". The new Faskally House was designed by William Burn and built in 1831. [1]

Old Faskally House is depicted on the OS 1st edition 6'' map. [2]

Not accessible during walkover survey. Assessed from adjacent land. Sited within large, mature grounds, including large areas of woodland. Principal elevation looks to southwest, probably originally to enjoy long views across the Pass of Killiecrankie, views now screened by woodland. Setting of the house appears to be defined principally by mature grounds. Site of possible motte and medieval church present to the west of the house (Asset 337). [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	334	Site Name	Old Faskally Building (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9167863099
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 296434	HER ref	MPK17565

Description

Township. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme in Glen Girnaig, Perth & Kinross. The walkover led to the identification of one new postmedieval enclosure site at Old Faskally close to Old Faskally House (NN96SW40.00). Known sites which had not already been surveyed were also assessed including a single unroofed building at Old Faskally which is now in a conifer plantation. A small township site was also located on the route of the pipeline. This comprised four small buildings and an adjoining enclosure wall. It may be that this represents the settlement known as 'Druid' on early maps. [1]

A desk based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2006 of the route of a proposed small hydro scheme in Glen Girnaig, Perth and Kinross. Known sites which had not already been surveyed were also assessed including a single unroofed building at Old Faskally which is now in a conifer plantation. [2]

This asset comprises a 2 roomed building with an entrance in the south-west elevation. The asset is 15m in length and 5.5m in width, surviving to a height of 1.5m to 2m. The walls are 0.5m thick. There is a 'D' shaped enclosure wall to the south-west 15m in length that was difficult to trace due to the vegetation cover. There is a mound located to the south within the enclosure that may be a corn drying kiln. There is a well defined trackway c. 20m to the north leading north-west uphill to the north. This asset is located within a mature conifer plantation. [3]

Sources
[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	336		Site Name	Old Faskally Enclosure
Designation	None		NGR	NN9175063120
Value	Low		Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	MPK17564

Description

A desk based assessment and walkover of a proposed small hydro scheme in Glen Girnaig, Perth and Kinross. The walkover led to the identification of one new post-medieval enclosure at Old Faskally close to Old Faskally House. [1]

This asset could not be determined at the location given by the HER. To the north in the adjacent field there is a natural outcrop augmented by a clearance cairn. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	337		Site Name	Old Faskally Farm Church 100m WSW of
Designation	Scheduled Monument		NGR	NN9183363131
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	SM9566 Canmore 26439		HER ref	MPK1769

Description

The monument comprises the remains of a rectangular church thought to be of medieval origin, of which all four walls survive to varying heights. The monument is situated in an area of woodland within the grounds of Old Faskally House, at about 180m O.D. The structure comprises a roofless church measuring c. 10.1m ENE-WSW by 5.4m with walls c. 0.65m thick. Although probably largely of post-medieval construction in its present form, the existence of an aumbry in the north wall suggests the building is of medieval origin. The doorway is set centrally in the S side with a re-used stone as a lintel; this stone is a dressed slab with a plain sunken Latin cross at the top of one of its short sides, which faces outward above the doorway. The underside of the slab has been partly cut to shape to form the lintel. The inner face is built into the thickness of the wall and the top of the stone is shrouded with moss so it is impossible to say if there is any other sculpture on this stone. It is likely that it originally stood upright in the ground. The dimensions of the lintel are: length at face c. 1.55m; total length of slab c1.6m; breadth c.0.18m; width 0.26m. The cross itself measures 42.5cm by 16cm. A stone in the outer face of the wall between the doorway and the E gable bears two incised symbols, apparently alpha and omega. In the interior are several grave slabs, one dated 1610, but there is no trace of a burial ground. The church is set centrally on a large knoll measuring c. 38m in diameter by 4.5m high, with a levelled summit area measuring c. 17.5m in diameter. A recumbent stone lies on the ground within the church. The ends of the slab are rounded off and it is carved with three crosses in a row, somewhat towards one end. These are not 'Maltese', as recorded by Dixon, but plain, roughly equal-armed incised crosses. A 17th century date has been added to one end of the slab (1.8.1685), which measures 173cm by 45cm. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is rectangular in shape and measures 30 metres from north-east to south-west and 40 metres from north-wast to south-east, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of post-Reformation ecclesiastical architecture. Its significance is increased by its potential historic importance. [1] [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] National Record of the Historic Environment

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	338	Site Name	Old Faskally Farm
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9194663179
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47640 Canmore 131838	HER ref	None

Description

Probably earlier 19th century. Single storey and attic farmhouse with U-plan steading forming courtyard. Random rubble with some roughly squared rubble quoins, render/harl pointing; brick infill to rear.
SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay with boarded timber door in small timber porch with window to each return and windows in flanking bays; timber-pedimented dormer windows breaking eaves over outer bays.
SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with tiny attic window to left in gablehead.
NW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with projecting small lean-to timber structure.
NE (COURTYARD STEADING) ELEVATION: small window to centre bay with pedimented dormer window breaking eaves above; bay to right of centre with window in lean-to rubble and brick bay, further window on return to left and flat-roofed dormer window above.
4-pane and plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except to lean-to bay at NE. Graded grey slates. Traditional rooflight to centre. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans.
STEADING: rubble steading with some massive squared rubble quoins; all doors of boarded timbr.
SW ELEVATION: 5-bay, slated cartshed and granary with 3 cart bays divided by square piers to centre, each with small horizontally-aligned window above and small rooflight; bay to outer left with 2-leaf timber door below piended granary door and lower piended range projecting at outer right (see below).
SE ELEVATION: low slated range with 3 doors and window to outer left, 2 rooflights to right of centre.
NW ELEVATION: slated range with lower range projecting to left with door to outer and 3 rooflights over, further door on return to right with piend roof; set-back bay of corrugated range to outer right with timber door.
Graded grey slates. Some cast-iron rooflights. Boarded doors.
Old Faskally Farm is a largely unaltered example of the compact, greenfield traditional courtyard steadings in this area and is listed as such. [1]

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxx). A roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990). [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environement

Site Number	340	Site Name	Dalnasgadh House
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9057263348
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47617 Canmore 227064	HER ref	MPK13981

Description

Mid to later 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, gabled house with verandah. Narrow bands of squared rock-faced rubble, occasionally squared and snecked with raised droved ashlar dressings; random rubble and stugged quoins to sides and rear. Part base course. Segmental-headed windows to 1st floor SW. Stone mullions.
SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight to centre bay at ground with tripartite window to left, all behind corniced verandah supported on cast-iron column with decorative braces and boarded timber return to left with tripartite window and lattice band; piend-roofed window breaking eaves into dormerhead at centre above, and bipartite window in gable to left. Broad advanced gabled bay to right with canted 4-light window below pierced blocking course and tripartite window in gablehead above.
SE ELEVATION: broad gable to centre with 2 windows to ground and single window in gablehead above.
NW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to centre at ground and further smaller window to left in gablehead.
NE (REAR) ELEVATION: almost full-width single storey lean-to timber structure with centre door and single light immediately to left, 2 windows on return to right (that to right modern) and further window to recessed face at outer right; 1st floor with 2 irregular windows to centre, window to outer left in gabled bay, and further window breaking eaves into dormerhead at outer right.
9-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows (unless stated otherwise). Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of decorated square cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and pendant finials. Cast-iron downpipes, square-section with decorative fixings to SW.
ANCILLARY BUILDING: rectangular-plan, timber ancillary building to NW with slated roof, overhanging eaves, piended hayloft opening

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

and timber sash and case windows.
GATEPIERS AND GATES: 2 sets of ball-finialled, circular rubble gatepiers with hooped ironwork gates. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	341	Site Name	Killiecrankie, Urrard House (including walled garden with ancillary building and gate)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9080563421
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47646 Canmore 167401	HER ref	MPK11565

Description

William Burn, dated 1831; rear wing rebuilt 1860s, and 1963 (see Notes). 2-storey, 4-bay Scots-Jacobean house. Squared rubble with stugged quoins, raised quoin strips and margins. Extension squared rubble and harl. String course. Pointed-arch, deeply moulded doorpiece with hoodmould. Stone mullions.
E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: projecting curvilinear gable to centre with 2-leaf panelled timber door at ground, bipartite window above and dated armorial panel in gablehead; window to each floor in bay to right of centre and in 2 bays to left.
N ELEVATION: 2 windows (grouped to centre and right) to each floor with broad stack breaking eaves as gablehead above, gabled return to right with single window to each floor and in gablehead with unobtrusive metal fire escape. Harled face of later wing recessed to right with single storey offices projecting at outer right.
S ELEVATION: projecting curvilinear-gabled bay to outer right with full-height crenellated canted 4-light window, shield panel in gablehead. Later recessed bays to left with 2 full-height crenellated and canted windows as above (but 3-light) flanking single window bay and further window to each floor of outer left bay; 2 round-headed dormers in copper finish centre to crenelated canted bays (2000).
W ELEVATION: later wing with bipartite window to each floor of tall gabled bay to right, centre bay with window and door beyond to left below slated porch and 2 further small windows at 1st floor, lower bay beyond to left with fixed window panel set into masonry surround with gothic (pointed arch) head and original piended rubble office wing projecting at outer left with 3 timber doors.
8- and 12-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans, and ashlar-coped skews with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers.
INTERIOR: not seen 2000, but with panelled timber shutters and carved timber fireplace with green marble cheeks.
WALLED GARDEN WITH ANCILLARY BUILDING AND GATE: walled garden to NE with high coped rubble walls and gabled ancillary building, and low flat-coped walls with decorative ironwork gate.
David Walker refers indirectly to Urrard through a quotation by Lord Cockburn, who rather dismissively refers to a group of 'cottage houses', 'Urrard, Killiecrankie Cottage, Strathgarry and Lude, together with Fascally' (sic). Urrard is built near the site of the Battle of Killiecrankie (1689) after which a nearby Pictish stone was dubbed the 'Claverhouse Stone' to mark the valiant death of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Sales details issued by Finlayson Hughes in 1988 date the original Urrard House as 1681, with the "present front having been added in 1831 by William Burn". They also add that the older part of the house was demolished in the 1860s and replaced with Victorian 'back quarters' which were subsequently rebuilt after a fire in 1963. [1]

No further information. [2]

NN96SW 46 9080 6341

SEVEN VICTORIAN ARCHITECTS, David Walker WILLIAM BURN (1976), p23. Groome's GAZETTEER VOL VI, p472 and VOL IV, p366. Colin Liddell PITLOCHRY HERITAGE OF A HIGHLAND DISTRICT (1993), p53. [2]

Urrard House is located within generous grounds on the north side of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The grounds include service buildings including a gate lodge, steading, walled garden, and cottage. The site of the house enjoys a direct association with the Battle of Killiecrankie as the site of Roan Ruirridh. The shot that felled Dundee during the Battle of Killiecrankie is traditionally said to have been fired from Roan Ruirridh.
The house is sited on a broad terrace above the Pass of Killilecrankie, and surrounded by extensive mature grounds. Access to the house is past a gatelodge from the B8079 through an area of woodland. Formal gardens are focussed around the house, with lawns and areas of planting in front of the principal elevation. The walled garden is located on the slope to the north of the house. [3]

Urrard (Urard): Dwelly-d online dictionary translates 'Urard' as 'High place, high ground'. Therefore a tranlsation of this place name could be the House of or on the high ground. [4]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016
[4] Dwelly-d Scots Gaelic – English Dictionary (http://www.dwelly.info/index.aspx?Language=en) (Accessed August 2017)

Site Number	342	Site Name	Urrard Steading, Farmstead Conversion
Designation	None	NGR	NN9067963512
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15649

Description
A farmstead with a courtyard layout characteristic of the improvement period is shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS maps (c.1860, c.1900). It has been converted into dwellinghouses by the time of current edition of the OS map but has retained the original courtyard layout. [1] Constructed to serve Urrard House (Asset 341). Located in grounds to west of main house. Of group value with house and adjacent cottage (Asset 578). Setting defined by association with Urrard House and surrounding pasture land and woodland. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	343	Site Name	Urrard House Walled Garden And Bothies
Designation	None	NGR	NN9091063521
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK17844

Description
Walled garden to NE with high coped rubble walls and gabled ancillary building, and low flat-coped walls with decorative ironwork gate. The walled garden contains 'Dundee's Mound' in its NE corner. This is reputed to be the burial place of Dundee's horse following the Battle of Killecrankie. Investigations in 2003 by Neil Oliver and Tony Pollard suggest this is apocryphal. [1] Large walled garden, with tall stone boundary walls to the north, east and west. Low wall along the south elevation allows views to and from the house across the garden. Two-storey bothy present within west elevation. Walled garden now down to grass and includes a number of mature trees. A9 embankment located directly to the north of the walled garden. Road noise audible from garden, however views are wholly screened. Curtilage listed as part of Urrard House (Asset 341). [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	344	Site Name	House Of Urrard, Roan Ruairridh House, Redoubt (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9088863546
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK17796

Description

The site of Roan Ruairridh House and it's walled garden marks the probable position of Major General Mackay's front line at Killiecrankie on the afternoon of July 17th 1689. [1]

No above ground trace visible during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	345	Site Name	Lagnabuiag Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9042963591
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15650

Description

A limekiln annotated 'old' is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860) indicating that the lime kiln had went out of use at some point prior to the production of this map sheet. [1]

This asset comprises the remains of a drystone lime kiln circular in plan c.4.5m in diameter reveted into a natural mound. The asset has been subject to repair evidenced by a mortar repair. The firing hole is to the south-west. The asset survivies to a maximum of 1m in height. The asset is located within a mature deciduous woodland plantation. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	346	Site Name	Croftcarnoch Redoubt (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9122463637
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK17797

Description

Two sites which may have been positions used by Jacobite forces to fire on the Government line during the battle of Killiecrankie. Lagnabuig has been largely discounted due to its position and the lack of any metal finds during fieldwork on the site. Croftnacaroch, on the other had, has produced a range of small finds which may compliment the theory that it was used as a sniping position on the 27th of July 1689. [1]

The recovery of a pistol ball and a trigger guard by metal detector survey in the vicinity of Croftcarnoch indicate its use as a sniping position. [2]

No above ground trace visible during walkover survey, the asset is located to the south of a redeveloped cottage. [3]

Ainmean na h-Alba the online gaelic place name database provides an example of the place name 'Carnoch' from Badenoch and

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Strathspey translated as 'the stoney place or the place of the cairns'. Therefore a translation of the place name could be the Croft of the stoney ground or the Croft of the cairns. [4]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Pollard, T and Oliver, N (2003), Two Men in a Trench II, Uncovering the Secrets of British Battlefields.
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016
[4] Ainmean na h-Alba – Gaelic plaec name database (http://www.gaelicplacenames.org/databasedetails.php?id=559) (Accessed August 2017)

Site Number	347	Site Name	Orchilmore Farm Cottage
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9161663640
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47642 Canmore 86765	HER ref	MPK5743

Description
Probably 18th century. Single storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan vernacular cottage with evidence of hanging lums. Random rubble, render/harl pointing with some roughly squared large quoins.
S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Timber door to centre bay with small windows to flanking bays, that to right possibly slightly enlarged.
N ELEVATION: small window with large slab cill to centre.
E ELEVATION: largely blank gable with roughly triangular projecting stone off-centre left in gablehead, and small lean-to timber structure to right at ground.
W ELEVATION: blank gable.
Remains of timber sash and case windows. Corrugated-iron roof with metal square-section flues(?) to ridge. Squat ridge stacks.
Both stacks/flues are inset from the outer gables which is indicative of hanging lums. A similar structure in Pitlochry is now an 'A' listed Historic Scotland In-Care building, and has been found to conceal cruck-frames and thatch beneath its corrugated roofing material. See also Torthorwald cruck-framed cottage, Dumfries and Galloway. Orchilmore Farm and the later (replacement?) farmhouse flank the cottage on falling ground. [1]

A photographic survey was undertaken on 6 May 2010 of farm steadings and a Category B listed cottage prior to their redevelopment. Two in situ crucks, a fireplace and hanging lum in the cottage were photographically recorded.
The major elevations of the cottage were also drawn. [2]

No further information. [3]

Dwelly-d online dictionary translates 'oirchill' as 'concealment, ambush' and 'mór' as 'great, large of great size'. Therefore a translation of the place name Orchilmore could be the 'great ambush'. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Dwelly-d Scots Gaelic – English Dictionary (http://www.dwelly.info/index.aspx?Language=en) (Accessed August 2017)

Site Number	348	Site Name	Tomb Clavers/Soldier's Grave
Designation	None	NGR	NN9050463657
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1779

Description
A small mound called "Tomb Clavers" or "Mount Clavers" is on the ground where the Battle of Killiecrankie (NN96SW 7) began. Human bones were found in it when digging for gravel (1, 1793).
A small rectangular burial mound at NN 9050 6365 is known as "Tomb Clavers". A plaque which has been erected on it to commemorate

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

the Battle of Killiecranke (1689) states that the mound marks the graves of the officers of both sides. A modern bank has been built around the mound, which may not be in its original form.

Visited by OS (RD) 28 March 1968 and surveyed at 1:2500.

No change.

Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JRL) 3 September 1980

NN 908 632 Topographic, geophysical and metal detecting surveys and limited excavation were carried out in May and June 2003 in the course of filming for the second series of Two Men in a Trench. The so-called Tomb Clavers was shown to be a cenotaph and not a burial; the line of the original building of Urrard House was traced; a 19th-century farm building was excavated; and material relating to the battle was recovered in the metal detector surveys.

Sponsors: BBC TV, Penguin Books through Optomen TV.

I Banks and T Pollar. [1]

This asset was found to be as described by the Ordnance Survey during the walkover survey. This asset is located within a pasture field, views to the north are restricted by a mature deciduous woodland plantation. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	350	Site Name	Lagnabuiag Cottage (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9060463679
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15651

Description
A cottage is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). It is not shown on the current edition (c.2000) indicating that it had went out of use at some point between the production of the two latter map sheets. [1]

This asset was found to comprise an 'L' shaped section of wall 2m x 3m in length. The asset is located immediately south of a mature deciduous woodland plantation. [2] |

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	357	Site Name	Balchroil Plantation Building (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9022064000
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 131835	HER ref	MPK9042

Description
An unroofed building lying within a plantation is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxx). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990). [1]

No further information. [2]

This asset was found to comprise a drystone structure 8.5m x 4m oriented east-west surviving to a maximum of five courses. The asset is located within a plantation bounded by a drystone wall to the south and post and wire fencing to the north, east and west. [3] |

Sources
[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	358	Site Name	Lettoch Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9051264016
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15652

Description

A lime kiln is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is annotated 'old' on the 2nd edition indicating that it had went out of use at some point between the production of these two map sheets. [1]

No above ground trace visible during the walkover survey, this asset is located in within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	361	Site Name	Shierglas Steading
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8841064221
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6040 Canmore 131853	HER ref	MPK9059

Description

1/2-storey U-plan, rubble built. Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type. [1]

A farmstead comprising one unroofed, four roofed buildings, one of which is T-shaped and another is arranged around three sides of a courtyard and has a horse-gang attached to it, and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867). One unroofed and four roofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993). [2]

No further information. [3]

Situated within quarry boundary. Inspected from nearby access track. Buildings are derelict and partially collapsed. Revetment now placed to rear of steading buildings. Situated on hillside above Shierglas Farmhouse (Asset 365). Setting now dominated by large active quarry. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record fo the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	362	Site Name	Aldclune/Sithean Homesteads (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8947664243
Value	Low	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK3

Description

Two 'castles', nearly round, a few paces from each other, have double, and in places, triple ditches. Before the gates stand 'several obelisks, in a zig-zag position'.
OSA 1792.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

These two forts, investigated by the RCAHMS in 1942, are situated about 200' apart on a wooded ridge lying on the NE side of the highway about 1/2 mile NW of Aldclune village, and the difference in their state of preservation is so marked as to suggest a considerable difference in their ages, if not indeed a deliberate demolition of the NW member of the pair. The approach to this latter fort has been by a narrow cambered causeway following the crest of the ridge. It is flanked by a system of ditches and banks which might as well be regarded as a road-block connected with the defensive works of the fort. Similar remains in the Cheviot district have been tentatively classed as boundary marks.

V G Childe and A Graham 1943.

Earth ramparted double fort.

Information from M E C Stewart to OS, 2 February 1956.

These two circular forts are situated at NN 8944 6429 and NN 8948 6421, each occupying the top of a natural mound joined together by a natural ridge. The former is poorly preserved, showing no trace of defences except for the ditches and banks described and planned by Childe and Graham. The latter, much better preserved, is defended on its N side by two turf-covered ramparts and two ditches. The ramparts are reduced to scarps round the remainder of the perimeter, and the outer ditch, which fades out on the S side. A short third rampart within the fort protects the entrance which is on the N side. The whole site is much obscured by dense broom and conifers. Surveyed at 1:2500.

Two defensive earthworks scarped and levelled on a narrow glacial ridge. The more northerly survives as a level circular area showing no trace of any enclosing work, although a stretch of rampart with slight inner ditch is evident protecting the NW flank halfway down the slope. The approach is protected by ditches and ramparts, which are rather poorly preserved, and seem too slight to be medieval, and are probably much earlier. The other is a sophisticated arrangement of ramparts (reduced mainly to terraces) and ditches, with a perfectly level central area, which may be an unusual motte. Surveyed at 1:10,000. These twin earthworks are at present being totally excavated prior to their probable complete destruction early in 1981. The mound on which they stand will be used as ballast for the new road which will skirt the site. Their date and classification have not as yet been established. Excavation report awaited. Surveyed at 1:2500.

Two small 'forts', probably large round houses, occupying a natural eminence and further defended by banks and ditches at Aldclune, by Blair Atholl (NGR: NN 894 642), were excavated in advance of road building. Construction began at Site 2 between the first and second centuries BC and at Site 1 between the second and third centuries AD. Two major phases of occupation were found at each site.
R Hingley, H L Moore, J E Triscott and G Wilson. PSAS 127 (1997) [1]

Following a site inspection on the 6 July 2015 a short section of ditch was identified as the only surviving visible remains associated with the earlier roundhouse. [2]

A monumental roundhouse defined by Strachan as a large individual circular building, their scale of construction and the intention for display. [3]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter
[3] Strachan, D (2013), Excavations at the Black Spout, Pitlochry and the Iron Age Monumental Roundhouses of North West Perthshire

Site Number	363	Site Name	Runmore Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8995164280
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15671

Description
A farmstead is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is not shown on the 2nd edition (c.1900) indicating that it had been abandoned at some point between to the production of these two map sheets. [1]
This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the presence of livestock. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	365	Site Name	Shierglas Farmhouse
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8840664288
Value	Medium	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6039 Canmore 225732	HER ref	MPK14144

Description

Main part 2-storey 3-window with dormerless attic: harled front, remainder rubble. Skew puts. Dated N.S. 1728 D.S. Single storey L-plan back wing. Former mansion of the Stewarts of Strathgarry. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Two storey farmhouse. Two storey farmhouse with single-storey with attic wing to rear (south). Harled externally with stone dressing to main doorway. Moulding? Marriage stone over doorway inscribed 'NS 1728 DS'. Sash windows present and panelling present in reveals. Farmhouse now in very poor condition. West gable wholly collapsed and first floor substantially collapsed. Crack visible at east end of principal elevation suggesting movement of east gable. Rear wing roofless and derelict.
Located directly to the north of the A9, but views filtered by presence of vegetation along road boundary. Quarry located directly to rear and dominates setting. Given poor condition of building, setting makes little contribution to value. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	367	Site Name	Clunebeg Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8960564381
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15672

Description

A limekiln is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is annotated 'old' 2nd edition (c.1900) indicating that it had went out of use at some point between to the production of these two map sheets. [1]

This asset could not be accessed due to the presence of livestock and was observed from the adjacent roadway. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	369	Site Name	Essangal Lime Kiln
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8916964430
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6038 Canmore 225856	HER ref	MPK14026

Description

Square, rubble, battered walls. Round arched firehole. c. 1800. [1]

No additional information.[2] [3]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sited in small copse next to slip road for A9, and obscured from view from adjacent road. Kiln constructed into hillside and top appears to have been reduced in height. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	370	Site Name	Strathgroy Possible Site of Standing Stone
Designation	None	NGR	NN8927364433
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1192

Description

A stone about 6ft long 1ft broad and 6ins thick, was lately dug up a mile E of the Tilt, about the middle of Strathgroy, not a furlong from the river and above a furlong W of the two castles (NN86SE 1). It stood perpendicular, all under ground, packed with small stones.
Statistical Account (OSA) 1792. [1]

No above ground trace visible during the walkover survey. This asset is located within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	371	Site Name	Glackmore Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8756864507
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15679

Description

A farmstead is shown on the 1st, 2nd and current editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900, c.2000). [1]

Two-storey, four bay farmhouse. Painted roughcast with hipped slate roof. Sash windows present in principal elevation, modern porch to door. Date of house unclear from available information, however possible represents altered 19th century farmhouse.
Sited on a steep hillside overlooking Blair Atholl with long views to the north. A9 is located to the north. Building constructed into hill slope. Two storey barn aligned north-south and constructed into hillslope located to the rear. Coursed rubble with corrugated asbestos roof. Large arched window present in north gable elevation, suggestive of an engine house. 1st edition 25" map of 1900 shows a circular structure in outline to the west of the barn which may have been a horse engine. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	375		Site Name	Luragbeath Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None		NGR	NN8711364710
Value	Low		Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	MPK15680

Description

A small farmstead comprising one roofed building is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is shown as unroofed on the 2nd edition (c.1900) indicating that it had went out of use at some point between the production of these two map sheets. [1]

This asset comprises the remains of two drystone 2 roomed houses oriented east-west, measuring 10m x 4m and an outbuilding measuring 6m x 4m oriented north-south. An entrance was noted in the eastern house in the northern elevation and a cast iron bed stead was noted in the eastern house. The structures survive to 2 courses in height. Two clearance cairns assumed to be contemporary were recorded immediately west of the western house. These assets are located on a plateaux overlooking Blair Atholl to the north within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	376		Site Name	Luragbeath Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None		NGR	NN8703764722
Value	Negligible		Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	MPK15681

Description

A limekiln is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is annotated as 'old' indicating that it had went out of use at some point prior to the production of these two map sheets. [1]

This asset comprises the remains of a drystone lime kiln rectilinear in plan 6m x 4.5m. The asset survives to 9 courses in height c. 0.75m. The firing hole is located to the north. A trackway oriented east-west is located immediately north of the asset. The asset is located within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	378		Site Name	Luragbeath Quarry (Site of)
Designation	None		NGR	NN8701964950
Value	Negligible		Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	MPK15683

Description

A quarry is shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). It is not shown on the current edition of the OS map (c.2000) indicating that it had been abandonded at some point between the production of these two latter map sheets. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the presence of livestock. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	379	Site Name	Lurgabeath Lime Kiln (Site of) (1)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8704564958
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15684

Description

A limekiln is shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). It is annotated 'old' on the current edition of the OS map (c.2000) indicating that it had been abandonded at some point between the production of these two map sheets. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the presence of livestock. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	380	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 15 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8713865002
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239678	HER ref	MPK12632

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	381	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 14 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8713065006
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239676	HER ref	MPK12634

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information.[2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	383		Site Name	Blair Atholl, 13 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8711265018
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239674		HER ref	MPK12635

Description
Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]
No additional information. [2] [3]
Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	384		Site Name	Blair Atholl, 12 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8710365022
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239673		HER ref	MPK12636

Description
Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]
No additional information. [2] [3]
Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	385	Site Name	**Blair Atholl, 11 Garryside House**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8708865025
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6018 Canmore 239672	HER ref	MPK12637

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	386	Site Name	**Blair Atholl, 10 Garryside House**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8707965031
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239670	HER ref	MPK12638

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information.[2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	387	Site Name	**Blair Atholl, 6 Garryside House**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8716465049
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmmore 239655	HER ref	MPK12789

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information.[2] [3]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	388	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 9 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8708565054
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239669	HER ref	MPK12783

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information [2] [3].

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	389	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 5 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8715765054
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239649	HER ref	MPK12792

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	390	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 8 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8708965061
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239668	HER ref	MPK12784

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information.[2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	391	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 4 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8714265063
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239647	HER ref	MPK12793

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	392	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 7 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8709465067
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239661	HER ref	MPK12786

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	393	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 3 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8713265069
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239644	HER ref	MPK12794

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Hsitoric Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	394	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 2 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8711665079
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 239643	HER ref	MPK12795

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	395	Site Name	Blair Atholl, 1 Garryside House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8710865084
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6108 Canmore 162128	HER ref	None

Description

Large planned cottage community, 1/2-storey. Rubble built. R. & R. Dickson, archts. 1856. [1]

No additional information. [2]

Part of planned development on the southside of the village of Blair Atholl dating from the mid-19th century. Cottages arranged in two rows separated from the river by a small meadow. Views south towards the A9 screened by mature woodland on the south side of the river. Building is of group value with other cottages and as part of the planned village of Blair Atholl. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	397	Site Name	Invervack Farmstead and Possible Mill
Designation	None	NGR	NN8380065100
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 140506	HER ref	MPK9546

Description

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and six roofed buildings, one of which is arranged around three sides of a courtyard and is located on a mill lade, and six enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxx). Five roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped and another lies round four sides of a courtyard, five enclosures and a sheep wash are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). [1]

No further information. [2]

Mid-19th century farmhouse and steading, said by owner to have been constructed by the Monks of Coupar Angus with money from sale of land for railway construction.
Two storey farmhouse of stone construction with slate roof. Central square turret with pyramidal roof, flanked by ranges at perpendicular angles. Principal elevation looks to the north and is formed by a gable to the right, central turret with modern porch at the base, and one and a half stone bay to the left. Set in small garden enclosed by drystone wall.
Steading located directly to the east. One and two storey square plan range of stone construction with corrugated asbestos roof. Cobble surface to yard.
Located 90m to the west of the farmhouse is a single-storey two-room cottage. Stone construction with slate roof. Now in poor condition with gable shearing away from long elevations. Small walled garden and ruined building located to the rear (south).
Farmstead sited on rising ground to south of the River Garry. Drystone head dyke located directly to south of complex, Rural landscape surrounds with long views possible from farmhouse to the north to the rising hills of the Forest of Atholl above the River Garry. Traffic moving along the A9 visible in long views c.0.5km to the north. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	398		Site Name	**Tilt Railway Viaduct**
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8738065186
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6110 Canmore 25779		HER ref	MPK1152

Description

Single lattice span with arched centre tie. Rubble-built end arches, crenellated, quatrefoil piercing. Joseph Mitchell, eng. 1861-2. [1]

Engineer: Joseph Mitchell 1861-1862. (Undated) information in NMRS. Tilt Viaduct. This bridge was opened in 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly, the engineer being Joseph Mitchell. It has a single lattice-truss iron span of 150 ft (45.7m) with castellated portals, and has been strengthened by the addition of steel bracing. J R Hume 1977. This viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly across the River Tilt and opened on 9 September 1863 at a cost of £6,500; it remains in use. It is of lattice girder construction with stone abutments, measures 255 ft (77.4m) in overall length and 40 ft (12.2m) in height. It comprises a single span of 150 ft (45.7m) and has a stone portal with mock fortifications (built in deference to the Duke of Argyll) at each end. Mitchell noted it as having been made 'somewhat more ornate than was otherwise necessary'. M Smith 1994. This viaduct carries the Perth (Stanley Junction) - Inverness main line of the former Highland Railway across the River Tilt to the E of Blair Atholl station. It remains in regular use by passenger traffic. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	399		Site Name	**Blair Atholl Mill**
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8717665197
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6103 Canmore 25797		HER ref	MPK1169

Description

2-storey rubble with lofts. Disused, but 14' undershot wheel and machinery in fair order (c. 1830-3). [1]

(Location cited as NN 872 652). Blair Atholl Mill. Built c. 1830-3. A 2-storey and attic rubble building with 2 wide bays. A gabled kiln projects from one of the bays, with a small roof-ridge ventilator. There is an 8-spoke, mid-breast shrouded paddlewheel with wooden spokes and paddles and iron rings and axle, 4ft 6ins (1.37m) wide by 14 ft (4.27m) diameter. Now disused.
J R Hume 1977. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sympathetically restored as a working mill and resaurant. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	400	Site Name	Milton Of Invervack Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN84186521
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15695

Description

A farmstead is shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). It is not shown on the current edition of the OS map (c.2000) indicating that it had went out of use at some point between the production of the latter two map sheets. [1]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	402	Site Name	Blair Atholl Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area	NGR	NN8723465350
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	CA575

Description

The townscape of Blair Atholl is relatively unaltered since it was developed as a planned village in the nineteenth century for Atholl Estate workers. Varied and harmonious architectural styles with Victorian decorative features are displayed. The green spaces framed with mature tree groups and the River Tilt enrich the townscape and its setting. [1]

The outline is derived from GIS data provided by Historic Environment Scotland. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Council, 2007, Blair Atholl Conservation Area Appraisal, 10
[2] Historic Environment Scotland, http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/spatialdownloads, downloaded 15/6/2016

Site Number	405	Site Name	Blair Atholl Station Engine Shed
Designation	None	NGR	NN8687565271
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK6113

Description

No additional information. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	406	Site Name	Tomban Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8288165275
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15697

Description

A limekiln is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). It is annotated as 'old' on the 2nd edition OS map (c.1900) indicating that it had went out of use at some point between the production of these two map sheets. [1]

No evidence of the structure of this asset was discerned during the walkover survey and the remains appeared to be tied in with a drystone filed boundary. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	408	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Atholl Arms Hotel
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8710665308
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6106 Canmore 147735	HER ref	MPK9892

Description

Symmetrical: main part 3-storey flanked by tall bay windowed wings. Courtyard arch surmounted by large white horse: 1832 (probably by Dicksons) with later alterations. [1]

Architect: Robert Dickson 1856
Inventory to plans in Blair Castle Charter Room. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	412	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (1)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8716865329
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239650	HER ref	MPK12791

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	413	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (2)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8717865332
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 162100	HER ref	MPK12790

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	414	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (3)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8718765334
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239653	HER ref	MPK12788

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	415	Site Name	Tomban Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8295765329
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 279035	HER ref	MPK16617

Description

No Information [1]

A farmstead is shown on the 1st, 2nd and current editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900, c .2000), at least two buildings of which are still in use. [2]

T-plan cottage, one storey with attic. Construction of stone with slate roof. Modern windows and porch. Single-storey outbuilding to side. Rural setting, situated on hillside above the River Garry in a small enclosure defined by trees to the north. Long views across the valley from principal elevation, including the A9. Road noise is also audible. [3]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	416	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (4)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8719365335
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239657	HER ref	MPK12788

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	417	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (5)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8720865336
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239665	HER ref	MPK12785

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	418	Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (6)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8714865326
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239634	HER ref	MPK12797

Description

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	419		Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (7)
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8715965327
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239640		HER ref	MPK12796
Description				

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	420		Site Name	Blair Atholl, Blair Cottages (8)
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8720065334
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6105 Canmore 239659		HER ref	MPK12787
Description				

Long symmetrical group, rubble, single-storey with 2 storey centre and ends, centre being flanked by square pyramid roofed towers. R. & R. Dickson, archts., 1840. Shop alterations later. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	422		Site Name	Invervack Balmore Farmstead and Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None		NGR	NN8363065340
Value	Low		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	MPK8812
Description				

A farmstead comprising three unroofed, one partially roofed, three roofed buildings and five enclosures, a lime kiln and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxi). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). [1]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Six structures were identified during the walkover survey comprising turf covered banks and low drystone walls upto 0.5m in height. A head dyke augmented by clearance cairns was also observed oriented north-south. This asset is located within a pasture field. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	423		Site Name	**Blair Atholl Village Hall**
Designation	Category B Listed Building		**NGR**	NN8725765340
Value	Medium		**Condition**	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		**Period**	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6104 Canmore 162126		**HER ref**	MPK10930

Description

2-storey rubble Scots baronial with dormerheads, centre gable with asymmetrical round tower and conical roof. J. McIntyre Henry, archt., 1907. [1]

The Blair Atholl drill hall, now in use as village hall, is a rubble-built, domestic Jacobean building of two storeys. It has crowstepped gables. At the centre a canopied round-arched door sits under a mullioned and transomed three-light window. A house forms one part of the group. It was designed in 1906-7 by J Macintyre Henry. In 1914 the hall was the base for "A" Squadron, 1st Scottish Horse and drill station for "G" Company, 6th battalion Black Watch. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic environment Record

Site Number	425		Site Name	**Struan Church**
Designation	Category B Listed Building		**NGR**	NN8089165353
Value	Medium		**Condition**	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		**Period**	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6003 Canmore 25819		**HER ref**	None

Description

Simple gothic retangle with former session house on N; bellcote: rubble-built with margins, original glazing, 1828. Charles Sim, archt. plan and details closely similar to churches of John Stewart, interior completely reconstructed 1938. [1]

Struan Church dates from 1829. The ancient parish of Struan, now included in Blair Atholl, had its church under the invocation of St. Fillan. Struan may have been thought to be a corruption of 'St. Rowan' as has been suggested for Strowan in Monzievaird and Strowan (NN82SW 4). However, according to Watson, the name is Struthan, 'current-place', 'stream-place', it being at the junction of the rivers Garry and Erichdie.
OS 6" map annotated by D J Chapman, 9 November 1966.
Abutting the south wall of the present church of Struan are the faint outlines of a rectangular building, c.22.5m x c.6.5m. According to the minister this outline marks the site of the old church of Struan, which was known as St. Fillan's Church. In Perth Museum is the iron "Bell of Struan.' It was used as the church bell until the late Mr McInroy of Lude gave the church a new bell and received the old one in exchange. It was purchased at the Lude Sale in 1939 by A K Bell Esq., Kincarrathy House, Perth, and presented by him to the Museum in 1939.
Outline of old church surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (W D J) 11 September 1967; Information from Rev Donald Cameron, Struan Church to OS. Early Medieval Carved Stones Project: Struan 1(St Fillan), Perthshire, Pictish symbol stone fragment
Measurements: H Stone type: sandstone. Place of discovery: NN 8089 6535. Present location: inside the church at Struan, clamped to the wall.
Evidence for discovery: found in the churchyard sometime before 1832 when it was recorded by Skene, who shows it upright and apparently intact apart from the top right corner. Present condition: Description This fragment is incised with a double disc and Z-rod symbol and possible traces of a second symbol. Date: seventh century. References: ECMS pt 3, 285-6 (Strowan); Fraser 2008, no 193.

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

truan 2 (St Fillan), Perthshire, cross-slab

Measurements: H Stone type: sandstone. Place of discovery: NN 8089 6535. Present location: in the churchyard. Evidence for discovery: recorded by RCAHMS in 2014. Present condition: Description This substantial slab is deeply incised with a simple linear cross.

Date: seventh century or later. Struan 3 (St Fillan), Perthshire, cross-slab Measurements: H Stone type: sandstone. Place of discovery: NN 8089 6535

Present location: in the churchyard. Evidence for discovery: recorded by RCAHMS in 2014. Present condition: Description This substantial slab is deeply incised with a simple linear cross. Date: seventh century or later. [2]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

Site Number	426	Site Name	**Blair Atholl War Memorial**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8710265355
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6107 Canmore 162127	HER ref	MPK10931
Description			
Paved hemicycle with standing stone: bronze plaques. c. 1920. [1] No further information. [2] [3]			
Sources			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment			
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Enviroment Record			

Site Number	430	Site Name	**Invervack, Maragrochach Farmstead and Lime Kiln (Site of)**
Designation	None	NGR	NN8350065400
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK8811
Description			
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings and an enclosure of three compartments, and a lime kiln are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxi), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). [1] This asset comprises a building measuring 12m x 4m of drystone construction surviving to two courses in height that is turf covered and limekiln that is in a very poor state of preservation located in an area of very boggy ground. There are clearance cairns associated with this asset and a network of collapsed drystone walls to the west of the asset. [2]			
Sources			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016			

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	433	Site Name	Tigh an Tobar
Designation	None	NGR	NN8231765431
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1186

Description

A healing well is situated 80 or 90 yards west of Tigh an Tobar (the well-house) (ie. at NN 8231 6542) It is not known, to have been used since the middle of the 19th century. The trees which stood round it were covered with offerings of all sorts and coins and buttons thrown into the well. [1]

No above ground trace visible during the walkover survey. However, an area of boggy ground was observed and presumed to be the site of the well. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	434	Site Name	Pitaldonich Farmhouse
Designation	None	NGR	NN8257565471
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16615

Description

Visible on the 1st edition OS map as a collection of buildings enclosing a yard. A lime kiln is depicted at the SE corner of the compound. The 1860 1:2500 OS survey shows a farmhouse and a small garden plot alongside three large barns. [1]

One and a half storey cottage with single-storey extension to either side. Stone with slate roof. Original cottage possibly raised in height. Fragmentary survival of outbuildings to east and west of cottage. Rural setting, on rising ground above haugh land to the south of the River Garry. The A9 runs on embankment and bridge to the north, partially screened by trees. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	435	Site Name	Pitaldonich Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8256265482
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15699

Description

A farmstead is shown on the 1st, 2nd and current editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900, c.2000). [1]

Now survives as partially upstanding buildings to either side of farmhouse (Asset 434). [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	436	Site Name	Black Island/River Garry Logging Camp (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8538865512
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 167749	HER ref	MPK11667

Description

A small wooden hutted military camp was situated on the haugh on the River Garry in area annotated as Black Island on the current OS 1:10000 scale map (1989). It is visible on an oblique aerial photograph taken by the RAF during World War II (RAF A309, 2622, flown May 1941). The camp consisted on several wooden huts and tents and may possibly be a wartime logging camp for Canadian forestry workers. [1] [2]

No above ground trace visible during the walkover survey. This asset is located in a mature conifer plantation. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	442	Site Name	Calvine , Calvine Camp, Camp No.66
Designation	None	NGR	NN8180065704
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15342

Description

A Prisoner-of-war camp noted in R J C Thomas, Project Report (Twentieth Century Military Recording Project, Prisoner-of-War Camps [1939-1948]), National Monuments Records Centre, English Heritage, July 2003 has been identified from vertical air photographs (106G/Scot/UK 59, 3051-3052, flown 8 May 1946), in a field to the S of Pitagowan between the old A9 road and the River Garry. The main section of the camp is set within a square high fenced enclosure which contains 38 mainly large huts, none of which are of the Nissen type. Immediately to the NW are the staff quarters which consisted of at least 40 huts, some of which had been removed by the date of the aerial photograph. Nearest the River Garry to the SE of the prison camp enclosure was the recreation area and sewage works.

It is not known what survives at this location, one unroofed building is shown in the area on the OS 1:2500 scale digital map. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the presence of livestock. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	443	Site Name	Pitaldonich Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN8255365787
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16613

Description

This bridge carries the present line of the A9(T) public road over the River Garry to the E of Calvine village (NN86NW 45), to the N of Pitaldonich steading (NN86NW 46) and immediately upstream from the mouth of the Bruar Water. The location assigned to this record defines the centre of the span; the available map evidence indicates that it extends from NN c. 82510 65807 to NN c. 82589 65765. [1]

Functional highways structure. No architectural or historic interest. [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	444	Site Name	Baluain Suspension Bridge (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8392565828
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK1181

Description

Suspension bridge of wire rope and unstiffened deck type with iron or steel pylons. Built 1951 by P and R Fleming, Glasgow, engineers. Steel girder pylons, wire-rope cables, iron rod suspenders, wooden deck, woven wire railings. Span about 160 ft (48.7m). Public footbridge.
J R Hume 1977. [1]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. Aerial Photograpny on A9 Project Mapper shows this asset is no longer extant (AC 03/04/15). [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	446	Site Name	Clach Na H'Iobairt Standing Stone 300m E of Pitagowan
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN8215165909
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM1517 Canmore 25816	HER ref	MPK1185

Description

The monument is a standing stone, measuring 1.5m high, by 1.1m wide, by 0.4m thick, standing near the edge of the old A9 road. It was first scheduled in 1964 but only the stone itself was protected; the present re-scheduling rectifies this. [1]

At Pitagown is one large standing stone and two or three lying by it.
Statistical Account (OSA) 1792. This stone is 1.5m high by 1.1m wide by 0.4m thick, and bears no markings of any kind. No other stones could be found. The name could not be confirmed.
Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (W D J) 7 September 1967. [2]

This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. Possible packing stone evident on the north facing elevation. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	447	Site Name	Blair Atholl, West Lodge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8388765912
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6029 Canmore 225776	HER ref	MPK14116

Description

Round-arched turreted gate 2-storey and attic lodge with circular tower in re-entrant angle: outbuilding also with circular tower. Snecked rubble ashlar dressings, 1867. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	448	Site Name	Pitagowan Township (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8189265932
Value	Low	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 131595	HER ref	MPK8804

Description

A township comprising fifteen roofed buildings, three partially roofed buildings, ten unroofed buildings, several of which are annotated as Ruins, and several enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx).
One unroofed, one partially roofed, nine roofed buildings and several enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991).
Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 25 September 1997. The Old Reading Room at Pitagowan is located 34m north of the B8079 Blair Atholl to Calvine road within the small village of Pitagowan, some 5km WNW of Blair Atholl. It is bounded on its north by the Perth to Inverness railway line. It is intended that the structure will be incorporated into a new house as a kitchen. At present it is in an advanced stage of dereliction.
Perth and Kinross Council imposed a condition whereby a standing building survey should be carried out on the building prior to its redevelopment. Such a survey should comprise a short textual description of the building together with a series of photographs depicting it in its present form. This work was undertaken on 28th July 2006 by Sam Scott of Scotia Archaeology. Sponsor: Ian Lewis Scotia Archaeology 17 August 2006.
A standing building survey was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of this small 18th-century crofting unit. The single-storey building is now divided into two rooms, a fireplace having been inserted into the N chamber, probably when the roof was raised by 1.2m. Projecting from the N gable was a small `thack stane' for tying the rope that held the roof thatch. Sponsor: Mr Ian Lewis. Sam Scott, 2006. [1]

No further information. [2]

This township has been redeveloped and is no longer extant. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	449	Site Name	Woodend Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8447865943
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 131601	HER ref	MPK8810

Description

A farmstead comprising one unroofed, three roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxi). Two roofed buildings and an enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. [1]

No further information. [2]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	450	Site Name	Bruar, Clan Donnachaidh Museum
Designation	None	NGR	NN8216265989
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK11062

Description

NMRS REFERENCE Newspaper cutting (Robertson of Struan stone). Missing at time of upgrade, 07/03/01. NMRS (Sch. Scott Plans) New Museum building and caretaker's house. [1]

Current buildings of modern construction. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	451	Site Name	Calvine Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8085065990
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK8805

Description

What may be a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, which are annotated as Ruins and one of which is T-shaped, and two enclosures, all of which are conjoined, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). Information from RCAHMS 25 September 1997. [1]

A drystone rectilinear enclosure and associated building footings were observed during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	453	Site Name	Bruar Old Inn (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8221066020
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 25808	HER ref	MPK1178

Description

Shown on 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1]

Buildings at this location now of modern construction for House of Bruar. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	455	Site Name	Bruar Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN8227366052
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 131396	HER ref	MPK10795

Description

No additional information. [1] [2]

Much altered. Now concrete portal with mortared rubble parapets. [3]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Historic Environment Scotland (Canmore)
[3] Jacobs site inspection 05/07/16

Site Number	456	Site Name	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8246666059
Value	Medium	Condition	Poor to Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK9299

Description

After a well-defined section to Woodend, portions of the military road are traceable as far as West Lodge. The road, having passed through the present grounds of Atholl House, goes down to join the modern road at Balnain, executing an amazing twist before taking a course behind the current West Lodge of Atholl. An old bridge at NN 838 659 (NN86NW 32.01) can be seen in the lodge garden. Traces of the military road are in evidence on either side of the railway line between West Lodge and Pitagowan, indicating that the road may well have been on the line now followed by the railway. The original road could well have followed the line of the present service road to Baluain and Balnacroft, traversing the Bruar at the site of the present railway bridge. The military road is readily traced from Pitagowan, rising up diagonally across the moor to the right of the modern road to Calvine, where the Minigaig path to Ruthven is crossed. NN 8499 6589 to NN 8448 6585 no trace. NN8448 6585 to NN 8175 6579 modern road on line of Wade road. NN 8175 6579 to NN 8163 6588 slight terrace with bank on north side. Possible line of road. NN 8163 6588 to NN 8128 6600 extant. NN 8150 6592 Wade road visible as hill track and slight terrace. NN 8150 6592 to NN 8114 6604 Wade road visible as narrow cutting or footpath. A large part (2km) of this military road is extant to the W of Pitagowan (roughly between NN 8172 6581 and NN 8000 6634) and is in good condition.

NN 8114 6604 to NN 8060 6609 Wade road visible as track in places. Partially destroyed and obscured by modern wall. NN 8060 6609 to NN 8000 6637 Wade road visible as hill track c.3m wide. Visited by OS September 1967.

The course of the road is disputed between NN c.8405 6591 and NN c.8163 6588, Salmond (1938) and Taylor (1976) describing a line to the N of that recorded by the OS. Roy (1747-55) depicts a line which corresponds to that identified by the OS, passing through agricultural

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

land with the settlements above it. There does not appear to be a bridge shown at Bruar on the line depicted by Roy. [1]

Sections of this asset were observed to be traceable and in good condition. Other sections could not be traced on the ground. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	457	Site Name	Bruar Lodge, Glen Bruar
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8208266095
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6012 Canmore 162105	HER ref	MPK10923

Description
1/2-storey harled, irregular, 1789 and later; part by J. McIntyre Henry. [1]
Architect: William Burn - additions 1838. [2] [3]
Located at the entrance to the Falls of Bruar, to the side of the footpath leading along the riverside up to the falls. House of Bruar now present to the south of the Lodge and screens listed building from views to the south. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	461	Site Name	Chrombaidh Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7893366553
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK10794

Description
No additional information. [1]
Single arched bridge carrying road over burn. Mortarted stone construction with plain parapet. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	462	Site Name	Bridge in Clunes Wood
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN7905866793
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6010 Canmore 25142	HER ref	MPK602

Description

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Rubble-built, single arch, 2/3 of semi-circle abutting on rocik on E. [1]

On the Wade Road of 1728-30 (Lin 501), a high arched bridge (span 6.20m) over the Allt A Chrombaidh had deteriorated over the years. The upper courses on both sides of the bridge were loose, and there was a bulge in the right hand upstream abutment wall. In 1985 the upper courses generally and the abutment wall for a height of 3m were dismantled and rebuilt course by course. Most of the original masonry was re-pointed. As there was no evidence of parapets, none were included in the rebuilding (1).

This bridge is situated in Clunes Wood (approximately 200m N of the new A9 road), and crosses on a roughly E-W alignment a vigorous incised burn named Allt a' Chrombaidh. The bridge forms part of the 18th century military road which ran from Perth, through Dunkeld, to Inverness. It is a Wade bridge and therefore dates between 1725 and 1733.

Its main structural characteristics conform to those of other Wade bridges (G R Curtis, 1980). It consists of a single segmental arch with an approximate radius of 3.4m, a 6.2m span and 4.8m in height below the crown. An overall width of 3.9m falls comfortably within the extremes of 3.35m and 4.27m encountered elsewhere in bridges of this type (G R Curtis, 1980). The parapets have entirely disappeared. The bridge is constructed of random rubble masonry, partly laid to courses, and the arch itself is formed with slab voussoirs up to 0.7m in length; the quality of the stonework doubtless reflects the tabular form of the local rock which probably fractured easily to workable slabs. The bridge has plain vertical spandrels on the W abutment; the E abutment springs from a 3.4m high shelf of bedrock.

Because of the position of the bridge within the gorge, the road makes a descending approach from each side, and, unusually for a bridge of this age and type, the carriageway above the arch is level, not hump-backed. A large roadside scoop on the NE side of the E apparoach probably marks the site of a quarry for the road metal and stone for the bridge.

Although apparently structurally sound, the bridge suffers from trees and shrubs which have taken root in the masonry. There were also signs of collapse on the NW upstream abutment on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (MKO, GJD), June 1985

A copy of the plan and elevation of the bridge is held at PKHT.

PKHT (SW) 23 December 2004. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	463	Site Name	Clunes Lodge/Clunes Culvert (1)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7869567042
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15214
Description			

No information. [1]

Observed as area of collapsed stone to south of military road. Lintel visible within collapse. Burn flowing freely over road. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	464	Site Name	Clunes Lodge/Clunes Culvert (2)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7863967110
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15215
Description			

No additional information. [1]

Culvert constructed of flat slabs to road surface, with uprights present to side of channel. Slabs visible upstream channelling water into

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

culvert. Exit hidden under area of collapse. Constructed as part of Wade's military road. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	**465**	Site Name	**Clunes Lodge**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN7813167125
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6009 Canmore 25137	HER ref	MPK597

Description
Single-storey and attic, stone dormer heads, with 2-storey gable and circular angle tower, porch, simple neo Tudor 1866. [1] [2]
No additional information. [3]
Likely to have been constructed as a hunting lodge. Two-storey principal elevation orientated to the south formed by a gable to left, and three bays with circular turret to the right. Gabled porch to central door. Half dormer windows to first floor. Laying pane sash windows. Decorative tiling to roof.
Set in large grounds, all down to grass with mature trees including a possible Wellingtonia. Drystone wall to former Inverness Road to the south with square gateposts to main entrance. A9 in cutting to north, wholly screened from Lodge. Access now principally from A9. Views from the Lodge look to the south across the wooded valley of the River Garry.
To the southeast are a single-storey cottage and outbuilding of contemporary date with the Lodge. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	**466**	Site Name	**Clunes Lodge/Cluns, Township (Site of)**
Designation	None	NGR	NN7840067200
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK608

Description
The remains of ten buildings, some of which (NN 7854 6736, NN 7852 6702 and NN 7852 6700) were abandoned and ruinous by 1860, while others (NN 7840 6727 and 7842 6728) were still roofed and were named 'Cluns'. The enclosure at N 7847 6721 was a sheepfold. OS 1:10,000 map (1975); 6" map (1867)
Two roofed, three unroofed buildings, which are annotated as Ruins, three enclosures, a sheepfold and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx). The head-dyke is shared to the N with another township NN76NE 4. Five unroofed buildings, three enclosures and some field walls are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1986). [1]
There are three buildings located to the south-east of the main concentration of buildings that were observed during the walkover survey and appear to predate the main surviving remains of Asset 466. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	467	Site Name	Allt Nan Cuinneag Road Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7781467352
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK600

Description
No additional information. [1]
Concrete portal structure with masonry parapets. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	468	Site Name	Clunes Lodge Township (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7770067600
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK604

Description
An unnamed settlement abandoned and ruinous by 1860. [1]
This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to unfavourable ground conditions. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	470	Site Name	Bruthach Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7687268775
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK10793

Description
No additional information. [1]
Bridge over small burn. Single arch with band below plain parapets with curved ends. Central arch recessed from flanking walls from springing upwards. [2]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	471	Site Name	Crom Bhruthach Military Bridge (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7688668793
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16150

Description

Footings of Wade bridge reported by Pitlochry-based historian Colin Liddell. [1]

This asset comprises a promontory/mound located to the north-east of Asset 470. The asset is overgrown by vegetation although one course of stonework was observed. An embankment was observed extending to the west on the west side of the Allt Chrom Bhruthaich. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	472	Site Name	Crom Bhruthach Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7700068800
Value	Low	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK596

Description

The ruins of 3 unnamed buildings with enclosures, field-walls and a square sheepfold at NN 7697 6874.
OS 6" map (1867). Additional enclosures shown at NN 7697 6883.
OS 1:10,000 map (1975). A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, all annotated as Ruins and one of which is L-shaped, a sheepfold and another enclosure, and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1986). [1]

This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	473	Site Name	Dalreoch/East Dalriach Farmstead (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7659668946
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK593

Description

One roofed, one unroofed building and one enclosure and an area of arable are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS map. [1]

This asset comprises a single course of stone c. 5m in length oriented north-east, south-west with a return to the west at the north-eastern end. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	476	Site Name	Dalreoch Building (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7604069280
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16573

Description

The footings of at least one rectangular building and an adjacent enclosure have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2001) to the SSW of Dalreoch. [1]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	479	Site Name	Dalnamein Lodge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7526069500
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK598

Description

No additional information. [1]

Not accessible during site inspection.
Large two storey house under rennovation at time of site inspection. Principal elevation looks south towards river, harled stone construction with slate roof. Two-storey cottage sited close to the old A9. Set in large grounds defined by drystone wall, with mature trees to boundary. Noise from A9 audible in setting. [2]

Sales particulars for the building describes it as a Victorian shooting lodge which dates from the late 19th century, and originally formed part of the Atholl estates. The particulars reveal the prinicpal elevation to comprise to projecting gabled wings to either side of a central section three and two half bays in length, with three canted bay windows to the gorund floor, and five half-dormer windows to the first floor. Outbuilding located to west likely to have held stables and kennels. Two storey cottage named as Stalker's Cottage. [3]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016
[3] http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-36025324.html [consulted 19/07/16]

Site Number	480	Site Name	Dalnamein Lodge, Shielings (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7544069520
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16572

Description

A collection of 9+ sheiling huts are visible clumped around a sizeable circular sheep fank. Visible on RCAHMS aerial photography. [1]

This asset comprises the remains of nine rectilinear buildings that survive as turf banks with occasional cobbles apparent in the banks. The buildings measure; 7m x 4m oriented east-west with the structure open to the east: 17m x 6m oriented east-west: 5m x 8m oriented north-south: 4.5m x 8m oriented north-south: 14m x 5m oriented east-west: 4m x 8m oriented north-south: 8m x 4m oriented east-west: 5m x 11m north-south and 16m x 5m oriented east-west. The scale of the building remains suggest that this is not a sheiling stance but rather a township. No evidence for the circular sheepfank was discerned. [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Roy's Military Survey of 1747-52 depicts a township comprising 11 buildings at Dalnamein. [3]

A number of linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the results. In this case the majority are of a positive increased type and are very visible in the data (A36 and A37). These fall within an area where a number of upstanding earth works were visible which looked like house platforms. A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeolgoical origin may well relate to the linears correlating to the housing platforms (A38). [4]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

[3] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52

[4] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016).

Site Number	481	Site Name	Dalnamein New Bridge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN7557269539
Value	Medium	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	LB50911 Canmore 163838	HER ref	MPK11261

Description

Sir Owen Williams (engineer) with Maxwell Ayrton (architect), 1926-28. Single-span, skew-arched, open-frame reinforced concrete road bridge. 2 arched ribs supporting framework of single and paired square-plan concrete columns. Cantilevered carriageway with concrete parapet swept out at base, and slit balustrade over arch. Plain block concrete abutments at each end.
Notes
The complex supporting framework of columns, cross-beams and cantilever brackets used to achieve the skewed span is particularly worthy of note. 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. The bridges were cast in-situ, which adds to their historic significance. 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 over the Spey near Newtonmore and over the Findhorn at Tomatin, and a small single-span bridge also at Dalnamein (all listed seperately). Small bridges at Aviemore and Brora have been remodelled and remain unlisted. This bridge is currently in poor condition as the concrete is suffering from decay. It is situated near Dalnamein Lodge on the old course of the A9. The smaller Dalnamein Bridge is located a few hundred yards to the West. [1]

This concrete bridge, by Owen Willaims and Maxwell Ayrton, was built in 1928 when the public road was re-aligned, by-passing the 18th century militrary road bridge (NN76NE 16). It was by-passed in turn by a further realignment of the road and the construction of a new bridge (NN76NE 26) in the 1970s. [2]

No additional information. [3]

As described. Very poor condition. Access across bridge now restricted to cyclists and pedestrians. One of three bridges across the Allt Andeir within this area, the others comprising a bridge likely to date from construction of Wade's military road (Asset 484), and the structure carrying the current A9 (Asset 482). Open views towards A9 and Asset 482 from structure. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	482	Site Name	Dalnmein Lodge/Allt Anndeir A9 Road Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7552569598
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 252394	HER ref	MPK12664

Description

As part of the realignment of the A9 road in the 1970s, a new bridge was built at Dalnamein to replace the 1920s bridge (NN76NE 23) built by Owen Williams and Maxwell Ayrton. [1]

Bridge currently in use to carry traffic over the Allt Anndeir burn. Its 18th century and early 20th century predecessors are respectively located upstream and downstream. [2]

Modern highways structure. No architectural or historic interest. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	484	Site Name	Old Bridge over Allt Andeir
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN7548169665
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6011 Canmore 25139	HER ref	MPK599

Description

Single arch, approximately semi-circular, rubble-built. Probaly at least in part of Wade period. [1]

No further information. [2]

A single arch, approximately semi-circular rubble-built bridge, probably at least in part of the Wade period. The south parapet is broken (SDD List 1964). [3]

Sited on route of military road. Now located to the north of the A9, and one of three bridges carrying roads across the Allt Andeir at this location, the current A9 bridge and an early 20th century bridge being located to the south (Assets 481 and 482). [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	489	Site Name	Drochaid Dail an Fhraisch Bridge over River Garry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN7263770040
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6013 Canmore 150326	HER ref	None

Description

Single semi-circular arch, rubble-built with roadway approx 10' wide. Notes: Cement faced. [1]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

This bridge, known as the Garry Bridge, carries the military road over the River Garry. This original Wade bridge, known as the Garry Bridge, is in a good state of preservation and is still in use. It carries the military road over the River Garry, the flow of which is generally very low, apart from in periods of spate, due to hydro-electric operations. [2]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

Site Number	492	Site Name	Geallaidh Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7348670190
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 161393	HER ref	MPK10792

Description

This concrete bridge replaced an older, single arched bridge, which lay slightly upsteam. [1] [2]

Carried former Inverness Road over a small burn. Side elevations are faceted and angular in appearance. [3]

Likely to have been designed by Owen Williams, however attribution not confirmed. [4]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environement
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016
[4] http://www.sabre-roads.org.uk/wiki/index.php?title=Owen_Williams_Bridges [consulted 19/07/16]

Site Number	493	Site Name	Saidhe Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN7309770244
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 161392	HER ref	MPK10791

Description

No additional information. [1] [2]

Small concrete portal structure. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	496	Site Name	Glen Garry Bloomery (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7520069500
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 25132	HER ref	None

Description

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

'Dial-na-mein (NN 752 695) is the Plain of the Mineral. Near there, and along the side of the hill, down to Blair (NN 87 65), are still to be seen the holes wherein they melted the iron ore'. Statistical Account (OSA) 1792. There is no local knowledge of these sites. Visited by OS 22 September 1967. [1]

Sources

[1] RCAHMS Canmore

Site Number	507		Site Name	Sithean Cairn
Designation	Scheduled Monument		NGR	NN8986164964
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Bronze Age
NRHE ref	SM2383 Canmore 25833		HER ref	MPK1201

Description

No further information. [1]

This grass-covered cairn is c. 125' in diameter and 14' - 18' high. It appears to be constructed of smallish rounded stones. A number of large blocks, suggestive of a peristalith, appear through the turf in addition to exposures of natural rock. The summit is flattish and almost in the centre two side slabs of a ruined cist project above the turf. The axis of the cist was approximately E-W. A manuscript of 1787 notes that the side slabs were engraved with some heiroglyphics, so much defaced that they were not readable unless the stones were turned over and narrowly examined. It also records that a ring for hair, of Iron Age date (Wilson 1863) was found in this cairn, called Sithain-na-Cluana. The ring was lost by 1863, though a drawing was preserved. D Wilson 1863, information from Ms of Soc Antiq Scot, 1787; V G Childe and A Graham 1943.

This cairn, standing out boldly on the hill-crest overlooking the River Garry, is as described. It is locally known only as 'Fairy Knoll'. This cairn is similar to Shion Hillock. The surrounding large blocks are the remnants of what has undoubtedly been a contiguous boulder kerb. The probably secondary cist on the summit has been almost square, measuring 1.2m E-W by 1.15m N-S. Mitchell calls the cairn 'An Sithean'. [2]

No further information available from PASTMAP. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	510		Site Name	Lude House Walled Garden
Designation	Category C Listed Building		NGR	NN8890965351
Value	Low		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6059 Canmore 25786		HER ref	MPK1159

Description

Large rectangular rubble-walled garden: cottages: 1815, sundial. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	523	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8778965422
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information , please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	524	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (1)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8778665418
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No furhter information , please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	525	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (2)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8778465426
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information, please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	526	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (3)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8777865430
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information , please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	527	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (4)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8777265433
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information, please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	528	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (5)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8776565438
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No further information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information, please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	529	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt, Tilt Cottages (6)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8775465445
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6111 Canmore 239622	HER ref	MPK1157

Description

2-storey symmetrical group of rubble-built cottages: end blocks slightly advanced and raised, piend ends. (c. 1840). [1]

No furhter information, please also see canmore id: 239617 to 239621. [2]

No further information, please also see refs: MPK12819 to MPK12824. [3]

Terrace of cottgages, with small front gardens located on roadside within Ballintoul. Principal elevations look to the north. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	531	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt Lodge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8765365603
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6055 Canmore 225497	HER ref	MPK12988

Description

4-centred arch flanked by 2-storey lodge on W and octagonal towerlet on E. Tudor, parapets crenellated, 2-colour ashlar. Wm. Burn archt., 1839. Lodge has harled rear to extension to S. [1]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	532	Site Name	Creag Odhar Dun on summit of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN8764063838
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Iron Age
NRHE ref	SM9515 Canmore 25843	HER ref	MPK1211

Description

The monument comprises a dun of prehistoric date, visible as an upstanding structure. The monument is situated on the summit of Creag Odhar, at about 408m O.D. The dun is oval in shape and measures 36.5m NW-SE by 24m NE-SW, defined by a tumbled and overgrown wall of which occasional inner and outer facing stones survive. In the W sector a wall thickness of 2.7m is indicated. There is no direct evidence of an entrance but the suggestion of an inclined approach from the S may imply that there was one in this quarter. Traces of lower, outer enclosures are visible to the S and E. The situation is exposed and not particularly defensive but it is a vantage point that gives wide command of all approaches. Duns are fortified settlement sites of Iron Age date. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is an irregular oval in shape and measures about 95m NE-SW by 75m NW-SE as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of later prehistoric defended settlement and economy. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]

On the summit of Creag Odhar, a hill on the general line of the watershed between two valleys, there are the wasted remains of a dun. The situation is exposed and not particularly defensive but it is a vantage point that gives wide command of all approaches. The dun, oval in shape, is 36.5m NW-SE by 24.0m within a tumbled and over- grown wall of which occasional inner and outer facing stones survive and give in the W a definite wall thickness of 2.7m. There is no direct evidence of an entrance but the suggestion of an inclined approach from the NW may imply that there was one in this quarter. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	533	Site Name	Clach na h'Iobairt, Blair Atholl
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN8762365267
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM730 Canmore 25801	HER ref	MPK1173

Description

The monument comprises a standing stone of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The stone stands at around 130m OD close to the E bank of the River Tilt. It measures approximately 1m high by 0.5m by 0.2m. The stone represents a Neolithic or Bronze Age ritual site and may be expected to relate to part of the protracted ritual use of the location. The area to be scheduled encompasses the standing stone and an area around it in which traces of associated ritual activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 10m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual practice. The area around the stone may be expected to contain buried deposits relating to the ritual use of the site. [1]

The monolith is 3ft 7ins high, 20ins wide and 8-10ins thick. Although its even sides suggest the use of tools, close examination reveals that it is natural. It has been disfigured by bullet-marks. F R Coles 1908. Clach na h-Iobairt - 'the stone of the offering'. This perhaps commemorates an offering of land here to the Church of Kilmaveonaig. This stone, still known as Clach na h-Iobairt, is as described by Coles. The monument comprises a standing stone of Neolithic or Bronze Age date which stands at around 130m OD close to the E bank of the River Tilt and measures approximately 1m high by 0.5m by 0.2m. [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

No further information. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkvoer survey July 2016

Site Number	535	Site Name	Bridge of Tilt
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8757765521
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6109 Canmore 128616	HER ref	MPK8726

Description

3 segmental arches, large rubble in even courses, cut waters. John Mitchell, C.E. 1823. Iron footpath added recently on S. [1]

Bridge of Tilt, early 19th century. A large 3-span rubble bridge, with segmental arches. This bridge carries the B8079 public road (the former line of the A9) over the River Tilt immediately NW of Blair Atholl village. [2]

No further information [3].

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	537	Site Name	Blair Atholl School (Museum)
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8748065449
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6102 Canmore 292201	HER ref	MPK17401

Description

Schoolhouse single-storey and attic 3-window, single storey school attached 1833: remodelled with additions 1865 (dated). [1]

Annotated 'The Old Schoolhouse' on the current OS 1:2500 scale digital map, the former parish school for Blair Atholl. The Blair Atholl Museum is located in the old school building. [2]

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	538		Site Name	**Blair Atholl Church and Burial Ground**
Designation	Category B Listed Building		NGR	NN8743365428
Value	Medium		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6101 Canmore 25799		HER ref	MPK1171

Description

Rectangular with 3-stage crenellated tower and transeptal features. Rubble-built, severely plain, original glazing. Archibald Elliot, archt., executed posthumously 1823-5. Interior recast 1950. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	541		Site Name	**Front Lodge Blair Castle**
Designation	Category A Listed Building		NGR	NN8727665451
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6064 Canmore 225461		HER ref	MPK13039

Description

Boldly designed piers with pulvinated rustication, fine w.i. gates: long snecked rubble approach walls terminated by rusticated piers: single-storey lodge. Dated 1869. David Bryce, archt. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	555		Site Name	**The Dairy, The Mains**
Designation	Category C Listed Building		NGR	NN8658565970
Value	Low		Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building		Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6082 Canmore 25793		HER ref	MPK1165

Description

Single storey crowstepped, snecked rubble. Porch with 3 lancet arches. Dated 1867. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	556	Site Name	Blair Castle
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN8657766186
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6074 Canmore 25802	HER ref	MPK5500

Description

3-storey and basement harled with parts 4-storey and Cummings (or Comyn's Tower) 6-storey: 1 & 2-storey wings that on S. with tower; angle turrets. Building history: begun 1269, Cumming's tower perhaps partly of that date probably mainly 15th cent. , central part early 16th cent. with alterations and additions by early 17th cent. , S. end raised 1736, archt. John Douglas, but still incomplete in 1746. 2-storey S. E. wing 1743-5, James Winter, archt. Towers levelled to common wall head, angle turrets removed, S. end rebuilt and completed, James Winter, archt. , 1747-58. Notable interiors with rich plasterwork designed by Abraham Swan. S. E. wing damaged by fire 1814, repaired and clock tower built, archt. presumably Archibald Elliot. Rebaronialised 1869-71 David Bryce architect, design of west front approximately based on original with Cumming's Tower widened by corbelling, entrance hall added on east side, that side being largely redesigned anew. Ballroom 1876-7, David Bryce, architect, interior panelled 1899. Alterations and additions 1886, J. C. Walker, architect; alterations and additions 1904-5 by J. McIntyre Henry and alterations 1920-1 by Sir Robert Lorimer. Within Muniment Room of Blair Castle an important collection of drawings: viz. fine scheme of 1736 by Douglas for William Adamizing Blair; numerous schemes and proposals by Winter several more elaborate than the executed scheme. Fine unsigned series presumably by Swan for the interiors. Late 18th cent. scheme for recastellating it, perspective only, unsigned: and a poor scheme of 1840 for recastellating it by R. & R. Dickson. Craftsmen 1747-58:- Plasterwork, 1 Thomas Clayton; woodwork, Abrahan Swan; chimneypieces, Thomas Carter; painted ceiling panels, Thomas Bardnell; painted wall panels, Charles Steuart. [1]

Blair Castle, the traditional seat of the Dukes of Atholl, is exceedingly large, having grown through numerous phases and extensions and undergone three major reconstructions in style. The last reconstruction copied earlier styles so that it is impossible, without close inspection, to determine where ancient work ceases and modern begins - the more so as the entire building is harled and whitewashed. John Comyn of Badenoch is stated to have begun to build a fortalice at Blair in 1269. Comyn's or Cumming's Tower is still so called, but only the foundations can represent this stronghold. [2]

No further information available from PASTMAP. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	560	Site Name	Sundial
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN8648866182
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB6076 Canmore 225861	HER ref	MPK14024

Description

Large brass table dial supported by lead kneeling figure of Time. Inscription: Made by GEO ADAMS at TYCHO BRAHE'S HEAD in Fleet Street LONDON 1743. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	561	Site Name	**Blair Castle Garden and Terrace**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8644466216
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6075 Canmore 72233	HER ref	MPK6503

Description
Low crenellated terrace (probably only 19th cent.) to N.W.; some small lead statues on lawn. [1]
No further information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Register of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	566	Site Name	**View House Bastion**
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8208766605
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB6007 Canmore 225762	HER ref	MPK14119

Description
Bastion (once carrying View House) approached by rustic arch overlooking Falls. 18th/Early 19th cents.
Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type. [1]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Site Number	567	Site Name	**Lower Falls of Bruar Footbridge**
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8189066382
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB6006 Canmore 223062	HER ref	MPK13246

Description
Single semi-circular arch, rustic masonry with long projections. 18th/Early 19th centuries. [1]
No further information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	568	Site Name	Dalnacardoch Lodge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN7216570288
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6014 Canmore 138753	HER ref	MPK9304

Description

Main part 2-storey 3-window with original attic dormers and porch; large N. wing. Harled. Extensive court of single-storey offices. Former Inn, closed in 1864. [1]

This present day shooting lodge was formerly an inn or kingshouse. There is still a sign on the wall, reading ?Hospitium Hoc in Publicum Commodium,, Georgius III Rex Construi iussit A.D. 1774. Rest a little while. Gabhaif fois car tamvill bhig.? [2].

No further information. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	569	Site Name	Pitagowan Buildings (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN8227566020
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 131597	HER ref	MPK8806

Description

Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. [1] [2]

This asset comprises buried remains under a car parking area and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. [3]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	571	Site Name	Allt Nan Cuinneag Township (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7796967956
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 25141	HER ref	MPK605

Description

An extensive unnamed settlement abandoned and ruinous by 1860. OS 6" map (1867)
A depopulated settlement comprising 30 buildings and several enclosures. The walls range from grass-covered footings c.0.2m high to drystone walls 1m high. The buildings range from c.7.0 by 3.0m to c.20.0 by 3.5m.
Visited by OS 5 October 1967
Fifteen unroofed buildings, several of which are annotated as Ruins and two of which are long buildings, three enclosures, a sheepfold, a field and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xx). The head-dyke is shared to the S with two townships (NN76NE 7 and NN76NE 3).
Twenty-one unroofed buildings, five enclosures, a field and a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. [1] [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Three drystone buildings and associated drystone enclosures were observed during the walkover survey. The buildings survive upto 1.5m to 2m in height. [3]

Sources
[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	572	Site Name	Dalreoch Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN7607769347
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 278371	HER ref	MPK16573

Description

Cottage shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867 when it was labelled as West Dalriach. [1]

Single storey cottage laid out perpendicular to the old A9. Originally two room plan with central entrance, later extension to north. Painted stone with slate roof, hipped to north and gabled to south. Paired sash windows to either side of central door with tongue and groove porch in front. Benchmark number 1061 present in south gable. Slight batter to southwest corner which may indicate the incorporation of earlier fabric. Rural setting with views across hillslopes to the south and along the old A9. Sited in small overgrown enclosure defined by drystone wall to the south. A9 located to the north and, although screened by trees, road noise is clearly audible. [2]

Sources
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10,560, Perthshire, Sheet XX
[2] Jacobs site inspection 07/07/16

Site Number	573	Site Name	Sheirglas Quarry
Designation	None	NGR	NN8817264019
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None Canmore 25853	HER ref	MPK1221

Description

No description available. [1] [2]

This asset comprises a working quarry. [3]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] Historic Environment Scotland (Canmore)
[3] Jacobs walkvoer survey July 2016

Site Number	574	Site Name	Killiecrankie Quarry scoop
Designation	None	NGR	NN9181962867
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Quarry scoop observed during the walkover survey c. 8m x 5m. [1]	
Sources	
[1] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016	

Site Number	575	Site Name	Old Faskally Cairn 2
Designation	None	NGR	NN9159962877
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	Canmore 26447	HER ref	None

Description

This site was included within the RCAHMS Emergency Survey (1942-3), an unpublished rescue project. Site descriptions, organised by county, vary from short notes to lengthy and full descriptions and are available to view online with contemporary sketches and photographs. The original typescripts, manuscripts, notebooks and photographs can also be consulted in the RCAHMS Search Room. [1]

Observed during the walkover survey that this cairn has been exposed and denuded on its north, east and south sides by sheep scrapes. No evidence of a kerb was observed and no evidence for a central cist could be determined in the sections exposed. [2]

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	576	Site Name	Killiecrankie village
Designation	None	NGR	NN9129262866
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Small village located on the old A9. Shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1]

Now comprises houses of 19th and 20th century date, sited to either side of the road. Houses of 19th century date comprise one-and-a-half storey cottages of coursed rubble construction with slate roofs and dormer windows. Former school with master's house attached located to the south of the road. K6 telephone box and post box present on main street. 19th century villa set back from road on hillside above. Located on the pass of Killiecrankie with views south across the wooded valley from the old A9. The current A9 located in cutting c.200m to the north and screened from village by topography and mature trees. [2]

Sources

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perthshire, Sheet XXX.
[2] Jacobs site inspection 05/07/16

Site Number	577	Site Name	Old Faskally Enclosure 2
Designation	None	NGR	NN9186263187
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 296436	HER ref	None

Description

Observed during the walkover survey four small drystone buildings and an adjoining drystone enclosure wall, none of which survive over two courses. This asset is included in the description for 296436 it is however incorrectly located. This asset is interpreted as small animal

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

pens. [1] [2]

Sources
[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	578	Site Name	Urrard Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN9068263455
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Cottage shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1] Single storey with attic, with lower extension to south. Harled with slate roof, ridge stack to north. Two room plan with central doorway with modern porch. Gabled dormer windows . Sash windows. Principal elevation looks to west. Situated in grounds of Urrard House close to steading, and likely to have been constructed to accommodate estate staff. Group value with buildings of the Urrard House estate. Existing A9 screened by woodland. [2]

Sources
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perthshire, Sheet XXX.
[2] Jacobs site inspection 05/07/16

Site Number	579	Site Name	Aldclune Settlement
Designation	None	NGR	NN8991763804
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Clachan running up the hillside along a small burn. Buildings comprise single-storey cottages of coursed rubble, with slate or corrugated metal roofs.. Bridge for old A9 located to south. Coherent township retaining much of its historic vernacular character. [1] Aldclune (Allt Chluain): Dwelly-d online dictionary tranlates 'Allt' as 'Mountain Stream' and 'Chluain' as 'Pasture, green field, meadow, lawn' further noting that the word is generally applied to sloping land. Therefore a tranlation of the placename Aldclune could be the stream of the sloping pasture. [2]

Sources
[1] Jacobs site inspection 05/07/16
[2] Dwelly-d Scots Gaelic – English Dictionary (http://www.dwelly.info/index.aspx?Language=en) (Accessed August 2017)

Site Number	580	Site Name	Clunebeg Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8978564433
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Steading depicted on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1900. Replaced an earlier farmstead shown to the northwest on the 1st edition 6" map of 1867, likely to have been a traditional vernacular style farmstead, as suggested by layout of these buildings. [1] [2]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Improvement farmstead. One and a half storey cottage with gabled porch to west elevation, date stone over inscribed 1866. Coursed rubble with large quoins. Slate roof with gable stacks. T- plan with single-storey extension below catslide roof cut into hillside. Farmbuildings located to north, U-shaped range now much extended and subdivided. Hillside location over looking the pass of Killiecrankie and the current A9. Long views from farmstead along the valley. Road noise audible. [3]

Sources
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perthshire, Sheet XXX.
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perthshire, Sheet XXX.NE
[3] Jacobs site inspection 04/07/16

Site Number	581	Site Name	Essengal Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN8918164318
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Farmstead and cottage depicted on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two vernacular cottages, in roadside location. Southern cottage, one storey with attic. Room room plan with central door. Stone construction with slate roof and UPVC windows. Northern cottage, long single-storey stone building with slate roof. Modern windows, possibly in altered openings. Both set in small gardens close to the River Garry. Setting now dominated by A9 bridge over the River Garry and railway line directly to the southwest. [2]

Sources
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perthshire, Sheet XXX.
[2] Jacobs site inspection, 07/07/16

Site Number	582	Site Name	Garryside Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN8712964894
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Single storey cottage with principal elevation looking to north towards Blair Athol. Site directly to north of A9. Not accessible during site inspection. [1] Building at this location depicted on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Current structure appears to correspond with building shown on 2nd edition map of 1900. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Jacobs site inspection 04/07/16
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1:10,560 1st Edition, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet XXX
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:10,560 2nd Edition, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet XXX. 2

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	583	Site Name	Woodend Railway Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN8446565845
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Bridge carrying the Perth to Inverness Railway over the B8079. Arch with wingwalls supporting railway embankment. Rusticated masonry with unsympathetic modern parapets over. Modest functional railway structure. [1]

Sources
[1] Jacobs site inspection 07/07/16

Site Number	584	Site Name	Tomchitchen Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN8057665924
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Cottage shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1]
Single storey cottage with attic.   Stone with slate roof. Two room plan with central doorway and modern porch. Modern dormer windows. Formerly located on the edge of Calvine (Asset 585), cottage is now severed from the settlement by the cutting for the A9.   Principal elevation looks to south across cutting. [2]

Sources
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 10,560, Perthshire, Sheet XX
[2] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	585	Site Name	Calvine Village
Designation	None	NGR	NN8045865804
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description
Small settlement strung out along the B487. One and one-and-a-half storey stone built cottages with slate roofs set adjacent to road. To south is a cottage with steading and a substantial two storey house. A number of later houses also present. A9 cut into hillside to north of settlement but well screened by existing planting and topography. Road severs the cottage of Tomchitchen (Asset 587) from the village. [1]

Sources
[1] Jacobs site inspection 07/07/16

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	586	Site Name	Glen Garry Quarry scoop 1
Designation	None	NGR	NN7726468101
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Observed during the walkover survey a quarry scoop in association with Wade's road (Asset 456). Scoop was c. 8m x 5m. [1]

Sources

[1] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	587	Site Name	Glen Garry Quarry scoop 2
Designation	None	NGR	NN7715368307
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Observed during the walkover survey a quarry scoop in association with Wade's road (Asset 456). Scoop was c. 8m x 5m. [1]

Sources

[1] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	588	Site Name	Tigh-na-Coille Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN7473869705
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Cottage shown on 1st edition 6" map. [1]

Current building possibly rebuilding on the same site. Single-storey with three bay elevation to the old A9. Westernmost bay slightly recessed with hipped roof. Two-light window to centre and east. Modern glazing and modern porch to centre. Single stack located between centre and west bay. Upland location, adjacent to the old A9. Long views to the south across surrounding landscape from setting. Modern A9 directly to the north, with open views of moving cars, road embankment and road noise audible. [2]

Sources

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10,560, Perthshire, Sheet XX
[2] Jacobs site inspection 08/07/16

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Site Number	589	Site Name	Saidhe School
Designation	None	NGR	NN7341170210
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Building identified as school on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1]

Single-storey stone building of two-room plan with small outshut to the rear. Now roofless and gable collapsed.located within small enclosure adjacent to old A9. Current A9 located on small embankment to the north, screened by tree planting. Open countryside located to south, east and west. [2]

Sources

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1900, 2nd Edition 1:10,560, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet XX.NW
[2] Jacobs site inspection 08/07/16

Site Number	590	Site Name	A Chrannaich Roadblock (Remains of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN7963066089
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Observed during the walkover survey a concrete block c. 2m x 3m x 1.5m, presumed to be the remains of a WWII roadblock. [1]

Sources

[1] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	591	Site Name	Killiecrankie, Bridge over River Garry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9117362768
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB47631 Canmore 226982	HER ref	MPK14101

Description

1833. Single segmental-arched bridge with smaller segmental flood water arch to N, cutwater (possibly of natural rock) between. Squared and coursed rubble with narrow bull-faced voussoirs and low flat-coped parapets. Similar in design to a bridge built at the southern end of the Killiecrankie Pass but subsequently replaced, both bridges were built from funds raised by subscription. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	592	Site Name	Old Struan Bridge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8091965320
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6005 Canmore 165344	HER ref	MPK11385

Description
Single segmental arch, rubble built, hump-backed: buttress at north-west. [1]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland

Site Number	593	Site Name	Old Manse of Blair
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8366365994
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6030 Canmore 25820	HER ref	MPK1189

Description
2-storey 3-window piend roof main portion, rubble-built, with set-back wing on W. Plain pilaster doorway. Charles Sim 'of Balnakillie' archt. Wing added 1862 by Inverness and Perth Junction Railway Company to designs by Robertson, Pitlochry. [1] No further information [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Histoirc Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	594	Site Name	Bruar North Bridge
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN8200566909
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6008 Canmore 25813	HER ref	MPK1182

Description
Single arch in gully at head of tall waterfall. Picturesque. [1] No further information. [2] [3]

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Hisstoric Environment Record

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	595		Site Name	Tom an Tigh Mhoir Motte W of Struan Church
Designation	Scheduled Monument		NGR	NN8074865364
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	SM3609 Canmore 25807		HER ref	MPK1177

Description

No description available. [1]

The large grass-covered mound about 150 yards west of Struan Church is undoubtedly a motte. The irregular flat top measures about 62 feet each way. The west side falls 15 feet to the bottom of a ditch, which embraces the west and south west sectors; this ditch finishes in a rounded end about the middle of the south side, and on the north widens out and debouches on the slope above the river-bank. There is nothing to show that a corresponding ditch was ever dug on the east side of the mound. The foundations of a rectilinear enclosure which may well be relatively modern can be seen bounding the summit of the mound, on which also appear narrow cultivation-rigs. The foundations of a wall which runs down the south slope may be relatively modern; while the rather massive stone-work that appears in the upper-most part of the slope at the north-west corner may likewise have been intended to level up the summit for agricultural purposes. V G Childe and A Graham 1943. Possibley motte and bailey - ditch partly cut at NW approach. Information from Mrs Stewart to OS 5 June 1962. A motte generally as described by Childe and Graham (1943). The slight bank on the counterscarp of the ditch on the west side, is probably a result of ploughing. Surveyed at 1/2500. [2]

No further information. [3]

During the walkover survey this asset was found to be in excellent condition. No evidence of the rectilinear enclosure and cultivation rigs could be found, the ditch to the west is in use as clearance heap. This asset is located to the south-east of the River Garry and as would be expected has excellent views north, east and west along Glen Garry. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	767		Site Name	Claverhouse's Stone Standing Stone 200m S of House of Urrard
Designation	Scheduled Monument		NGR	NN9080063100
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM1520 Canmore 26444		HER ref	MPK1774

Description

The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date. The stone stands in an arable field at around 100m OD some 200m from the NE bank of the River Garry. It comprises an undressed block some 1.6m high with a rectangular base. Despite its traditional association with Claverhouse and the Battle of Killiecrankie the stone is likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. Such monuments formed a focal point for burial and ritual long after their initial emplacement. The area to be scheduled encompasses the standing stone and an area around it in which the remains of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 20m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual practice. [1]

A small monolith, 4' - 5' high, with an almost rectangular base. The legend of this stone having been set up to mark the spot where Claverhouse fell is probably quite recent; old inhabitants point to a spot much further east (sic) in what is now a wood behind Urrard. F R Coles 1908; RCAHMS emergency survey, 1942. As described by Coles. The name is still known locally and the legend attached to it continues. Visited by OS (RD) 28 March 1968. A prehistoric standing stone. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JD) 13 February 1975. There is no evidence to suggest that this weathered, unmarked stone, which is set in a level field under crop, is other than prehistoric in origin. It measures 1.6m high by 0.7m by 0.4m. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JRL) 3 September 1980. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. [4]

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey July 2016

Site Number	768	Site Name	Old Faskally Possible Structures
Designation	None	NGR	NN9162462986
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the dataset (A1). Anomalies of a linear form of this type are either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to backfround values. In this case the majority are of a positive increased type. It is possible these anomalies belon to structural remains, but poor patterning or respose values makes interpretation difficult. [1]

A field boundary is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps, however it is on a different orientation. [2] [3]

Roy's Military Survey depicts three roofed buildings to the south-west of the walled estate of Fasklie (sic) [4] and it may be that this asset is associated with these buildings.

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2] Perthshire Sheet XXX (includes: Blair Atholl; Dull; Moulin), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.NE, Published 1900
[4] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52

Site Number	769	Site Name	Old Faskally Possible Structures 1
Designation	None	NGR	NN9169063031
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the results. Anomalies of a linear form of this type are either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to backfround values. In this case the majority are of a positive increased type. It is possible these anomalies belong to structural remains, but poor patterning or response values makes interpretation difficult. These include a curvilinear anomaly in the north-west of the area which is unusual compared to other reponses in the area (A4). A group of rectilinear anomalies have also been detected at the south-east part of the parcel which again could be anthropogenic in origin (A5). [1]

An empty field is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]

Roy's Military Survey depicts three roofed buildings to the south-west of the walled estate of Fasklie (sic) [4] and it may be that this asset is associated with these buildings.

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2] Perthshire Sheet XXX (includes: Blair Atholl; Dull; Moulin), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.NE, Published 1900
[4] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	770		Site Name	Balchroic Field Boundaries and Pits
Designation	None		NGR	NN9024663895
Value	High		Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the dataset. Several linears are visible at the eastern end of the parcel (A8). These could be related to archaeology or have an archaeological origin. A number of further linear trends that coud be related to archaeology are located at the western end of the dataset (A9). Furthermore a curvilinear trend is also located at the wetsern extent of the parcel, which although may be geological, could in fact have an archaeological origin (A10). Additionally, a number of pit-like anomalies have been identified in the data allthough, given the lack of any coherent patterning or associated features, a natural origin would seem more likely than archaeological for the majority of these responses (A11). However, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out, in particular a tentative link to a battlefield located in the proximity of the area. [1]

A field boundary oriented north-east to south-west is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]

Roy's Military Survey depicts cultivated fields at this location [4] and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural activities.

Balchroic (Bailecroic): Dwelly-d online gaelic dictionary translates 'Baile' as 'Farm' and 'Croic' as a form of 'Cnoc' or 'Hillock'. Therefore a translation of the place name Balchroic could be the farm of the hillock. [5]

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2] Perthshire Sheet XXX (includes: Blair Atholl; Dull; Moulin), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.NE, Published 1900
[4] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52
[5] Dwelly-d Scots Gaelic – English Dictionary (http://www.dwelly.info/index.aspx?Language=en) (Accessed August 2017)

Site Number	771		Site Name	Aldclune Possible Structures and Enclosures
Designation	None		NGR	NN8977964109
Value	Low		Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains		Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None		HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could have an archaoelogical origin have been located within the dataset. In this case the majority are of a positive increased type, however several negative curvilinears are visible in the data (A18). The positive type of anomalies include a group of rectilinear and circular anomalies which have been detected at the south-east part of the parcel which again could have an anthropogenic origin (A19). A further linear trend in the west of the dataset consisting of a positive magnetic anomaly has been detected (A20). Anomalies like this could belong to structural remains, but poor patterning or response values makes interpretation difficult. [1]

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps depict field and plantation boundaries at this location and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural activities. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2] Perthshire Sheet XXX (includes: Blair Atholl; Dull; Moulin), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.NE, Published 1900

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	772	Site Name	Clunebeg Possible Structures and Enclosures
Designation	None	NGR	NN8945464351
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the results. In this case the majority are of a postivie increased type, however one negative curvilinear stands out in the dataset particularly (A25). This could be related to a trackway as it runs in the general direction of a field entrance. The anomalies relating to positive increased magnetic values by contrast include a group of rectilinear anomalies which have been detected in the north east part of the parcel (A26). These could be anthropogenic in their origin. A number of parallel trends are also visible (A27). These are most likely to be related to land drains, however they don't follow the normal drainage patterns seen elsewhere. [1]

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps depict a field and plantation boundary at this location and Roy's Military Survey depicts cultivated fields and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural activity. [2] [3] [4]

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2] Perthshire Sheet XXX (includes: Blair Atholl; Dull; Moulin), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.NE, Published 1900
[4] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52

Site Number	773	Site Name	Dalreoch Possible Structures and Enclosures
Designation	None	NGR	NN7573669488
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Archaeological Remains	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

A number of discrete linear trends that could be of an archaeological origin have been located within the results. In this case the majority are of a positive increased type, however one negative curvilinear is very visible in the data (A31). This falls within an area where the topology drops away and the anomaly is likely to be a response to this. The positive anomalies by contrast include a group of rectilinear anomalies which have been detected at the south-east part of the parcel which again could be archaeological in origin (A32). A further set are seen in the north-east (A33). These anomalies would appear to also match visible earthworks on the surface, noted at the time of the survey. [1]

No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]

Roy's Military Survey depicts cultivated fields at his location and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural activities. [4]

Sources

[1] A9 Dualling Programme, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry, Scotland. Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016).
[2] Perthshire Sheet XX (includes Blair Atholl), Published 1867
[3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XX.NW, Published 1900
[4] Roy's Military Survey 1747-52

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	774	Site Name	Balnansteurtach Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN84376505
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Building	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 140507	HER ref	MPK9547

Description

A farmstead comprising one unroofed, two roofed buildings, one of which has three wings extending to the S and the other is a long building with two outshots, and four enclosures, and a limekiln are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xxx). Two roofed buildings, two enclosures and a sheep wash are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). [1]

No further information. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

Site Number	HLT 1	Site Name	17th -19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post Medieval
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

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, as this was felt to improve the efficiency by reducing unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 2	Site Name	Managed Woodland
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Unknown
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Deciduous woodlands were managed to provide both timber and roundwood. This necessitated a balance between felling, long term selection of stands and coppicing and pollarding, which allowed new growth that was suitable for roundwood, used for poles, firewood and charcoal production. Uncoppiced trees were also grown 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]

These areas are depicted as woodland on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)
[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	HLT 3	Site Name	19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. 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]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 4	Site Name	19th Century to Present Urban Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

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 centers. 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. 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. This type is predominately characterised by modest housing units of late 20th or early 21st century date. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 6	Site Name	Recreation Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

A vast range of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, visitor centers and historic sites open to the public. With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	HLT 8	Site Name	Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Retaining Core Elements
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Formal gardens are first recorded in Scotland in the medieval period. From 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. [1]

This type retains the core elements depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)
[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867

Site Number	HLT 10	Site Name	Rough Grazing
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

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 shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. [1] This type is depicted as uncultivated ground on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and remains so today. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 12	Site Name	19th Century to Present Quarry
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

This type is characterised by a quarry dating to the late 20th century. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	HLT 13	Site Name	Blair Atholl Golf Course
Designation	None	NGR	NN8776864842
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

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. Blair Atholl Golf Course is a classic James Braid (1870 - 1950) design using natural contours to best effect, and has been augmented with the addition of several ponds crafted in local stonework. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 15	Site Name	Transport
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Since the 19th century transport systems have focused on initially on long distance railway links and from the mid-20th century the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Railways, dual carriageways and major junctions are recorded as HLT data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 17	Site Name	Freshwater Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	N/A
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	N/A
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Lochs or rivers over 50m wide are recorded as HLT data. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	HLT 18		Site Name	Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Missing Core Elements
Designation	None		NGR	N/A
Value	Low		Condition	N/A
Site Type	Historic landscape		Period	N/A
NRHE ref	N/A		HER ref	N/A

Description

Formal gardens are first recorded in Scotland in the medieval period. From the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house for pleasure and/or productive purposes. [1]

This type retains very little of the important elements depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)
[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867

Site Number	HLT 21		Site Name	Blair Castle Gardens and Designed Landscape
Designation	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape		NGR	NN8626866595
Value	High		Condition	Good
Site Type	Garden and Designed Landscape		Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	GDL00059		HER ref	N/A

Description

Blair Castle lies at Blair Atholl off the A9 on the southern edge of the Grampians, in the valley of the River Garry at its confluence with the River Tilt. The surrounding landscape is characterised primarily by upland vegetation and forestry but the character of the designed landscape is influenced by the peculiar geology of the valley. Slates and schists are interbedded with grey and white limestones which are less resistant to erosion and have formed the wide fertile basin around Blair Atholl. The calcareous soils are richer and more fertile than those of the surrounding acid areas, producing good pasture and supporting some arable crops. Tulach Hill is a prominent feature in views south from the Castle, and to the north the surrounding hills are all important. The grand scale of the designed landscape, which occupies most of the valley, and the large and prominent forestry plantations which spread north up into the upland Forest of Atholl, are very significant in the surrounding scenery.
The Castle is set in the centre of the park which is surrounded to the west, north and east by extensive woodland. Because of its upland location, the surrounding hills are an important part of the setting for the Castle and the designed landscape.
Documentary evidence for the extent of design takes the form of a number of plans and OS maps, including the survey drawn by John Tinney in 1747. The designed landscape also includes the forest plantations originally laid out by John, 4th Duke of Atholl, between 1774 and 1830. The extent of the designed landscape includes the surrounding uplands which are important to the setting. Beyond this the influence of design is apparent for some distance in the form and detailing of estate buildings, houses and villages. Today the central core of the designed landscape, excluding the forestry plantations, extends to a total area of some 2,687 acres (1,087ha). Parkland: The parkland covers most of the valley floor and is edged by woodlands. The pattern of fields was probably originally laid out c.1680 and the area was then developed by the 2nd Duke, James, in what seems reminiscent of the Dutch style. This is shown in the Tinney Survey of 1744, possibly with the assistance of William Boutcher. Avenues radiated out from the Castle and lined the King's Highway which then ran through the park from east to west. Subsequent development took place under the 4th Duke, John, and can be seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1862. Woodland: Some woodland was planted in about 1680 by the 1st Marquess. The 2nd Duke used it to frame and emphasize his 'grand design'. The 4th Duke, John, is said to have planted over 10,000 acres with over 14 million larch trees. He pioneered the planting of conifers in the uplands, and the subsequent use of softwoods in commercial forestry has its origins in his experiments, many of which were undertaken at Blair. Planting and forestry management have continued over the years and there is an active commercial forestry policy, at Blair. Today the woodlands themselves are mainly conifers. [1]

The setting of this asset comprises the surrounding hills and woodlands in which the designed landscape is located providing a backdrop to the formal elements of the designed landscape. The impression given is of the natural and formal landscapes blending without abrupt and harsh changes to views. While the existing A9 also forms part of the setting of this asset it is not conspicuous from the core of the designed landscape and only dominates views from Tualch Park to the south. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Blair Castle Available online from: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00059 (Accessed July 2016)
[2] Jacobs site inspection January 2016

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

Site Number	HLT 22	Site Name	Falls of Bruar Gardens and Designed Landscape
Designation	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	NGR	NN8190966570
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Designed Landscape	Period	Post medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	GDL00177	HER ref	N/A

Description

The Falls of Bruar lie to the west of Blair Castle off the B8079, and just off the A9. House of Bruar, a modern shopping complex has been built at the site's southern boundary and the Highland Railway cuts across the southern tip of the site.

The main views of the various waterfalls falls at Glen Bruar are contained within the site. The view from the Upper Bridge looks down over the water course and over the treetops to the mountains beyond.

In 1796, the 4th Duke of Atholl, the 'Planting Duke' began laying out a 'wild garden' around Bruar with paths and bridges affording the safest and best views of the spectacular waterfalls. The paths today follow the same routes as laid out in the late 18th century and concentrate around the Water of Bruar. There are thick plantations on either side. The extent of the designed landscape remains similar to that shown on the 1st edition OS 1:10560 (6'), 1867. Architectural Features: A single-storey, rustic stone Lodge, c.1789, is sited at the south end of the Falls of Bruar, near the start of the walk to the Falls. The Railway Bridge, c.1862, is single-span and designed by Joseph Paxton. Drives and Approaches: The path starts by Bruar Lodge and the Visitor Centre and goes under the railway bridge to the west side of the river. Paths and Walks: The raison d'être of the landscape at the Falls of Bruar is the picturesque views of the Upper and Lower Falls. This means that the landscape is in fact quite restricted to the area around the River Bruar. The walks are maintained with a coarse gravel chip. Woodland: The Falls of Bruar lie within a belt of mainly larch plantations. Some mature Sitka spruce can be seen overhanging the river valley. Other trees include Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), silver birch, rowan, and Scots pine. Rhododendron ponticum has established itself throughout the area and there is an understorey of ferns, blaeberry (Vaccinium myrtalis), bell heather (Erica cinerea), ling (Calluna vulgaris) and cowberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea). [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Falls of Bruar Available online from: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00177 (Accessed July 2016)

Site Number	HLT 23	Site Name	Killiecrankie Battlefield
Designation	Inventory Battlefield	NGR	NN9091263585
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Post medieval
NRHE ref	BTL12	HER ref	N/A

Description

The location of the battlefield is well established through a number of eye witness accounts and the recent archaeological fieldwork. The battle was fought at the head of the Pass of Killiecrankie, south of Blair Atholl and the landscape of the battle is reasonably clear. The Government troops advanced along the Garry, and climbed the scarp slope to Urrard House when they realised that the Jacobites were approaching and were on the high ground. The Jacobites were drawn up on the slopes of Creag Eallaich (probably on the 200 m contour line) while the Government troops were spread out along the base of the hill.

The current Urrard House is on the site of the house which stood at the time of the battle and from where the shot that felled Dundee is traditionally said to have been fired. The modern house is a far grander structure than the contemporary one, which was called Roan Ruirridh. The original house had an enclosed garden that Mackay briefly considered using as a defence; however, the current walled garden is probably a later feature because it does not appear on Roy's map. There is a wall surrounding the house that probably represents the enclosed garden that Mackay considered.

Mackay's right flank was anchored on a burn that runs downslope into the Garry called Allt Girnaig, and his left flank was anchored on a small hill, probably the knoll where Balchroic Cottage stands. All of these elements of the landscape remain largely unchanged.

The mound known as Tomb Clavers is another artefact of post-conflict changes; rather than a constructed mound, the feature is a piece of ground left undisturbed by quarrying that was enhanced with a stone wall and rubble infill to create its current form.

These landscape features are all extant and unaffected by later developments and the terraces that provided protection to the charge of the Jacobite left flank are easily discernible. Indeed, overall the landscape has seen little major development, with no urban build up and houses being relatively isolated in the landscape. The most striking change is the presence of the A9 trunk road that now bisects the battlefield. This will undoubtedly have had an adverse impact on the ground it covers, but the visual impact of the site is undiminished by its presence. Fieldwork carried out in 2003 indicated that the eyewitness accounts of the battle are accurate in their location of the battle (Pollard & Oliver 2003). The 2003 fieldwork indicated that the eyewitness accounts of the battle are accurate in their location of the battle (Pollard & Oliver 2003). There has been little overall change in the landscape over the centuries. In addition to field enclosures, the main change has been the construction of the A9 across the line of the Highlanders' charge. Urrard House is a country house in the Victorian style, very different from the building that stood there at the time of the battle, but the original seems to have been of similar scale, based on a photograph of 1860.

The terrain itself is absolutely perfect for the Highland charge, with a long slope that flattens out to a terrace that is itself relatively small. This forced the Government line to be close to the bottom of the slope, meaning that the charge would not have lost any momentum at the point of engagement. The other advantage to the ground is that it consists of a series of slight terraces running down the slope, which had

A9 Dualling Programme: Killiecrankie to Glen Garry
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A15.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

JACOBS®

the effect of screening the Jacobites from the Government troops at the base of the slope. Overall the battlefield is in very good condition. The obvious exception to this is where the A9 bisects the battlefield. In addition to the dual carriageway itself, there is also disturbance from cutting into the uphill slope and building up on the downslope. This means that there is a relatively broad corridor of disturbance across the battlefield, but in terms of where the majority of the fighting took place, the problem is quite small. The other main issue for the battlefield is that the whole area was used by Atholl troops for training both before and after the battle, and there are later munitions, buttons and other insignia mixed in with the metal detector finds. The survey also pinpointed the location of the Government baggage train on the terraces above the Garry within a field containing the prehistoric standing stone known as the Claverhouse Stone. This site was also significant because it occupied the majority of the surviving Jacobites after the initial charge. There have been no unequivocal discoveries of human remains at the site. There is a tradition that the bodies were put into a burn to be washed down into the Garry and out to sea, but there is no evidence to support the story. Given the very high number of casualties reported on both sides it is likely that burials will survive within the defined area, especially in the general area of Urrard House which was the core of the fighting. The battle is relatively well known, partly because of the song The Braes o' Killiecrankie (popularised by the Corries in particular), composed by Robert Burns. William Wordsworth also wrote the sonnet In the Pass of Killiecrankie about the battle. The battle's popular appeal is also due to the death of Dundee in the fighting, an event which has given the battle an air of romance with a doomed hero meeting his end. Equally, its fame derives from the story of the Soldier's Leap, where a Government trooper called Donald MacBane made a desperate leap across the gorge of the Garry to escape the pursuing Jacobites. The story is well known, not least because MacBane wrote a book about his experiences and was adept at self-publicity. [1]

The setting of this asset comprises the Pass of Killiecrankie and surrounding hills especially Craig Eallaich the location of both the Jacobite and Government armies prior to the battle. The existing A9 severs the battlefield, however it does not detract from understanding the terrain of the battle of which large elements are still extant as noted above and from some locations on the 200m contour views of the existing A9 are limited by topography and mature tree planting. The setting includes farmhouses, agricultural buildings and modern domestic units either side of the tarmacked access road located on the south facing slope of Craig Eallaich at approximately the 200m contour. [2]

Metal detecting surveys undertaken for the Two Men in a Trench television series (Pollard and Oliver, 2003) [3] and to inform the DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016) recovered a total of 105 lead munitions from the battlefield. In addition, other objects recovered of potential 17th century date included buttons, buckles, horse shoes and horse shoe fragments, a copper alloy pendant, a harness boss and part of the support for a sword belt [4].

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Historic Battlefields - The Battle of Killiecrankie Available online from: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL12 (Accessed July 2016)
[2] Jacobs site inspection January 2016
[3] Pollard, T and Oliver, N (2003). Two Men in a Trench II, Uncovering the Secrets of British Battlefields
[4] GUARD (2015). A9 Dualling Programme Killiecrankie to Pitagowan Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey at Killiecrankie Battlefield

Site Number	HLT 24	Site Name	Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Unknown
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

This type is characterised by its location at the margins of cultivated land and rivers. This type is uncultivated due to regular inundation by the adjacent river. Often this type will exhibit scouring effects e.g. erosion of the river bank and loss of soils. [1]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)