

## **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 Tay Crossing to Ballinluig 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) (Scotland) Act, 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.

#### **Planning Policy**

- 2.1.4 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**

- 2.1.5 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); and
  - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016b).

### **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.
- 3.1.2 For this study area the following sources were consulted:
- Historic Environment Scotland (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, 2016c), Historic Landuse Assessment (HES, 2016d) and Canmore (HES, 2016e) websites;
  - The Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (25 March 2015);
  - historical mapping available online via the National Library of Scotland (NLS, 2015 and 2017);
  - a walkover survey to identify cultural heritage assets not identified from desk-based sources, inform the assessment of the value of these and previously identified cultural heritage assets, and the magnitude of the impact of the proposed scheme on them (undertaken January and February 2017);
  - the results of geophysical surveys (AOC, 2017a and b). Further details are provided in Appendix A15.2 (Geophysical Survey Results) and Appendix A15.3 (Geophysical Survey Results Kindallachan Cairn and Standing Stone) of the ES;
  - published and unpublished archaeological reports and other relevant bibliographic sources; 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 Designated cultural heritage assets comprising Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings up to 2km from the proposed scheme have been identified and included as part of the baseline due to the potential for impacts on their setting. Given the location of the proposed scheme at the base of a valley with restricted views and the lack of intervisibility beyond, 2km was considered appropriate for this assessment. This approach was agreed following consultation with HES and PKC.
- 3.1.4 As a result of this, eight Scheduled Monuments and 20 Listed Buildings were identified within 2km 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 including those identified in consultation with HES and PKC**

Reference Number	Asset Name	Designation
SM1598	King's Seat, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM1540	Dunkeld House, standing stone 490m NE of	Scheduled Monument
SM9616	Kincragie, homestead 170m NNW of	Scheduled Monument
SM1624	Logierait Churchyard, cross slab	Scheduled Monument
SM9525	Logierait, fort, souterrains, roundhouses, pits and enclosure	Scheduled Monument
SM2638	Tom na Croiche, castle	Scheduled Monument
SM9526	Cuil-an-Daraich, enclosure 170m E of	Scheduled Monument
SM1500	Tynreich Cottages, stone circle 55m SSW of	Scheduled Monument
LB5573	Dunkeld House West Grotto	Category B Listed Building
LB5572	Lady Charlotte's Cave, Craig-Y-Barns (Marked as Duchess's on O.S. maps)	Category B Listed Building
LB11113	Dalguise Church	Category B Listed Building
LB11114	Charleston, Dalguise	Category B Listed Building
LB11116	Dalguise House Stables	Category B Listed Building
LB13734	Dalguise House	Category B Listed Building
LB11117	Dalguise Railway Viaduct Over R. Tay	Category A Listed Building
LB13735	Upper Kinnaird	Category B Listed Building
LB11118	Kinnaird House	Category B Listed Building
LB11119	Balmacneil Farm	Category C Listed Building
LB11120	Balnamuir Cottage and Toll House	Category C Listed Building
LB11851	Logierait Railway Viaduct Over R. Tay	Category A Listed Building
LB13788	Logierait Hotel	Category C Listed Building
LB11838	Logierait Churchyard	Category B Listed Building
LB11893	Logierait Parish Church	Category B Listed Building
LB11839	Ferry Cottage	Category C Listed Building
LB44619	Logierait Poorhouse, Including Gatepiers and Boundary Walls	Category C Listed Building
LB11846	Wester Auchnaguie Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building
LB11845	Milton of Tulliemet	Category B Listed Building
LB11842	Former Tullymet Baptist Chapel, by Ballinluig, Tullymet	Category C Listed Building

### 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.

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

Value	Criteria
<b>Archaeological Remains</b>	
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.

Value	Criteria
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.
<b>Historic Buildings</b>	
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.
<b>Historic Landscape</b>	
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.

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 The chronology used in this appendix is informed by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF<sup>1</sup>). 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).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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 (Lelong, 2003) or 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 through the introduction of farming, permanent settled communities and the introduction of new technologies such as pottery. This period also saw the development of monumental 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, 2015a), 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 sub-rectangular mounds 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) start to appear in the late Neolithic, along with cremations such as the examples excavated at Broich Road, Crieff (Milburn, 2012) or burials in small cists (a stone lined grave), burials of this type 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 of this type 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 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 installations such as temporary camps (defended marching 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 people 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 as well as animals including imaginary beasts. Typical symbols incised into stones include 'mirror and comb', '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 and 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, 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 south-east 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 Laignwood 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 themselves, 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 remains of the religious buildings from 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 and the largely ephemeral nature of their construction could account for this lack of archaeological evidence for the vernacular architecture of this period.

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 the preservation of the liberties of Scotland under an English Parliament, all dominated Scottish politics during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. With the 1707 Acts of Union the socio-political landscape of Scotland was altered once more. The Jacobite risings of the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> 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 and linked by a system of military roads designed and built by General Wade and Major 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 as more productive crop rotations in large, enclosed fields replacing 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 including 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 type within today's landscape, comprising large symmetrical farmhouses, groups of farm buildings or steadings with specific functions, and combination courtyard farms which combine 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, 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 Perthshire 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 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 19<sup>th</sup> century way.

## **5 Baseline Conditions**

- 5.1.1 A total of 47 archaeological remains, 38 historic buildings and seven historic landscape types (HLT) are included in the cultural heritage baseline (Figure 15.1a-e and Figure 15.2a-b). These comprise:
- 15 assets assessed to be of High value;
  - 21 assets assessed to be of Medium value;
  - 40 assets assessed to be of Low value; and
  - 16 assets assessed to be of Negligible value.
- 5.1.2 A summary of these cultural heritage 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 comprise 13 Scheduled Monuments and two Category A Listed Buildings. Medium value cultural heritage assets include 18 Category B Listed Buildings.
- 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 report (Transport Scotland, 2015) and new assets added following the walkover and geophysical surveys, therefore the cultural heritage asset numbers do not start at one or run sequentially.

## **6 Archaeological Remains**

- 6.1.1 A total of 47 archaeological remains have been included in the baseline:
- 13 have been assessed to be of high value;

- three have been assessed to be of medium value;
- 20 have been assessed to be of low value; and
- 11 have been assessed to be of negligible value.

### **Geophysical Surveys**

- 6.1.2 Geophysical surveys were undertaken within selected land parcels along the proposed scheme, as well as around Kindallachan cairn and standing stone. Geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.
- 6.1.3 The geophysical surveys located a number of anomalies that may be archaeological in origin, and these include curvilinear and rectilinear trends that could represent enclosures, as well as some pit-like features.

### **Archaeological Remains of High Value**

- 6.1.4 A total of 13 archaeological remains have been assessed to be of high value, all of which are designated as Scheduled Monuments.
- 6.1.5 Evidence of prehistoric ritual activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,100BC to 800BC) is provided by four standing stones comprising Kindallachan, standing stone (Asset 225, Figure 15.1c), Clachan More, two standing stones 100m WSW of Dowally Kirk (Asset 207, Figure 15.1c; Photograph 1 below), Clach Glas, standing stone 130m WSW of Westhaugh of Tulliemet (Asset 236, Figure 15.1d) and Dunkeld House, standing stone 490m NE of (Asset 633, Figure 15.1a), and a stone circle at Tynreich Cottages, stone circle 55m SSW of (Asset 765, Figure 15.1e). Standing Stones were constructed throughout much of prehistory but the majority are thought to have been erected during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, forming part of the wider megalithic culture that thrived throughout much of north-west Europe at this time. The exact function of these monuments is not known and interpretations vary from them being territorial markers to having had ritual associations. Stone circles are upright stones arranged in a circle which are likely to be have been used as the focus for ritual activities. Funerary monuments are represented by Kindallachan, cairn (Asset 221, Figure 15.1c) which is thought to date to the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) and comprises a natural mound that had a short cist (a stone lined grave) inserted into its top. Given that Kindallachan, cairn (Asset 221) and Kindallachan, standing stone (Asset 225) are located approximately 250m apart, it is possible that there was an association between the monuments. In consideration of their designations and their potential to contribute to ScARF research themes concerning the arrangement and order of society and its religious systems through their physical and material remains, and their contribution to the burial record of Scotland during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (ScARF, 2012a and b), these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of high value.

#### Dunkeld House standing stone (Asset 633, Figure 15.1a)

- 6.1.6 The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date. It stands in an arable field at around 90m OD in a fairly level but relatively low-lying position. The stone is a roughly oblong slab of schist with its longer axis set approximately E-W. It stands up to 1.3m high. The stone is likely to represent a ritual monument of Neolithic or Bronze Age date though it may have retained a ritual significance in later periods. The monument is of national importance as a prominent and well-preserved Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ritual site. As well as contributing to the character of the landscape the stone may be accompanied by deposits which might contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ritual practice.
- 6.1.7 The standing stone is located within a large open arable field, and is surrounded by woodland plantations that obscure views towards Strath Tay to the north and west, and towards Dunkeld to the east. There are no views towards the existing A9, and no clear intervisibility with other prehistoric monuments (see Photograph 1), and due to this intervisibility with other contemporary monuments is not considered to form part of its overall value.



- 6.1.8 Given the standing stones' designation as a Scheduled Monument, and taking its potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the design and development of prehistoric and ritual monuments, it has been assessed to be of high value.

**Photograph 1: Dunkeld House standing stone (Asset 633)**



Clachan More Standing Stones (Asset 207, Figure 15.1c)

- 6.1.9 Clachan More (Asset 207, Figure 15.1c) comprises two standing stones of likely Neolithic or Bronze Age date. They are situated on level ground at around 60m AOD, and are aligned east-west. There is evidence that the western stone has been re-set and early 20<sup>th</sup> century descriptions and sketches show the stones on a north-south alignment, and could have originally formed part of a larger alignment, or been part of a stone circle. The standing stones are identified as being of national importance as they have the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and development of prehistoric burial and ritual monuments. In addition, there is the potential for the survival of archaeological remains beneath and around the standing stones.
- 6.1.10 As outlined above, the standing stones may have formed part of a larger alignment or stone circle, and given their location in a valley bottom, would have been intended to be a focal point or marker, an attribute common to other prehistoric monuments within the study area. The stones today are located within an enclosed garden, and a high conifer hedge and surrounding dwelling obscures them from any previously intervisible monuments (see Photograph 2), and due to this intervisibility with other contemporary monuments are not considered to form part of their overall value.
- 6.1.11 Given their designation as a Scheduled Monument, and their potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the design and development of prehistoric and ritual monuments, the standing stones have been assessed to be of high value.

Photograph 2: Clachan More standing stones A9 (Asset 207)



Kindallachan Cairn (Asset 221, Figure 15.1c)

- 6.1.12 Kindallachan cairn (Asset 221) comprises the remains of a mound of natural origin, that lies in a triangular island between the existing A9 and an unclassified road. The remains of two cists were found within the mound during excavations in the 1950s and 60s (see Photograph 3), although very few artefacts were recovered. Its triangular shape reflects the nearby roads, and it seems likely that it was cut into during the construction of the existing A9.
- 6.1.13 The cairn is one of a number of prehistoric monuments located on the base of Strath Tay (Coles, Simpson & Denston, 2014). These include Kindallachan standing Stone (Asset 225), Clachan More standing stones (SM1514), and Clach Glas standing stone (SM1515), are located within 2km of the cairn suggestive of a wider cultural landscape in the area. More specifically, there may be a relationship between Kindallachan standing stone and the cairn, given the location of the former, approximately 250m to the north. Potentially contemporary Bronze Age cairns are also recorded to the north of Kindallachan at Dunfallandy, which is approximately 8km away, and at Sithean which is approximately 16km away.
- 6.1.14 The location of the cairn on the valley floor, exploiting a prominent natural feature, is suggestive of the creation of a focal point, or visible marker, within the surrounding landscape. While the natural mound itself would have been a prominent feature at the base of the river valley, its use as a place for human burial in proximity to other later prehistoric sites may indicate a shift towards the role of prehistoric funerary monuments acting as local land markers (Parker Pearson, 2009). The palaeoenvironmental evidence from the second possible grave excavated in 2007 suggests that it was located in wider managed landscape, with samples yielding evidence of managed vegetation and cereal production as well as rough ground and native trees (CFA, 2008), although the samples could not be securely dated to the prehistoric period they provide a suggestion of the landscape while the second possible grave was open. This could indicate Kindallachan Cairn was considered beyond simply a burial, but as a marker within the river pasture territories of Strath Tay.



Photograph 3: Cist slabs on the top of Kindallachan cairn (Asset 221)



Photograph 4: View of Kindallachan cairn looking north-west (Asset 221)



- 6.1.15 A number of comparable monuments to Kindallachan Cairn have been identified in Perthshire (Coles, Simpson & Denston, 2014). Examples include the Dunfallandy bell cairn, approximately 8km to the north of Kindallachan (SM2259), the Sithean cairn near Blair Atholl (SM2383), the possible Bronze Age Cairn at Millhaugh (Brophy and Green, 2014), and the Neolithic/ Bronze Age kerb cairn at Beech Hill (Stevenson, 1995). While these monuments differ from Kindallachan cairn as artificially constructed mounds, their locations on largely flat fluvioglacial sands and gravels suggests the selection of their location to be considered in order for the monument to be perceptible in the landscape.
- 6.1.16 More specifically, kerb cairns are a distinct Scottish type of prehistoric monument found mainly in the Argyll and Perthshire regions (Downes, 2012). The remains of a modest kerb identified at Beech Hill of

sub-rounded boulders around the circumference of the cairn (Stevenson, 1995), and a more substantial kerb noted at Millhaugh (Brophy and Green, 2014), are typical of the development of this monument tradition. While archaeological investigation would further clarify the presence of a kerb at Kindallachan, geophysical survey in the vicinity of the cairn identified a negative linear anomaly which respected the circumference of the mound indicative of such a kerb (see Appendix A15.3).

- 6.1.17 Cist burials such as that identified at Kindallachan cairn were frequently used throughout the Bronze Age. In Scotland, these burial types were often cut into natural mounds or earlier monuments (Downes, 2012), such as the use of a natural mound for the early Bronze Age cemetery at Holly Road in Fife (Lewis and Terry, 2004) and the natural fluvioglacial mound at Woodend, Upper Tweeddale (Ward, 2012). The identification of a small deposit of burnt bone within the short cist, and lack of associated grave goods, may indicate more of a 'token' burial at Kindallachan cairn. Token deposits of burnt bone have been suggested as an expression of social identity beyond an individual's personal status during the Bronze Age in Scotland (Downes, 2012). In addition, while there has been a lack of artefactual evidence recovered from the cairn to inform date, the presence of the quartz pebble may parallel other early prehistoric burials in Scotland (Downes, 2012). For example, a quartz pebble was recovered from a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age double cremation at Beech Hill (Stevenson, 1995) and from an early Bronze Age cist burial at West Linton, in the Scottish Borders (Hunter, 2000). The significance of quartz to prehistoric people is not fully understood, however it has been identified in a number of Bronze Age burials in Scotland and evidences a less tangible element of contemporary belief systems (Downes, 2012).
- 6.1.18 The cairn is located within an area of rough overgrown vegetation with the existing A9 to the west and an un-named village road to the east (see Photograph 4). Towards the River Tay (to the west) the land is relatively flat but it rises steeply to the east, beyond a row of stone cottages to the south of the village of Kindallachan, into established woodland. A drainage ditch runs adjacent to the A9, to the west of the cairn, and there is a mature beech tree growing on the cairn. Views to the north towards Kindallachan standing stone are obscured by woodland planting to the south of Croft Croy, although there is still an element of intervisibility between the two monuments.
- 6.1.19 In summary, while no firmly dateable evidence has been recovered from the cairn, it does exhibit features characteristic of a prehistoric funerary monument, possibly dating to the Bronze Age. The use of a prominent natural feature, along with its location on the base of Strath Tay, is similar to other prehistoric examples in Perthshire and contributes to the understanding of the wider prehistoric domestic and ritual landscape of Strath Tay. The individual short cist at the top of the mound likely characterises a 'token' burial, with possible associated ritual symbolism through the inclusion of the quartz pebble. Taking this into account, along with the intervisibility with Kindallachan standing stone, and taking the cairn's designation as a Scheduled Monument it has been assessed to be of high value.

Kindallachan Standing Stone (Asset 225, Figure 15.1c)

- 6.1.20 Known locally as the 'Druid's Stone', Kindallachan standing stone (Asset 225) is squat and almost diamond in profile. It lies on a small mound that has been created by the plough avoiding the monument over the years. It lies within an agricultural field just east of the existing A9 at about 60m OD, and stands at approximately 1m tall (see Photograph 5).
- 6.1.21 The standing stone is related to ritual activity of Neolithic and/or Bronze Age date, and it is identified as being of national importance due to its ability to inform us about ritual practice in early prehistory. This importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date, in particular Kindallachan Cairn (Asset 221) located 210m south of the standing stone and would likely have been intervisible with it. In addition, the standing stone forms part of a wider prehistoric landscape within Strath Tay including the Clachan More standing stones at Dowally (Asset 207); Clach Glas standing stone at Westhaugh of Tulliemet (Asset 236); Tigh Na Ruaich stone circle at Ballinluig (Asset 765); and Clach na Croiche standing stone at Balnaguard (located outside the baseline study area).
- 6.1.22 When the standing stone was originally erected it is likely that it would have been intervisible with the Kindallachan cairn, a natural mound which was likely utilised in the Bronze Age for human burial. In addition, the standing stone may well have been intended to be intervisible with the small prehistoric settlement at Kincaigie, located on high ground approximately 1km to the west. Notable also is the location of the standing stone close to the River Tay, the course of which is unlikely to have changed



greatly since prehistory. This indicates a relationship between the river and the standing stone which is well attested along the River Tay with similar examples at Newtyle near Dunkeld, Clach na Croiche, Pitnacree and Haugh of Grantully.

- 6.1.23 The setting of the standing stone today is dominated to the west by the existing A9 and Highland Main Line railway, with the A9 being located approximately 20m from it, although this does not affect the intervisibility of the standing stone with the River Tay or the views towards Kincaigie on the slopes of Creag na Larach. The area to the north, south and east of the standing stone has been compartmentalised during the Improvement Era, and the subsequent development of a small farmstead and the settlement of Kindallachan itself, as well as the planting of small pockets of woodland and lines of trees. The intervisibility of the standing stone with the Kindallachan cairn is interrupted by woodland immediately to the south of Croft Croy.
- 6.1.24 Taking the designation of the standing stone as a Scheduled Monument, its ability to inform us about ritual practice in early prehistory, and its likely association with other prehistoric monuments along Strath Tay, it has been assessed to be of high value.

**Photograph 5: Kindallachan standing stone looking west to the existing A9 (Asset 225)**



Clach Glas (Asset 236, Figure 15.1d)

- 6.1.25 The monument comprises a single standing stone, approximately 2m high, that lies 130m west of Westhaugh of Tulliemet. Of note are two cup marks on its east face. It is likely dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and relates to ritual activity from this time.
- 6.1.26 It is likely that the standing stone remains at its original location, and it would originally have been intended to be a focal point or marker within the landscape given its height and location on the valley bottom. It is possible it could have been seen from other prehistoric monuments in the area, such as Kindallachan standing stone and Kindallachan cairn, approximately 1.5km to the south-east and the prehistoric settlement at Kincaigie 1.7km to the south-west, particularly given the flat topography and the height of the stone.
- 6.1.27 The standing stone is located next to a level crossing over the Highland Main Line railway, and views to the north and west are dominated by the railway, the existing A9 and modern farms and dwellings (see



Photograph 6). To the south and west the stone retains its relationship with the open landscape, and river associated with Strath Tay.

- 6.1.28 Given the standing stones' designation as a Scheduled Monument, potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the design and development of prehistoric and ritual monuments, it has been assessed to be of high value.

**Photograph 6: Clach Glas standing stone (Asset 236) (to the right of the photograph) looking east over the Highland Main Line railway**



Tynreich Cottages stone circle (Asset 765, Figure 15.1e)

- 6.1.29 The monument comprises the remains of a stone circle dating to the third or second millennium BC, that is visible as a slightly elliptical setting of six upright stones. It is located in the grounds of a garden centre on a terrace to the east of the River Tummel, at around 80m above sea level.
- 6.1.30 Today, the monument is located in the south-western corner of a fenced rectangular plot of land currently occupied by a garden centre (see Photograph 7). The existing A9 is located approximately 32m to the west of the monument, and forms a prominent component of its setting. Views to the west are restricted by forestry adjacent to the River Tummel with only the peaks of the hills beyond visible above the treeline. While the setting does not enhance our appreciation of the asset and creates difficulties in understanding its significance within the wider ritual landscape, it is likely that its position close to the Tummel and the hills beyond may have played an important role in its siting.
- 6.1.31 Given the monuments' designation as a Scheduled Monument, and taking its potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the design and development of prehistoric and ritual monuments, it has been assessed to be of high value.

**Photograph 7: Tynreich Cottages stone circle (Asset 756) within garden centre compound**



Westhaugh of Tulliemet cross slab (Asset 235, Figure 15.1d)

- 6.1.32 Westhaugh of Tulliemet, cross slab (Asset 235, Figure 15.1d) is an early medieval plain cross slab (with the cross repeated on both sides of the stone) that represents evidence of the spread of Christianity in Scotland from the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards. The stone is approximately 1.8m in height above ground.
- 6.1.33 A house and gardens, as well as the existing A9 form the setting of the cross slab today, and it is considered likely that it no longer occupies its original, intended location (see Photograph 8). Despite this, in consideration of its designation as a Scheduled Monument and its potential to contribute to the research theme of exploring the immediate context of this type of monument to better understand their possible ritual associations through physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012b), it has been assessed to be of high value.



Photograph 8: Westthaug of Tulliemet cross slab (Asset 235), viewed from the west looking towards the existing A9



Logierait Churchyard (Asset 765, Figure 15.1e)

- 6.1.34 Similarly, the Logierait Churchyard, cross slab (Asset 756, Figure 15.1e) is an early medieval cross slab providing evidence of the spread of Christianity into Scotland. The cross slab is located within the churchyard of Logierait Church, and is likely within its original intended location.
- 6.1.35 In consideration of its designation as a Scheduled Monument, and its potential contribution to the research theme of exploring the immediate context of this type of monument to better understand their possible ritual associations through physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012b), it has been assessed to be of high value.

Tom na Croiche castle (Asset 760, Figure 15.1e)

- 6.1.36 Tom na Croiche castle (Asset 760, Figure 15.1e) comprises the remains of a 14<sup>th</sup> century castle. The castle occupies a strategic, and prominent location adjacent to confluence of the Rivers Tay and Tummel. This castle today is located within mature woodland on the edge of a pasture field on the south-eastern slope of Dunfallandy Hill commanding and overlooking the lower reaches of the River Tummel. All round views are restricted by woodland, however, Ballinluig Junction is prominent in views to the south-east. The castle's setting today comprises its riverside location overlooking the River Tummel offering a strategic location which previously would have had good views over the floodplain, now impeded by heavy woodland. The principal value of the asset is derived from its physical remains and the potential for these to inform and further our understanding of this class of monument.
- 6.1.37 In consideration of its designation as a Scheduled Monument, and its potential contribution to research themes relating to our understanding of the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these early castles (ScARF, 2012b), this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

- 6.1.38 The later prehistoric period (800BC to AD400) is represented by the upstanding remains of settlements rather than ritual and burial monuments. These comprise a monumental roundhouse (or dun) at Kincragie, homestead 170m NNW of (Asset 748, Figure 15.1c), the King's Seat, fort (Asset 188; Figure 15.1a), the buried remains of Logierait, fort, souterrains, roundhouses, pits and enclosure (Asset 759, Figure 15.1e) and Cuil-an-Daraich, enclosure 170m E of (Asset 761, Figure 15.1e) both identified from aerial photographs. Through their physical and material remains these Scheduled Monuments have the potential to contribute to research themes regarding settlement types and their variety, land division and use and prehistoric society structures, and how these change over time (ScARF, 2012b), these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

#### **Archaeological Remains of Medium Value**

- 6.1.39 Three archaeological remains have been assessed to be of medium value, all of which comprise buried remains identified from aerial photography. Dowally Possible Ring Ditch (Asset 211, Figure 15.1c) has been interpreted as remains of a roundhouse or barrow and Dowally Possible Enclosure (Asset 213, Figure 15.1c) is a possible double ditched rectilinear enclosure. Given their proximity to each other, it is likely that these assets are related and represent the remains of a prehistoric farmstead and field system. In consideration of their potential contributions to research themes regarding settlement types, their variety and land division, and use (ScARF, 2012b) these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 6.1.40 Haugh of Kilmorich Cropmark (1) (Asset 228, Figure 15.1d) has been interpreted as the possible remains of a pit alignment - a series of evenly spaced and often relatively shallow pits arranged in lines. While their date and function is poorly understood they are believed to be associated with prehistoric ritual activities. The orientation of pit alignments is likely to have been important, however, it is not known if they were aligned according to particular features within the prehistoric landscape or why they were built in certain locations. In consideration of its potential contribution to research themes relating to prehistoric religious systems through its physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012a) this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

#### **Archaeological Remains of Low Value**

- 6.1.41 A total of 20 archaeological remains included in the baseline have been assessed to be of low value. These are generally characterised by the sites of military roads and townships:
- four comprise the sites of townships: Dowally, Township (Site of) (Assets 204, Figure 15.1c), Guay, Township (Site of) (Asset 218, Figure 15.1c), Kindallachan, Township (Site of) (Asset 224, Figure 15.1c) and Haugh of Kilmorich, Township (Site of) (Asset 232, Figures 15.1d). With the exception of Haugh of Kilmorich, Township (Site of) (Asset 232) which no longer survives as a settlement, these assets retain Improvement Era buildings typically small worker's cottages;
  - three are the sites of the 18th century military roads between Dunkeld and Inverness constructed in the wake of the Jacobite risings (Assets 193, 219 and 248, Figures 15.1a, 15.1c and 15.1e);
  - Westhaugh of Tulliemet, Cist Grave Cemetery (Site of) (Asset 239, Figure 15.1d) is an excavated cist grave cemetery where further burials may survive;
  - Guay, Possible Hospital (Site of) (Asset 217, Figure 15.1c) is the possible site of a medieval hospital underlying the current village of Guay;
  - Haugh of Kilmorich, Cropmark (2) (Asset 230, Figure 15.1d) is the location of cropmarks identified from aerial photography;
  - Dowally Roadside Memorial (Asset 780, Figure 15.1c), a roadside memorial taking the form of a grave; and
  - three possible settlements of unknown date (Assets 786, 788 and 789) and six geophysical anomalies, i.e. locations of possible archaeological remains (Assets 783 – 785, 787, 790 and 791) identified during geophysical survey (AOC, 2017a).
- 6.1.42 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**

- 6.1.43 A total of 11 cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value and comprise:
- the site of Ledpettie Tollbooth which is now demolished (Asset 197, Figure 15.1b);
  - Rotmell, Castle (Site of) (Asset 199, Figure 15.1b) which was removed in the 19th century;
  - three assets associated with post-medieval military roads comprising the sites of two bridges at Ledpetty (Assets 195 and 196, Figure 15.1b) and Cuil-An-Duin, Wade's Road Culvert (Asset 242, Figure 15.1d), a collapsed culvert which has been archaeologically recorded;
  - Dowally, Cairn (Site of) (Assets 201, Figure 15.1c) the location of an excavated Bronze Age cairn;
  - St. Anne's Well, the location of which is now a modern garden feature (Asset 210, Figure 15.1c);
  - two sites associated with 19th century railway infrastructure comprising the demolished Guay Station (Site of) (Asset 214, Figure 15.1c) and Ballinluig, Railway (Site of) (Asset 251, Figure 15.1d), which now forms part of the Highland Main Line railway;
  - Kilmorich/Guay, Possible Standing Stone (Site of) (Asset 233, Figure 15.1d), the conjectured location of a now missing standing stone; and
  - Westhaugh of Tulliemet, Road (Site of) (Asset 241, Figure 15.1d) which is a series of road surfaces identified during improvement works to the existing A9 dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.
- 6.1.44 In consideration of their very limited potential to increase our knowledge through material and physical remains these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

### **Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains**

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

## **7 Historic Buildings**

- 7.1.1 A total of 38 Historic Buildings have been identified in the baseline:
- two assets assessed to be of High value;
  - 18 assets assessed to be of Medium value; and
  - 18 assets assessed to be of Low value.

### **Historic Buildings of High Value**

#### Dalguise Railway Viaduct Over River Tay (Asset 747, Figure 15.1c)

- 7.1.2 Designed by the engineer Joseph Mitchell in 1861-2, the Dalguise Viaduct, a Category A Listed Building, opened 1863. It is a monumental structure with two wrought-iron lattice-girder spans of 64m and 43m respectively supported on a masonry pier and abutments which are carried up to form castellated terminals (see Photograph 9). This viaduct was designed to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway across the River Tay and opened on 9 September 1863.
- 7.1.3 Given the designation of the bridge as a Category A Listed Building, it has been assessed to be of high value.



**Photograph 9: Dalguise Railway Viaduct Over River Tay (Asset 747)**



Logierait Railway Viaduct Over River Tay (Asset 753, Figure 15.1e)

- 7.1.4 A Category A Listed Building, the viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Aberfeldy branch of the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway across the River Tay and opened on 9 September 1863. It is of lattice girder type on cast iron piers and measures 128m in overall length and 15m in height; it comprises two spans of 42m and another two of 13m.
- 7.1.5 The bridge was renovated in 2001 and is in use as a community owned foot and vehicle bridge. There are good views to the east and west along Strath Tay, although views to the north and south are restricted by topography. There are long distance views to the existing A9 largely screened by mature trees. The assets immediate setting comprises the River Tay and the village of Logierait that contributes to the assets heritage value. The wider setting is rural in nature.
- 7.1.6 Taking its designation into account, the bridge has been assessed to be of high value.

#### **Historic Buildings of Medium Value**

- 7.1.7 A total of 18 historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value, all of which are Category B Listed Buildings.
- 7.1.8 There are five high status houses within the baseline. Dalguise House (Asset 746, Figure 15.1c) and Kinnaird House (Asset 750, Figure 15.1c) date to the 18th century and comprise country houses that provide evidence for the high status architecture of the period with later 19th century alterations. Associated with Dalguise House (Asset 746, Figure 15.1c) is Dalguise House Stables (Asset 745, Figure 15.1c), an 18th century quadrangular stable block. Cuil-an-Duin (Asset 237, Figure 15.1d) is a mansion in the Scots-Renaissance style built in the 1920s for Lord James Stuart to a design by Dr Reginald Fairlie. Upper Kinnaird (Asset 749, Figure 15.1c) is a good example of an early 19th century bow-fronted centre house with later additions. In consideration of their designations and, as good examples of the high status architecture and quality design of their period, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

#### Rotmell Farm (Asset 200, Figure 15.1b)

- 7.1.9 Rotmell Farm (Asset 200, Figure 15.1b), a Category B Listed Building, is a high status farmstead designed in a polite classical style (see Photograph 10). The farm is located on a plateau on the 120m contour overlooking the River Tay floodplain, surrounded by large enclosed rectilinear fields, within sight of the head dyke which separates improved land from rough grazing and woodland on the upper slopes of Deuchary Hill. Its upland location, high above the River Tay, suggests it to have primarily served as a livestock farm.

- 7.1.10 While views out from the building are not an important element of its value as a working farm, views of the farm itself contribute to its value, as the use of Classical design and its planned layout appear to have been intended to demonstrate the culture of the owner and their adoption of contemporary ideas in architecture and agricultural science. The siting on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Tay flood plain, enabled the farm complex to be seen from a wide swathe of land to the west.
- 7.1.11 In consideration of its designation as a Category B Listed Building, and as good example of the high status building of its period, Rotmell Farm has been assessed to be of medium value.

**Photograph 10: Rotmell Farm (Asset 200)**



Guay Farmhouse (Asset 216, Figure 15.1c)

- 7.1.12 Guay Farmhouse (Asset 216, Figure 15.1c; Photograph 11), a Category B Listed Building, is dated to the first half of the 19th century. The building is located in a rural setting, immediately to the east of the existing A9 and the Highland Main Line Railway, and at the western edge of the small settlement of Guay. The building has had a road-side location since it was built, although the scale of the road has changed markedly over time. The building's cultural significance and special and architectural interest is derived from its remaining original built fabric, external appearance and the development of its historic context and the relationship it retains with its setting.

**Photograph 11: Guay Farmhouse (Asset 216) viewed from the southbound carriageway of the A9**





- 7.1.13 The farmhouse was built around 1835 as a road-side inn, and the original courtyard type arrangement of buildings of the inn complex (since removed by the existing A9 and Highland Main Line Railway) was positioned so that the line of General Wade's Military Road (constructed in the 1740s) passed through the central yard of the inn. The building's original function as an inn has been deduced from cartographic evidence where it is denoted P.H on the 1st edition OS 25 inch to one mile, 1855-1882 (Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.8 (Dunkeld & Dowally (Det. No 1))). It is possible, but not proven, that there may have been earlier buildings on this site, or that some of the buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map are from an earlier phase of construction. Although not originally conceived as a farmhouse, the building is for the purposes of this assessment considered in the context of rural farm buildings and not as an inn.
- 7.1.14 Analysis of the 1st edition OS map, and subsequent OS maps has shown that the building has been subject to change since its construction, the most significant aspect of this being the removal of approximately half of the original Wing and the removal of associated buildings (likely stables) that were located immediately to the west as a result of the first phase of A9 construction in the 1970s.
- 7.1.15 Stone is the principal construction material of Scotland's pre-1919 building stock, and at the farmhouse the local building stone used in roughly-hewn blocks of various sizes has been used in the construction of the walls of the Wing (see Photograph 12). The greyish stone structure is covered by a moderately pitched stone slate roof supported by wooden trusses. The Wing is presumed to have originally been symmetrical in plan, i.e. there would have been three intersecting roof gables, with the central one being slightly taller than the symmetrically placed side ones. The Wing connects to the Range via a single-storey passage, and in terms of construction materials the passage has the same appearance as the Wing.

**Photograph 12: The Wing of Guay Farmhouse viewed from the north**



- 7.1.16 The southern end of the Wing has been rebuilt in modern concrete block-work, and it is a reasonable inference to associate this work with the construction of the A9 in the 1970s which resulted in the previous shortening of the Wing (see Photograph 13). Despite the modern alterations, the southern end of the Wing, as well as the addition of larger doorways (presumably to accommodate modern farming machinery), it is still possible to read and understand the originally-intended relationship between the Range and the Wing as that of the farmer's residence and an ancillary agricultural building.

**Photograph 13: Modern concrete block-work and lean-to, southern gable end of Guay Farmhouse Wing**



- 7.1.17 The Range, conversely, is constructed from more uniformly-sized and shaped reddish sandstone blocks that are coursed more regularly than the Wing. The symmetrical façade of the Range with its sash-windows can be interpreted as a vernacular take on the polite Georgian architecture in fashion in the early part of the 19th century (see Photograph 14).

**Photograph 14: The Range of Guay Farmhouse viewed from the west**



- 7.1.18 It is possible that the Range and the Wing could have been constructed at different times, given the differences between the masonry and style of their construction.
- 7.1.19 In terms of its setting, the farmhouse retains a clear relationship with the Range, the settlement of Guay, and with the open agricultural land surrounding the property. While the A9 and Highland Main Line railway represent a barrier to the west, there are still clear views across Strath Tay available from the property.
- 7.1.20 The building today is L-shaped in plan, comprising a two-storey house (the Range) connected to a single and two-storey steading (the Wing); both the Range and Wing are listed as a single unit within this designation. The farmhouse is set within a small farmyard immediately adjacent to the A9, and there



are a number of recent additions to the Wing, including a block-constructed southern gable wall and a timber lean-to.

- 7.1.21 Taking into account the farmhouse's designation as a Category B Listed Building, and its significance and special and architectural interest derived from its remaining original built fabric, external appearance and the development of its historic context and the relationship it retains with its setting, the farmhouse has been assessed to be of medium value.

Westhaugh of Tulliemet Farmhouse (Asset 240) and Steading (Asset 238, Figure 15.1d)

- 7.1.22 The Improvement Era saw a dramatic change in the way agricultural activity was organised in Scotland between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, including investment in new styles of farmhouses and agricultural buildings. Belonging to this period is the farmhouse (a Category C Listed Building) and steading (a Category B Listed Building) of Westhaugh of Tulliemet. The complex was constructed in the 1850s, and it is located directly adjacent to the northbound carriageway of the existing A9. The complex was designed and laid out to present a formal frontage to the military road (now the route of the A9), comprising the understated symmetrical farmhouse (see Photograph 15), closely associated with the large-scale steading and associated horse gin (see Photograph 16).

**Photograph 15: Westhaugh of Tulliemet Farmhouse (Asset 240) and Steading (Asset 238) viewed looking west from the A9**



**Photograph 16: Westhaugh of Tulliemet Steading horse gin**



- 7.1.23 The farmstead today is viewed against a backdrop of wooded hills and contemporary rectilinear fields which have suffered minimal boundary loss. While this setting contributes to the understanding of these assets as a historic farmstead, its value rests principally in its historic fabric, in particular the horse gin linked to the steading. The current A9 forms a prominent element in the building's setting when viewed



from the principal east-facing elevation of the farmhouse, with the views looking south-west from the farmhouse overlook the Highland Main Line railway towards the wooded slopes of Creag Maoiseach.

- 7.1.24 In consideration of their designation as Category C and B Listed Buildings, and as good examples of the high status buildings of their period, Westhaugh of Tulliemet Farmhouse and Steading has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.25 Wester Auchnaguie Farmhouse (Asset 763, Figure 15.1d) and Milton of Tulliemet (Asset 764, Figure 15.1e) are examples of typical Improvement Era agricultural buildings, and Charleston, Dalguise (Asset 744, Figure 15.1b) is a set of cottages possibly associated with Dalguise House (Asset 746, Figure 15.1c). In consideration of their designations and as well-preserved examples of historic buildings associated with the Improvement Era, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.26 Places of worship within the baseline include three 19th century churches comprising Dowally Church (Asset 208, Figure 15.1c), Dalguise Church (Asset 743, Figure 15.1b) and Logierait Parish Church (Asset 757, Figure 15.1e). Logierait Parish Churchyard (Asset 755, Figure 15.1e) contains gravestones dating from the 18th century onwards and three examples of mortsafes which are iron cages designed to protect corpses from disturbance by body-snatchers. In consideration of their designations and as well-preserved examples of architecturally interesting early Victorian ecclesiastical buildings and associated memorials, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

Dowally Church (Asset 208, Figure 15.1c)

- 7.1.27 Dowally Church (also known as St. Anne's Church), is a Category B Listed Building, that was built in 1818. It comprises a T-plan church designed in a simple Gothic style, that replaced an earlier church dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see Photograph 17). The location of the church with a small sub-circular walled churchyard, surrounded by historic gravestones, contributes to the understanding and appreciation of this as a historic church site.
- 7.1.28 While the west gable of the church, with its arrangement of three lancet windows and belfry, form a noticeable element in views from the A9, the modest architectural style of the church is characteristic of the simple architectural treatment of Presbyterian churches in this period, and reflects its role as a local parish church serving surrounding settlements. The existing A9 forms a dominant element within the church's setting.
- 7.1.29 The church forms a group with the historic settlement of Dowally which is located directly to the south (see Photograph 18). Comprising a small group of cottages strung along the banks of the Dowally Burn, the church contributes to the understanding of this as an historic settlement.
- 7.1.30 Taking the designation of the church in account, and considering its association with the historic settlement of Dowally, the church has been assessed to be of medium value.

**Photograph 17: Dowally Church (Asset 208)**



**Photograph 18: View from Dowally Church towards Dowally Village**



Logierait Parish Church (Asset 757, Figure 15.1e)

- 7.1.31 Built in 1806, Logierait Parish Church, a Category B Listed Building, comprises a large simple rectangle, harled with margins, round arched windows with keystones, angle urns, and a bell-cote. A vestry and porch was added in 1929.
- 7.1.32 The church today retains a clear relationship with its churchyard (Asset 755), and retains its place within the settlement of Logierait. The church's riverside location and views from the churchyard to the south-west towards Creag Maoiseach emphasise the rural character of the its location.
- 7.1.33 Taking its designation into account, the building has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.34 Two follies, decorative structures often forming part of a designed landscape, are present within the baseline. Dunkeld House, West Grotto (Asset 607, Figure 15.1a) dates to 1756 and is thought to have been designed by Robert Morris. Lady Charlotte's Cave (Asset 616, Figure 15.1a) dates to 1774 and is a partly dry rubble construction built into a natural rock face. In consideration of their designations and as good examples of 18th century follies, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.35 Ledpettie Bridge (Asset 194, Figure 15.1b) is an early 19th century single arch bridge of boulder rubble construction which incorporates masonry from an earlier 18th century Wade era military bridge. In consideration of its designation and preservation of earlier fabric, Asset 194 has been assessed to be of medium value.

**Historic Buildings of Low Value**

- 7.1.36 A total of 18 historic buildings have been assessed to be of low value, of which nine are Category C Listed Buildings and nine are undesignated.
- 7.1.37 Four of the historic buildings comprise farmhouses or farmsteads associated with agricultural improvements of the 19th century including Dowally Farm, Farmhouse and Farmstead (Asset 209, Figure 15.1c), Croftnascallag, Farmstead (Asset 226, Figure 15.1d), Westhaugh of Tulliemet Farmhouse (Asset 240, Figure 15.1d; Category C Listed Building) and Balmacneil Farm (Asset 751, Figure 15.1d; Category C Listed Building). Five historic buildings including the Category C Listed Buildings 3, 4 Dowally Village (Asset 203, Figure 15.1c), 2 Dowally Village (Asset 206, Figure 15.1c) and Balnamuir Cottage and Tollhouse (Asset 752, Figure 15.1e) are typical of the late 18th or early 19th century rural worker's accommodation. As examples of the rural domestic and agricultural vernacular architecture providing evidence of the development of agricultural housing in the Improvement Era, and in consideration of their designations where relevant, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value.



- 7.1.38 Two undesignated historic buildings comprise bridges constructed in the wake of the 18th century Jacobite risings. Ledpettie Bridge (4) (Asset 198, Figure 15.1b) has been attributed to the works of Wade but has been subject to modern alterations and reconstruction and Westhaugh of Tulliemet Possible Military Bridge (Asset 781, Figure 15.1d) may include elements of an earlier military bridge.
- 7.1.39 Located immediately to the east of Westhaugh of Tulliemet, within the heavily vegetated roadside verge, are the remains of a possible military bridge or culvert (Asset 781, Figure 15.1d) (see Photographs 19 and 20). The structure is not recorded on the HER. It comprises a single span arch of coursed rubble construction c.8m in length and approximately 1.5m in height. This asset is considered likely to be a component of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 248). The heritage value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its possible association with General Wade's Military Road..

**Photograph 19: Possible military bridge/culvert near Westhaugh of Tulliemet (Asset 781)**



**Photograph 20: Detail of the span of the Possible military bridge/culvert near Westhaugh of Tulliemet**



- 7.1.40 In consideration of the poor preservation of historic fabric, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value. Dowally Bridge (Asset 212, Figure 15.1c) was reported as being a military bridge, however, the bridge dates to 1810 and was built as part of a package of repairs including realignment of the road system at that time and has been assessed to be of low value.



- 7.1.41 The Logierait Hotel (Asset 754, Figure 15.1e) is a Category C Listed Building and dates to 1835. It is located on the site of the former Regality Court House and prison that was demolished in 1817-1818 and is thought to preserve some of the fabric of the prison. In consideration of its designation and historic associations it has been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.42 Logierait Poorhouse, including Gatepiers and Boundary Walls (Asset 762, Figure 15.1e), a Category C Listed Building, dates to 1864 and is a three storey, eight bayed building of a symmetrical rectangular plan attributed to James Campbell Walker (1821-1888) who was a pupil of William Burn (the pioneer of the Scottish Baronial style). Walker was best known as a specialist in the design of poorhouses although other commissions included schools, churches and the Carnegie Library in Dunfermline. In consideration of its designation and association with a known architect who specialised in buildings of this type, this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.43 The former Tullymet Baptist Chapel (Asset 766, Figure 15.1e) is a Category C Listed Building dating to 1847. Currently in use as a garage, the building retains much of its external 19th century fabric and retains its sunken concrete baptismal pool and wooden cover. In consideration of its designation and as a surviving example of a small number of churches that were built for the purpose of Baptist worship, this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.44 Cuil-an-Duin Retaining Wall (Asset 782, Figure 15.1d) is a section of retaining wall approximately 100m long with a single 10m x 4m deep rectilinear recess that may have been used in the past to store road maintenance materials or act as a passing place. Given this asset's possible associations with early post-medieval road systems it has been assessed to be of low value.

#### **Historic Buildings of Negligible Value**

- 7.1.45 No historic buildings of negligible value have been identified within the baseline.

## **8 Historic Landscape Types**

- 8.1.1 A total of seven HLTs have been considered as part of the baseline (Figure 15.2a-b) comprising:

- two HLTs assessed to be of Low value; and
- five HLTs assessed to be of Negligible value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Low Value**

- 8.1.2 The historic landscape of the study area is generally characterised by the 17th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms HLT (HLT1). This historic landscape type 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 type has been assessed to be of low value.
- 8.1.3 There are pockets of Managed Woodland HLT (HLT2) throughout the study area. This 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 Historic Environment Scotland's Historic Land-use mapping as 'ancient' and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. As evidence of local woodland management and reflecting its lack of rarity this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value**

- 8.1.4 Although some of the plantations included in the 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation HLT (HLT3) have 19th century origins as part of landed estates, the majority of the coniferous plantations are of modern origin as they were established for commercial forestry. These 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, HLT3 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

- 8.1.5 From the 1800s, the 19th Century to Present Urban Areas HLT (HLT4) have grown reflecting wider socio-economic circumstances and includes satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. This name has also been applied to quite small clusters of houses which nowadays have little or no specific link to rural land use, although they are sited in the countryside. In consideration of the limited historical significance of this type of landscape type, and reflecting its frequency within the wider region, HLT4 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.6 The Transport HLT (HLT15) reflects modern transport systems which provide links between major cities and cover considerable areas of land. Major roads, dual carriageways and major junctions form this HLT. Within the study area the A9 cuts across other landscape types. Reflecting the modernity and limited historical significance of this type of landscape component, HLT15 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.7 The Freshwater Area HLT (HLT17), comprising lochs or rivers over 50m wide, is recorded as a separate historic landscape type, and has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.8 Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin HLT (HLT24) is characterised by its location at the margins of cultivated land and rivers and is uncultivated due to its regular inundation by the adjacent river (in this case the River Tay). Often this type will exhibit scouring effects such as erosion of river banks and loss of soils. In consideration of its limited time-depth this type has been assessed to be of negligible value.

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**Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>King's Seat, fort</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO0094042994
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Fort	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1598	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK5444
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27172		

**Description**

The monument comprises the substantial upstanding remains of a later prehistoric or early historic fort. This defended settlement survives as a series of up to four concentric ramparts and terraces, enclosing a central walled citadel on the summit of a craggy hill known as King's Seat. The fort occupies a commanding position overlooking the River Tay at approximately 150m above sea level, with excellent views to the north, south and west. The monument was first scheduled in 1960 but the documentation does not meet modern standards; the current rescheduling rectifies this. The area to be rescheduled is a 'clipped' circle in shape, truncated along its NE and NW sides, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling are the upstanding remains of all later boundary features, including the stone walling and modern fencing, to allow for their maintenance. Intrinsic characteristics: The fort is located in a naturally defensive position on a prominent hill, overlooking the River Tay and at the southern edge of the Highland boundary fault line. The maximum extent of the fort is defined by the outermost rampart which encloses an area approximately 180m by 140m. A central walled enclosure or citadel, measuring approximately 35m by 22m, is situated at the highest point of the hill and over its summit. The fort appears reasonably intact which, coupled with its remote location, suggests that the remains of occupation and related activities may survive relatively undisturbed. Up to four terraces and ramparts are formed around most of the western circuit of the fort, whilst around most of the NE, E and S sides, the steep craggy landform precludes any need for significant structural works. There is a break in the circuit at the N end of the monument, indicating the likely position of an entrance, from where a trackway drops down to a lower terrace on the west. There are traces of an enclosed terrace on the eastern side of the outermost circuit. One researcher has suggested there is also evidence of a circular enclosure 10m in diameter at the N end of the summit, but this area is obscured by vegetation and it cannot be determined on the ground today. In places the ramparts are up to four metres wide. Occasional stretches of internal quarry-scoops are visible along the western ramparts and terraces. Excavation of later prehistoric and early historic forts elsewhere has indicated the wealth of material that may be recovered from both the defensive works and the fort interior, relating to its construction, function, occupation and abandonment, as well as the prevailing environmental conditions and land uses at various times in its lifecycle. The presence of archaeological material may well extend beyond the visible extent of the fort, including structures, artefacts, palaeoenvironmental evidence and, possibly, human remains. This fort forms part of the woodland policies of Dunkeld House, whose designed landscape is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (although this area lies just outwith the boundary of the designated area). As a result, the site has been planted with mature coniferous and deciduous trees and is overgrown with rhododendrons at its centre and along parts of its defence works. Today this woodland and shrubbery obscures much of the fort's structural and upstanding remains. Contextual characteristics: Similar later prehistoric and early historic defended settlement sites are widely distributed across mainland eastern Scotland, especially south of the Firth of Forth, while isolated examples such as King's Seat occur elsewhere. King's Seat is not a particularly large example of its class. The comparatively low density of forts in this area, at least when viewed against the backdrop of their general distribution further south, suggests that sites such as this might have had increased significance as the strongholds of an elite element in the local population. Dunkeld emerged as the centre of Atholl in the early historic period, probably because of its prime geographical location at the foot of the Highland Edge, dominating the lines of communication northwards and westwards by way of the valley of the Tay, and marking the transition between fertile lowlands and more marginal upland. It has been suggested that the fort at King's Seat may have been the seat of royal power in Atholl during the early historic period. Its location just above the Roman legionary fortress and other Roman works at Inchuthil may also be significant in this respect. Associative characteristics: Researchers have suggested that this site could be a seat of early historic royal power which originated as a prehistoric (earlier) tribal centre. The evidence of the place name, King's Seat, may support this. The site is partly surrounded (to the west, south and east) by the garden and designed landscape of Dunkeld House and lies within the woodland policies of Dunkeld House. The woodlands date largely from the mid 19th to early 20th century and it is likely that trees were planted around the fort in this period. Researchers have suggested that the modern form of the monument may in part be the product of landscape design works when the policies of Dunkeld House were laid out. National Importance: This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular, the later prehistoric and early historic landscape of Scotland and the economy and material wealth of the people of the time. Despite the presence of trees and rhododendrons, the field remains at King's Seat survive to a marked degree, which means there is probably high potential for the survival of structural, artefactual and ecofactual remains across the site. These can help us understand how and why the fort was built here, its layout and function, the activities of the people who used or lived in the fort, and their contacts with the wider world. Its loss would significantly diminish our ability to investigate these issues and would detract from the historic character of the Perthshire landscape. [1]

This fort is situated on the summit of King's Seat, a craggy hill on the N side of the River Tay. It has been planted with trees and the summit area is heavily overgrown with rhododendrons; the present plan is based on the earlier published survey (by Feachem). The defences of the fort comprise a central citadel occupying the summit of the hill and a series of ramparts taking in lower terraces. The citadel measures about 35m by 22m within what are probably the remains of a thick wall. The entrance is on the N and there appears to have been a trackway dropping down to a lower terrace on the W; the trackway and the terrace are edged by a rampart reduced to a stony bank up to 4m in thickness by 0.4m in height, its S end resting on the lip of a precipitous cliff. Below this terrace, on the W, the approach to the fort is partially blocked by three rampart-like features which form a flight of terraces levelled into the slope; occasional stretches of internal quarry-scoops are visible and the leading edge of each terrace appears to have been capped with a layer of gravel and stones. Surprisingly, these terraces have only been drawn around the steeper part of the slope and do not extend across the more

vulnerable ground on the N; it is possible that they are no more than landscaping features, added along with a number of carefully-constructed pathways when the policies of Dunkeld House (NO04SW 59) were laid out.

Nevertheless, there are traces of other outlying ramparts; a small terrace below the entrance on the N side of the citadel has been defended, while a lower terrace on the E has also been enclosed, its perimeter forming a substantial bank up to 5m in thickness by 1.2m in height on the N, but elsewhere reduced to much slighter proportions and overlain by a narrow stone dyke. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 3 April 1989. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. It is located on a promontory within a heavily forested area to the west of Dunkeld at approximately 148m AOD at the foot of Craig a Barns. The River Tay lies c. 300m to the south-west of the asset. An unnamed road skirts alongside the north-eastern extent of the asset. Following a review of modern Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial photography while the assets location contributes to our understanding of its defensive nature its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset which resides in its material remains. There is no intervisibility between the asset and the proposed scheme due to intervening topography and mature afforestation. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	193	<b>Site Name</b>	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road, Ledpetty Lodge To Dowally (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0058345564
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9283
<b>Canmore ID</b>	138237		

#### Description

NO04NW 21.00 0043 4500 to 0000 4859 MR 2 (formerly Lin 501 [part of]). NO04NW 21.01 005 456 bridge. The military road follows the estate road by the river before it joins the modern road at Ledpettie (NO 0057 4551). Bridges and culverts have been modernised, although traces of older military construction can be seen at a bridge at NO 005 456 (NO04NW 21.01). The Wade road follows approximately the line of the modern road from Ledpettie northwards, although it probably goes straight on through Dowally rather than bearing left. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976. NO 0043 4500 to NO 0051 4569 on line of carriage drive now partly disused and threatened by modern road construction. NO 0051 4569 to NO 0027 4707 on general line of present main road. NO 0027 4707 to NO 0026 4713 on line of later main road, now disused. NO 0026 4713 to NO 0000 4859 on general line of present main road. Visited by OS (J M) 2 April 1975. [1]

No further information. [2]

This asset underlies the current road surface. It is thought unlikely that any buried archaeological remains associated with the military road will survive and any that do are likely to have been severely truncated by later road construction. [3]

#### Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ledpettie Wade Bridge</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0058045621
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5574	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9284
<b>Canmore ID</b>	138397		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Rustic single arch, boulder rubble with long projections, c.1800: some masonry of Wade era incorporated. Prior to 1809 the Military road ran from Inver Ferry along the line of this drive and some Wade embankments and culverts survive s. of this bridge. Otherwise little of the road survives between Dunkeld and Pitlochry except for a collapsed bridge at Moulin and another in a wood nearby. [1]</p> <p>Taylor notes traces of older military construction at this bridge. This is probably the same bridge that Salmond reports as being old and of a military pattern. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. Following a review of modern Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial photography, while the assets immediate setting comprises the route of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road, Ledpetty Lodge to Dowally (Site of) (Asset 193) contributing to our understanding of the asset as a military bridge, the assets' setting does not contribute to the value of the asset which resides in its surviving fabric. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] National Record of the Historic Environment                  [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [4] Jacobs walkover survey January and February 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ledpetty Bridge (2) (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0043346236
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Military Bridge	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK15147
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Arch of a potential 18th century military bridge visible surviving beneath a later stone addition. Attention was drawn to the site as the western side of the road (and presumably part of a later addition to the original bridge) had been washed away as per the bridge 57m to the north. DS (PKHT) 06/03/06. [1]</p> <p>This asset is located on the line of General Wade's Military Road from Dunkeld to Rotmell. During the walkover survey it was noted that a modern concrete pipe now forms the arch of this bridge, suggesting that any surviving 18th century remains have been destroyed by remedial works to repair the bridge. [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [2] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ledpetty Bridge (3) (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0041846312
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge, Road Bridge	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK15146
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A surviving arch of an 18th C military bridge was exposed when the later road bridge, which was built around it, was washed away by flash floods in 2005. The original bridge had been widened on the west by a stone built façade, and on the east side by a later concrete addition. The west façade of the former had been washed away to reveal the surviving arch which retained its mortar harl on the underside. Reported to PKHT in Feb 2006, the bridge was recorded photographically prior to demolition in March 2006. DS (PKHT) 06/03/06. [1]</p> <p>This asset was visited and no surviving trace of the 18th century arch was encountered. A negligible heritage value has been assigned, as while the 18th century arch does not survive, the current bridge represents the route of General Wade's Military Road. [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ledpettie Tollbooth (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0040446388
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Tollbooth	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK16327
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No information [1]. A building annotated T.P. is depicted at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [2]</p> <p>No above ground evidence of the building was identified during the walkover survey. [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L [3] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ledpetty Bridge (4)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0032746658
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge, Road Bridge	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK15148
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An 18th C military bridge survives in good condition. It has been widened to east with a concrete/cast iron addition with stone parapet to carry the modern road. DS (PKHT) 16/03/06. [1]</p> <p>This asset underlies General Wade's Military Road from Dunkeld to Inverness, Ledpetty Lodge to Dowally (Site of) (Asset 193). No evidence of 18th century military works could be discerned during the walkover survey. The heritage value of the asset comprises the surviving historic fabric of the bridge, if any survives under the modern additions, and in its association with General Wade's Military Road and associated bridges. [2]</p>			

Sources	
[1]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2]	Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	199	<b>Site Name</b>	Rotmell Castle (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0023046870
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Castle	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK2408
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27108		

Description	
<p>Fort, Rait a' Bhile, now called St Colms (D Campbell 1888). When it was removed c. 1800, a number of coins were found under the foundations. These were believed, c. 1842, to be in the possession of the Dalguise family (New Statistical Account [NSA] 1842). There is no ground evidence to confirm this site as the area is now covered by a tip. The situation, however, is an unlikely one for a fort. Visited by OS (BS) 3 February 1975. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>No above ground remains were observed during the walkover survey. The conjectured location of the possible castle comprises forestry and a cutting for the current A9. [3]</p> <p>Rotmell Farm (Asset 200) is annotated 'St Colme's on site of Rotmel Castle' on the 1st edition OS map 6inch to a mile. [4]</p>	

Sources	
[1]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
[4]	Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L

<b>Site Number</b>	200	<b>Site Name</b>	Rotmell Farm
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0048947041
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5575	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11815
<b>Canmore ID</b>	169041		

Description	
<p>Large two-storey quadrangular, finely designed and executed in classic manner, harled with narrow margins. Centre and end pavilions to arcaded elevations with circular 1st floor windows within the arches. 25' dia. overshot internal wheel with piped siphon lade removed 1962. Weighing machine dated 1847. Prior to 1809 the Military road ran from Inver Ferry along the line of this drive and some Wade embankments and culverts survive s. of this bridge. Otherwise little of the road survives between Dunkeld and Pitlochry except for a collapsed bridge at Moulin and another in a wood nearby. Originally known as St. Colme's. Probably c. 1790 by George Steuart who designed Blairuachdar in Blair Atholl, a reduced version of the same scheme in that year. Described and resemblance commented on in description 1823, p. 102 etc. Modernised with advice from Prince Consort c.1844-5. No helpful references in Chronicles. [1]</p> <p>This formal courtyard farmstead comprises a bothy and farm manager's house to the NW, open-fronted cart sheds to the NE, a barn to the SE (with a mill in one corner) and a stables block to the SW. A further set of buildings lies to the NE. The farmstead was visited in 2000.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (SS), 14 March 2006. [2]</p> <p>No description. [3]</p> <p>Rotmell Farm is a high status Improvement Era farm, designed in a polite, classical style, with formal, symmetrical elevations. The farm is sited on a plateau on the 120m contour overlooking the River Tay floodplain, surrounded by large enclosed rectilinear fields, within site of the head dyke which separates improved land from rough grazing and woodland on the upper slopes of Deuchary Hill. Its upland location, high above the River Tay, suggests it to have primarily served as a livestock farm. Whilst views out from the asset are not an</p>	



important element of its value as a working farm, views of the asset do contribute to its value. This is evidenced by the use of Classical design and its planned layout, intended to demonstrate the culture of the owner and their adoption of contemporary ideas in architecture and agricultural science; and its siting on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Tay flood plain, enabling views of the farm complex from a wide swathe of land to the west. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell and walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally, Cairn (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0017047900
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Burial Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK2410
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27110		

**Description**

A cairn 30' in diameter and about 6' high, which, on removal, was found to consist entirely of land-stones. In the centre was an "iron chain" and a single "stone coffin" 6' long and 4' in breadth, containing nothing but rich, black earth. A short distance from the cairn were found a few "rude stone coffins" (1, 1842). There is no visible ground evidence to confirm this site. Visited by OS (BS) 3 February 1975. Evaluation (31/1/2011 to 3/2/2011): From the results obtained in this evaluation the only evidence for human activity on the site appears to be modern in date. The creation of a compound used in the construction of the A9 main road, probably in the late 1960s/early 1970s, has affected the western extent of the site. Due to the truncation in this area any archaeological remains, which may have been present, will almost certainly have been lost. Across the site several features were discovered all of which were tested and found to be modern. Watching Brief (21/04/2011 to 25/05/2011): In response to a planning condition placed by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Addyman Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the development of a Hydro Power Scheme at Dowally Burn, Pitlochry. The condition was placed due to anecdotal evidence relating to the existence of both a cairn and a cist on the site with the watching brief targeted at those areas as recorded in the cartographic evidence. No archaeological features or finds were discovered. PKHT (SM) 9/6/2011. [1]

A total of 20 linear trenches were excavated but the only item of note located was the remains of a 1956 Wolsey motor car buried in a large pit. A subsequent watching brief on specifically targeted areas revealed the possible remnants of the cairn structure, but too little survived to determine its significance. [2]

This asset is located in a pasture field in a gently rolling agricultural landscape overlooking the floodplain of the River Tay. No above ground remains associated with this asset were observed during the walkover survey. The asset's setting does not contribute to the value of the asset which resides in any surviving material remains. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>3, 4 Dowally Village</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0014647956
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5578	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11274
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163964		

**Description**

Single-storey rubble cottages, late 18th/early 19th cent. [1]

No description. [2] [3]

Numbers 3 and 4 together with number 2 Dowally village comprise a group of single storey cottages dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, typical of rural worker's accommodation from this period. Together with Number 1 Dowally Village (Asset 205), the

cottages form a tight-knit group, which forms part of the historic township of Dowally together with Dowally Church (Asset 208). The rural location of the cottages reflects their development as part of an agricultural township located close to General Wade's Military Road (the route now followed by the current A9). Whilst views to and from the cottages were not a consideration in their original development, a fortuitous aesthetic has resulted from their group value together with the church, although eroded by noise and visual intrusion resulting from the presence of the A9. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell and walkover observations.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally, Township (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0023547957
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Township	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9164
<b>Canmore ID</b>	131962		

**Description**

A township comprising four unroofed buildings, nine roofed buildings, two of which are long buildings and twelve enclosures, one of which has two compartments, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet I). One partially roofed and nine roofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 11 November 1997. [1]

No further information. [2]

During the walkover survey only partial access was granted to the surveyors. Of the buildings depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map the surveyors noted that the remains of Assets 203, 205, 206 and 208 survive as standing buildings. Dowally Farm (Asset 209), formerly Dowally House, although outside of the area highlighted to contain the township within the HER, is likely to have been an important component of the township. The settlement appears to have been focused along Dowally Burn stretching from Dowally House in the west along the watercourse eastwards. The existing A9 cuts through the heart of the settlement severing the relationship between Dowally Farm (Asset 209), Dowally Church (Asset 208) and the rest of the village. While Improvement Era cottages survive, the site of the township likely has earlier origins as the settlement is depicted on Roy's Military Map of Scotland as 'Duley Kirk'. The A9 currently forms a prominent element within the asset's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>1, Dowally Village</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0012847974
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11276
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163969		

**Description**

No description. [1] [2]

The cottage is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [3]

Single-storey cottage of stone construction with slate roof. Two-light windows to either side of principal (west) elevation, flank a smaller central window inserted into the former door opening. Chimneys present to either end of building. Modern lower single-storey extension of weatherboarded construction to north. Number 1 Dowally Village, together with Numbers 2, 3 and 4 (Assets 203 and 206) comprise a group of single storey cottages dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, typical of rural worker's accommodation from this period. The cottages form a tight-knit group, which forms part of the historic township of Dowally together with Dowally Church (Asset 208). The rural location of the cottages reflects their development as part of an agricultural township located close to General Wade's Military Road

(the route now followed by the current A9). Whilst views to and from the cottages were not a consideration in their original development, a fortuitous aesthetic has resulted from their group value together with the church, although eroded by noise and visual intrusion resulting from the presence of the A9. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L
- [4] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell and walkover observations

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>2, Dowally Village</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0013847978
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5577	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11275
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163966		

**Description**

Single-storey cottage. 2-window and door elevation with outhouse. Late 18th/early 19th cent. [1]

No description. [2] [3]

Number 2 together with numbers 3 and 4 Dowally Village comprise a group of single-storey cottages dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, typical of rural worker's accommodation from this period. Together with Number 1 Dowally Village (Asset 205), the cottages form a tightknit group, which forms part of the historic township of Dowally together with Dowally Church (Asset 208). The rural location of the cottages reflects their development as part of an agricultural township located close to the military road (now the A9). Whilst views to and from the cottages were not a consideration in their original development, a fortuitous aesthetic has resulted from their group value together with the church, although eroded by noise and visual intrusion resulting from the presence of the A9. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell and walkover observations.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Clachan More, two standing stones 100m WSW of Dowally Kirk</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO0003948006
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Sones	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1514	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK2409
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27109		

**Description**

The monument comprises two standing stones. The monument is likely to date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age (late third or second millennium BC). It is situated on level ground on the Tummel Valley at around 60m above sea level. The two standing stones are aligned east-west. The eastern stone is approximately 2.1m high and the western stone is approximately 1.8m high. The stones are situated about 3m apart. There is evidence that the western stone has been re-set and early 20th century descriptions and sketches show the stones on a north-south alignment with the tallest stone to the north. The stones may originally have formed part of a larger alignment or been part of a stone circle. The scheduled area is sub-rectangular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of the post-and-wire fence running south and east of the standing stones. The monument was originally scheduled in 1964, but the documentation did not adequately cover the archaeological remains: the present amendment rectifies this. The monument is of national importance because it has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and development of prehistoric burial and ritual monuments. It can inform our understanding of prehistoric land-use, social organisation and belief systems, including funerary and burial rites. There is potential for the survival of important archaeological deposits beneath and around the standing stones, including human remains or other deposits relating to ritual and funerary activities, together with artefacts and



palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as charcoal or pollen. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the nature of prehistoric belief and ceremony and the placing and function of ritual monuments within the landscape. [1]

Two standing stones 10' apart W of the main road at Dowally. They are respectively 8'7" and 7'8" high and 8' and 10'11" basal girth. F R Coles 1908. One stone has fallen, otherwise the description is correct. Revised at 1:2500. Visited by OS (BS) 3 February 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

The setting of the asset consists of its immediate location within a small garden of a modern residential property. The stones are located beside a hedge on the southern corner of the property's lawn enclosing the asset. Dowally Farm is located approximately 45m to the north of the asset containing both period and modern buildings and structures and an associated yard. A single track road runs past the curtilage of the property close to the asset. The existing A9 is in close proximity (c. 37m) to the east. The asset is located within a plot of land above the floodplain of the Tay. The small settlement of Dowally, containing Dowally Church and two Category C Listed Buildings, is located on the opposite side of the A9 to the east. The setting of the asset contributes little to its heritage value although there may be some tenuous correlation between the asset and the siting of Dowally Church (Asset 208). [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0013648026
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Church and Churchyard	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5576	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK5643
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27111		

#### Description

Rubble gothic rectangle of 1818 with bellcote of traditional pattern and T-plan session-house. Windows traceried later, recast c. 1880: unfortunate porch 1946: jougs. [1]

St Anne's Church, Dowally, was built in 1500 and described as a "long, narrow, inelegant structure." It became ruinous in 1755, and was repaired only to be replaced in 1818 with a new building almost on the site of the old. New Statistical Account (NSA) 1842. A modern church in normal use. The jougs are attached to the exterior of the S wall. Visited by OS (BS) 3 February 1975. [2]

Dowally Kirk - the birdcage belfry is inscribed GB 1788 at the top of the west gable. The bell is 18 ins. in diameter and bears the following: "FOR THE KIRK OF DOWELAY. THE REVEREND MR. THOMAS MAN. MINISTER. RM & COMPY: FECIT. ED. 1734" (RM is the mark of the bell maker Robert Maxwell & Co of Edinburgh). These dates indicate that both the bell and the belfry came from the earlier church. Information from Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society (SW) 06 June 2008. [3]

St Anne's Church in Dowally is a T-plan church dating from 1818 designed in a simple Gothic style, which replaced an earlier church dating from 1500AD. The location of the church within a small sub-circular walled churchyard and surrounded by historic gravestones, contribute to the understanding of this as a historic church site. [4]

The church forms a group with the historic settlement of Dowally which is located directly to the south. Comprising a small group of cottages strung along the banks of the Dowally Burn, the church contributes to the understanding of this as an historic settlement. Whilst the west gable of the church, with its arrangement of three lancet windows and belfry, form a noticeable element in views from the A9 and the former route of the military road, the modest architectural style of the church is characteristic of the simple architectural treatment of Presbyterian churches in this period, and reflects its role as a local parish church serving surrounding settlements. The A9 currently forms a dominant element within the asset's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion. [5]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
- [5] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell

<b>Site Number</b>	209	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally Farm, Farmhouse and Farmstead
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0002748061
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse and Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11273
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163930		
<b>Description</b>			
No description. [1] [2]			
The farmhouse is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [3]			
L-plan range comprising a two-storey farmhouse and attached single-storey outbuilding and barn range. Roughcast externally with modern windows. Modern single-storey extension to farmhouse.			
The asset is set on a slight west facing slope below the existing A9 which is located c. 30m to the east. Access to the asset is gained via a winding tarmacked single lane road which extends into the farmyard. Associated lawns are located on the east facing side and to a lesser extent on the west facing side of the asset defined by a mature hedge and low lying stone walls. The farmyard contains a number of modern agricultural structures and buildings typical of a working farm. A small tributary of the Tay runs along the western extent of the farmyard and has been embanked to minimise flooding of the work space. To the east and north an area of flat agricultural land is observed (i.e. floodplains) with the River Tay beyond; the Highland Main Line railway traverses a portion of this land. Dowally Village is located to the east where the topography rises in elevation. While the asset's rural setting contributes to our understanding of it as a 19 <sup>th</sup> century farm, the asset's value resides in its surviving architectural detail and fabric. [4]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	210	<b>Site Name</b>	St. Anne's Well
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0017448110
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Holy Well	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK2412
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27113		
<b>Description</b>			
A "mystic well" used for medicinal purposes. New Statistical Account (NSA) 1842. In excellent condition. Stone-lined, 2' x 3' x 2' deep. P Wake, Scot Stud Rev 10 October 1954. As described, but now partly overgrown. Visited by OS (BS) 3 February 1975. [1]			
No further information. [2]			
This asset is located at the rear of a craft centre as part of a driveway to a private residence and has been redeveloped as a garden feature. This asset has no heritage value as no remains of historic merit are now present. [3]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	211	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally, Possible Ring Ditch
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9990048110
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK6330
<b>Canmore ID</b>	68184		
<b>Description</b>			
No description. [1] [2]			
The possible Ring-Ditch is visible on frame number 05020 held by Historic Environment Scotland ref. no. NN94NE 8, 11. [3]			
This asset is located on the flood plain to the east of the River Tay in a flat arable field. There are clear views of the existing A9 to the north-east and the Highland Main Line Railway to the west. No above ground remains were observed during the walkover survey. The setting does not contribute to the asset's heritage value. The heritage value of the asset lies principally in the potential for sub-surface remains to inform and further our knowledge of this class of monument. [4]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Historic Environment Scotland [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	212	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally Bridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO0006148156
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK16157
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
A military bridge, though not one of Wade's, reported by Pitlochry historian Colin Lidell. [1]			
This asset is located on Asset 193 on the outskirts of the village of Dowally c. 3m north of the A9. The asset has a single arch and spans the Dowally Burn, the asset is c. 19m in length and c. 7m in width. It appears to be of coursed rubble construction, however detail was largely masked by modern pointing. The A9 currently forms a prominent element within the asset's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion. While the asset's immediate setting on the route of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road, Ledpetty Lodge to Dowally (Site of) (Asset 193) contributes to our understanding of it, its heritage value resides in its architectural detail and fabric. [2]			
This asset is not a military bridge. This asset was constructed in 1810 as part of a package of road repairs including realignment required as the 'Old road destroyed by eruptions of stones and gravels from the mountains'. [3]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017 [3] Reports 6-9 of the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland and other reports 1813 - 1821			



<b>Site Number</b>	213	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally, Possible Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9998548308
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1570
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26229		

#### Description

No description. [1] [2]

The possible enclosure is visible on frame number 15009 held by Historic Environment Scotland re. no. NN94NE 8. [3]

This asset is located on the flood plain to the east of the River Tay in a flat arable field adjacent to the existing A9. There are clear views of the existing A9 to the east and the Highland Main line Railway to the west. No above ground remains were observed during the walkover survey. The setting does not contribute to the asset's heritage value. Its heritage value lies in the potential for sub-surface remains to inform and further our understanding of this class of monument. [4]

Curvilinear features were recorded by geophysical survey in the east of the field, and these were adjacent to a linear trend running north-west to south-east through the field which could also be archaeological in origin. These features could correlate with cropmarks observed through historic aerial photography - CANMORE ID 26229. [5]

#### Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Historic Environment Scotland

[4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

[5] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)

<b>Site Number</b>	214	<b>Site Name</b>	Guay Station (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9977349064
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Station	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11499
<b>Canmore ID</b>	167032		

#### Description

Guay Station has been demolished. The date of demolition is currently unknown. PKHT (SW) 7 October 2013. [1]

No further information. [2]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows Guay Station as a single station building with platform and small yard. [3]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in June 1988 does not show the station. [4]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. However, railway embankments depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the site were clearly observable in the field. While the assets setting adjacent to the Highland Mainline contributes to our understanding of it, its value resides in any surviving material remains. [5]

#### Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: May 1946/NCAP-000-000-105-257/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 4373 (Accessed 24 January)

[4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: June 1988/NCAP-000-000-142-053/ASS/51788/Frame 237 (Accessed 24 January)

[5] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Guay Farmhouse</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9980649129
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5579	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK14020
<b>Canmore ID</b>	225875		

**Description**

L-plan farm, house 2-storey 3-window with porch, broad eaves: steading extensive 1/2-storey c. 1835. (Former inn). [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Guay Farmhouse (Asset 216) is located directly to the east of the A9. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows there formerly to have been a trapezoidal yard in front of the farmhouse, enclosed by ranges of buildings to the west, and bisected by the route of the military road. These buildings and part of the surviving steading range to the east of the farmhouse were removed in the later 20th century, probably for the construction of the A9. The principal elevation of the farmhouse is orientated to the south, towards the A9 and former route of the military road, enabling clear views of the polite elevation of the farmhouse, providing the farmhouse with an aspect across the River Tay floodplain and to the hills to the west. Despite its location fronting onto the busy A9, the wooded and pastoral surroundings of Guay Farmhouse continue to contribute to its understanding as a historic farmstead and its location to our understanding of its former use as an Inn. Noise and visual intrusion resulting from the presence of the A9 form a notable feature of the asset's setting. [4]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows Guay Farmhouse and the eastern agricultural range to the north of the A9 and a long building aligned north-west/south-east to the south of the A9. There is a clear relationship between Guay Farmhouse and the two agricultural ranges which face onto the road with a large yard/forecourt. The buildings reflect those shown on early OS mapping. [5]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in June 1988 shows that the southern end of the eastern agricultural range has been shortened. [6]

**Sources**

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[4] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell and walkover survey

[5] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: May 1946/NCAP-000-000-105-257/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 4373 (Accessed 24 January)

[6] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: June 1988/NCAP-000-000-142-053/ASS/51788/Frame 237 (Accessed 24 January)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Guay, Possible Hospital (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9993449199
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Hospital	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1571
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

A hospital was founded at Guay in 1340. In 1490 Bishop Brown restored a house at Guay which, about 1340, had been erected by a Bishop of Dunkeld, but which subsequent bishops had closed. [1]

No above ground remains of this asset could be identified. The asset's location is currently occupied by a modern residential unit. [2]

**Sources**

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] Jacobs walkover survey February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	218	<b>Site Name</b>	Guay, Township (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9990049200
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Township	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9609
<b>Canmore ID</b>	140573		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A township comprising two unroofed, eleven roofed buildings, of which two are long buildings, one is annotated as a School and another is annotated as a Smithy, and six enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet I). One unroofed, eleven roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 11 November 1997. [1].</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>The Smithy identified on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map above is still extant and elements of the road network can still be discerned, however, these are likely to date from the later Improvement Era. The township is likely to have earlier origins (referred to as 'Gay' on Roy's Military Map of Scotland), remains of which are no longer upstanding. This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey February 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	219	<b>Site Name</b>	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road, Guay to Kindallachan (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9984149383
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9287
<b>Canmore ID</b>	138417		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The military road basically continues on the line of the modern road, although it probably goes through Kindallachan rather than bearing right. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976. Modern roads on line. No military features survive. NN 9999 4858 to NN 9980 4906 on general line of present main road. NN 9980 4906 to NN 9941 4999 on line of later main road which is now overlaid or by-passed by present main road. Visited by OS (JM) 15 April 1975. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>This asset underlies the current road surface. No potential above ground remains of the asset were observed. It is thought unlikely that any buried archaeological remains associated with the military road will survive and any that do are likely to have been severely truncated by later road construction. [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	221	<b>Site Name</b>	Kindallachan, cairn
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9948749725
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Cist Burial	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1554	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1568
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26227		

#### Description

No description. [1]

A cist, exposed in a mound beside the main north road at Guay, was examined by A McLaren on behalf of the DoE, but no finds were made in it. Alterations to the road are expected to require the removal of about half the mound. M E C Stewart 1956. Two side slabs of a short cist were found in the top of a natural gravelly mound during road widening operations at approximately NN 994 497. The capstone and end slabs had been removed and the contents of the cist rifled some time previously; only a few tiny scraps of burnt bone (unidentifiable) were found. Though the mound is listed by Coles and Simpson as a barrow, the section cut by the road works shows clearly that it is natural. RCAHMS MSS, 11 February 1956; J M Coles and D D A Simpson 1965. The side slabs of the cist are lying on top of the remaining portion of the natural mound. Site surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JP) 24 February 1975. A natural mound with inserted cists (SAM No. 1554) lies at Kindallachan, on the A9 to the S of Ballinluig. Prior to junction improvements, a monitored topsoil strip was carried out in August 2007 in the scheduled area around the mound. This led to the discovery of a single feature, aligned NW/SE. This was 1.9m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained two fills but no finds were recovered. As this feature

may be a grave, phosphate sampling was carried out on the basal fill. [2]

No further information. [3]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows the cairn mound with the beech tree and arable cultivation up to the edge of the mound. [4]

Kindallachan Cairn is located on the southern edge of the settlement of Kindallachan between the existing A9, located c.13m to the west and the route of the former A9 immediately to the east. The asset consists of a mound, the eastern extent of which has been truncated by the route of the former A9. There are good all round views, although views to the east are limited by the rising topography and a mature conifer plantation. The asset would likely have been intervisible with Kindallachan Standing Stone (Asset 225) in the past, however, views are now restricted by a belt of mature trees. The asset has excellent intervisibility from the top of the mound with Kincragie Homestead (Asset 748) located c. 928m to the south-west. While the setting of the cairn is dominated by the presence of the existing A9, resulting in noise and visual intrusion, its relationship to the surrounding landscape and associated assets can still be understood. The value of the asset resides in any surviving material remains and their contribution to the burial record of Bronze Age Scotland. [5]

Geophysical survey (comprising magnetometry and resistivity) recorded a linear feature running north-west/south-east in the vicinity of the cairn, and it is possible that this is archaeological in origin. In addition, a subcircular feature was recorded on the mound itself which related to the material making up the mound, such as stones, gravels and compacted soils [6]. Further intrusive investigation on recorded features would help to develop a more robust understanding of them [6].

The cairn may form part of a wider prehistoric ritual landscape within Strath Tay (including Kindallachan standing stone; Clachan More standing stones at Dowally; Clach Glas standing stone at Westhaugh of Tulliemet; Tigh Na Ruaich stone circle at Ballinluig; and Clach na Croiche standing stone at Balnaguard [7]). It is likely that it would have been intervisible with Kindallachan standing stone, although it cannot be determined if they were contemporaneous with each other due to a lack of dating evidence for both assets [7].

#### Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: May 1946/NCAP-000-000-105-258/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 4374 (Accessed 24 January)

[5] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

[6] AOC Archaeology. 2017. A9 Dualling Programme Kindallachan Cairn and Kindallachan Standing Stone, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland, Archaeological Geophysical Survey

[7] Jacobs, 23 March 2018



<b>Site Number</b>	224	<b>Site Name</b>	Kindallachan, Township (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9950049900
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Township	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9611
<b>Canmore ID</b>	140575		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A township comprising thirty-one roofed, three partially roofed and five unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet I). To the S of Kinsallachan Burn one of the roofed buildings is annotated as a Saw Mill, and to the N of the burn several of the buildings are annotated as a Farina Works. One partially roofed and eleven roofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 11 November 1997. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>The settlement currently comprises 11 residential properties predominately of vernacular cottage style with modern additions. Currently extant properties are likely to derive from the Improvement Era or later and it is likely that the earlier township and its associated features no longer survive as upstanding remains. The setting comprises the relationship of the adjacent cottages and their relationship and frontage onto the Military Road (Asset 219). The existing A9 currently forms a prominent element within the asset's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion. [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [2] National record of the Historic Environment                  [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	225	<b>Site Name</b>	Kindallachan, standing stone
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9938349940
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM9618	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1569
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26228		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a single standing stone of prehistoric date, visible as an upstanding monument. The standing stone, known locally as the 'Druid's Stone', is situated in arable farmland at about 60m OD. The standing stone probably relates to ritual activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to survive. It is circular in shape with a diameter of 10m, as marked in red on the accompanying map. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric ritual practices. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>This asset is located on a slight mound that is denuded on its western side, which is within a field utilised for grazing to the east of the existing A9 (c. 22m from the carriageway). There are good all round views, although views to the east are restricted by rising topography and mature conifer plantations. There is excellent intervisibility with Kincragie Homestead (Asset 748) and if current tree planting and garden vegetation was not present, there would likely be a visual relationship with Kindallachan Cairn (Asset 221). The setting of the standing stone is dominated by the presence of the existing A9 and the Highland Main Line Railway, resulting in noise and visual intrusion, however, its relationship to the surrounding landscape and associated assets can still be understood. Rural settlement associated with Kindallachan is in evidence within the setting, with considerable woodland and vegetation observed in the wider landscape. Views to the west appear to be the most relevant, comprising views of the hills in this direction with the uplands to the east forming a backdrop in views of the stone from the west. The value of this asset resides in its association with prehistoric ritual activity. [4]</p> <p>No responses indicating definitive archaeological remains were recorded during geophysical survey around the standing stone, due in part to modern agricultural activity that has changed the magnetic properties of the top soil and created a high level of background 'noise' within the survey area [5].</p>			

The standing stone may form part of a wider prehistoric ritual landscape within Strath Tay (including Kindallachan cairn; Clachan More standing stones at Dowally; Clach Glas standing stone at Westhaugh of Tulliemet; Tigh Na Ruaich stone circle at Ballinluig; and Clach na Croiche standing stone at Balnaguard [7]). It is likely that it would have been intervisible with Kindallachan cairn, although it cannot be determined if they were contemporaneous with each other due to a lack of dating evidence for both assets [6].

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
- [5] AOC Archaeology. 2017. A9 Dualling Programme Kindallachan Cairn and Kindallachan Standing Stone, Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland, Archaeological Geophysical Survey
- [6] Jacobs, 23 March 2018

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Croftnascallag, Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9962250237
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK15825
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

A farmstead comprising two roofed buildings is shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (c.1860). [1]

Three roofed buildings are shown on the current edition Ordnance Survey map. [2]

Cottage with L-plan farmstead now in varying states of preservation. Cottage to west overlooking the Tay valley, Single storey with attic, stone construction with slate roof. Central gabled porch with window to either side. Modern conservatory to southern gable and modern rooflights. To rear, farmstead comprises one-and-a-half storey range with hayloft over which remains in use, and roofless single-storey structures. A free-standing barn to south, much altered.

The asset is set on an elevated location overlooking the Tay valley to the west with good views of the floodplain, river and hills to the west very evident from the curtilage. Views of a number of properties associated with Kindallachan, both historic and modern, are also evident in the foreground. The asset is accessed via a winding single lane track which extends from the remains of the former A9. The setting is rural in character with areas of agricultural land and forestry surrounding the asset in evidence that contributes to our understanding of the asset, however the value of the asset resides in its historic fabric. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] NN95SE
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Haugh of Kilmorich, Cropmark (1)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9907050400
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmark	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK16969
<b>Canmore ID</b>	287033		

**Description**

Macular (eye like) cropmarks of unknown origin, which are situated to the E of the River Tay, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006).

Information from RCAHMS (VLW) 27 February 2007. [1]

No further information. [2]

No above ground remains of this asset were observed during the walkover survey. This asset is located on the floodplain of the River Tay in a flat pasture field between the Highland Main Line Railway and the existing A9 that are located on embankments to the west and east respectively. Its principal heritage value lies in the potential for sub-surface remains to inform and further our understanding of this class of monument. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Haugh of Kilmorich, Cropmark (2)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9927550604
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmark	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK7090
<b>Canmore ID</b>	82113		

**Description**

Aerial photographic survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland in 1992 has identified cropmarks in the field to the E of Haugh of Kilmorich. The form and function of the cropmarks are unknown. PKHT (SW) 1 May 2006. [1]

Amorphous marks, probably geological in origin. [2]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. The aerial photograph appears to show a palaeochannel and associated linear and curvilinear cropmarks that do not form coherent patterns, indicative of settlement remains. [3]

In Parcel 6a a group of sub-circular features were recorded adjacent to a curvilinear feature running north-south, all of which could be archaeological in their origin given their location on a small plateau within the survey area [4].

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
- [4] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Haugh of Kilmorich, Township (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9907950674
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Township	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9030
<b>Canmore ID</b>	131823		

**Description**

A township comprising three unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building of two compartments, one partially roofed building, six roofed buildings, one of which is a long building and another is arranged around three sides of a courtyard, and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet I). One roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 7 November 1997. [1]

No further information. [2]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows Haugh of Kilmorich as a collection of buildings not dissimilar in plan to those at West Haugh of Tulliemet. A U-shaped steading facing the A9 with a further building to the south-east which may be the associated farmhouse. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. However, review of historic Ordnance Survey mapping locates a small settlement in this location abutting the military road. A linear trackway is depicted leading south-west from the settlement and this

correlates with current Ordnance Survey mapping and satellite imagery but is likely to be the only legible surviving element of the settlement. [4]

A rectilinear feature was recorded by geophysical survey in the south of the field which although does not form a complete enclosure, is likely to be of that category and therefore be archaeological in nature [5].

An L-shaped building is depicted in the south of the Parcel on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, it is not depicted on the second edition and it may be associated with Asset 232. [6, 7]

Roy's Military Survey depicts uncultivated fields and a settlement at this location and it may be that these anomalies relate to post-medieval settlement. [8]

#### Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-104-749/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 3318 (Accessed 24 January)
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017
- [5] [1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)
- [6] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867
- [7] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.NE, Published 1900
- [8] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kilmorich/Guay, Possible Standing Stone (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9890050700
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Standing Stone	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1655
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26319		

#### Description

About 1 1/4 miles NW from the station at Guay, and a little way from the steadings at Kilmorich in a field to the NW, is a standing stone, 4'8" high and 3'7" broad, along its southern face. It is visible from the road. Listed in Appendix I are references to standing stones at NN 987 513 and NN 984 483, both of which appear to be mis-sitings. The first probably refers to the cross-slab NN95SE 6, as it is within 300m of it. The second, although listed at Kilmoraich, is sited at least 1 1/4 miles S of this place. Thus, it would appear that there is an unlocated stone in the vicinity of Kilmorich as described by Coles. Not located. (But see NN94NE 7). Visited by OS (E C W) 12 June 1975. [1]

No further information. [2]

No above ground remains associated with this asset were observed during the walkover survey. The site of the asset is located on the floodplain of the River Tay within a flat arable field between the Highland Main Line Railway and the existing A9 which are located on embankments to the east and west. The heritage value of the asset is derived from the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present which could potentially inform and develop our knowledge of this class of monument. [3]

A strong response is visible in the south-east of the dataset which does not relate to anything visible in the field at the time of the survey (A39). This would normally be attributed to modern disturbance, however given that a reputed standing stone is supposed to be in the vicinity (CANMORE ID 26319), it could relate to this. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017
- [4] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Westhaugh of Tulliemet, cross slab 180m SE of</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9882651073
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross Slab	<b>Period</b>	Early Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1628	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1682
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26347		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Cross-slab, roughly formed, about 4' 10" high. [1]</p> <p>A plain cross-slab (with the cross repeated on both sides of the stone) is to be seen "at the side of the Dunkeld road on the farm of West Haugh of Tulliemet, 10 or 12 yards from the high road and on the S side of it." It is said to have been connected with a chapel of St Maroc on the terrace above. The stone is 6' in height above ground and 8" - 10" thick. J H Dixon 1925. A cross-slab 2.0m high x 0.6m x 0.2m, as described. A large house and extensive gardens occupy the terrace above the cross-slab. Nothing is known of the supposed chapel and there is nothing significant on the ground. Visited by OS (B S) 20 January 1975. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>The asset is located c. 5m from the existing A9 on the verge of an access track to modern residential property. The setting of the asset includes the presence of the aforementioned residential property and its associated rear garden with arable farmland to the south-east on the floodplains and wooded slopes immediately to the north-east. The A9 features prominently within the setting of the asset due to its proximity and has largely devalued its contribution to the heritage value of the asset, which resides in its association with the culture of the Pictish peoples. The asset is located on the slope of a small mound, the apex of which would appear to be a more logical location for the stone, suggesting this may have been re-sited, possibly during construction of the A9. [4]</p> <p>The asset is not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [5]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] National Record of the Historic Environment                  [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017                  [5] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Clach Glas, standing stone 130m WSW of Westhaugh of Tulliemet</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9853651127
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1515	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1681
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26346		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date, visible as an upstanding monument. The monument was first scheduled in 1930 but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains; the present rescheduling rectifies this. The monument lies about 130m WSW of Westhaugh of Tulliemet at about 60m OD. The stone, which is known as Clach Glas or the Grey Stone, is slab-like in form. It is c.1m wide by 0.3m thick and stands approximately 2m high. There are two cup marks on its E face. The monument probably relates to ritual activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around it within which related material may be expected to survive. It comprises a circle 10m in diameter, as marked in red on the accompanying map. [1]</p> <p>Clach Glas, or the Grey Stone, is slab-like in form, slim when seen from the SW and presenting a broad face to the S, on which, near the centre, are two good cup marks. At one time, it is said locally, "quantities of stones were to be seen lying about the ground close to the Clach Glas and on its S and E." F R Coles 1908. A standing stone 2.0m high x 1.0m x 0.3m, oriented N-S and with two cup marks on its E face. There is a large rounded boulder 2.0m away but it is not an antiquity. Revised at 1/2500. Visited by OS (B S) 17 January 1975. [2]</p>			

No further information. [3]

The asset is located in close proximity to the Highland main line railway adjacent to a railway crossing for agricultural vehicles with associated infrastructure (e.g. solar arrays, fuseboxes, safety signage etc). The Highland Main Line and its associated infrastructure forms a prominent component of the asset's present setting. The wider setting comprises the floodplain adjacent to the Tay and the uplands to the east and west of the asset. The agricultural buildings of Westhaugh of Tulliemet farm are located c.130m to the north-east and contain both historic and modern elements. The setting of the asset has been largely compromised by its proximity to the Highland Main Line. Any associations that the asset may have had with assets of a contemporary nature within the wider landscape are no longer apparent. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cuil-an-Duin</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9898551186
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11850	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1679
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26344		

**Description**

Two-storey mansion, harled with margins: asymmetrical vernacular Scots - Renaissance manner. Dr. Reginald Fairlie, archt., 1925, 1927. [1] For Lord James Stuart. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located on a plateau to the east of the River Tay floodplain. The asset is approached along a single track road with woodland on either side leading to the asset and its associated grounds and garden. There is a degree of informality to the tree planting with more formal garden features most evident adjacent to the south-south-west and north-north-west facing elevations. The asset is completely surrounded by areas of mature trees and there are no views of the existing A9 from the principal elevation. The asset's setting contributes to its heritage value complementing its architectural value. [4]

Cuil-an-Duin is a 2-storey mansion in the Scots-Renaissance manner dating to the mid-1920s and attributed to Dr. Reginald Fairlie. Constructed to serve as a house for a member of the local aristocracy, the house was sited to enjoy the surrounding landscape of the Tay Valley, evidenced in its location on a hillslope high above the river, and its orientation to capitalise on views up and down the valley. The house is set within mature wooded grounds, with ornamental gardens surrounding the house. The principal elevation looks to the south-south-west, with a retaining wall used to create a lawned area in front of the house which would have enjoyed long views down the Tay valley, now screened by mature trees. Views to the west are also formally treated with an area of terraced grass creating a small amphitheatre leading to a centrally-placed gate which frames views westwards from the house, and provides access to the grounds beyond. The grounds reflect contemporary trends in gardening in the creation of a woodland garden and rhododendron garden, and continue to form an integral part of the asset's value today. [5]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
- [5] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Westhaugh of Tullimet Steading</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9866351191
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11847	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK12702
<b>Canmore ID</b>	242604		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Symmetrical rubble frontage, single-storey with 2-storey centre and ends: centre with round arch, pyramid roof and weathercock. Circular horsemill. New steading. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>The asset is located in an area of agricultural land located between the A9 and the Highland Main Line Railway. It is situated on an area of flat ground within the floodplain adjacent to the River Tay at the base of the valley with uplands to the west and east. The surrounding landscape is rural in character comprising arable fields and fields utilised for grazing. The A9 and Highland Main Line Railway forms a dominant element within the setting. A driveway/track (an element which has been in use since at least the mid-19th century) divides the steading from the farmhouse (Asset 240), crossing the Highland Main Line railway and continuing in a south-westerly direction terminating close to the eastern banks of the Tay.</p> <p>The local setting is typical of a working farm with considerable adaptation and modernisation observed. Modern building materials have been integrated into the historic fabric of the Steading with adaptations of the entrances and roofing the most clearly evident alterations. The south-eastern elevation appears to be the most intact element of the Steading with the horse engine house a pleasing architectural element. The farmyard has been extended close to the south-east elevation approximately 10m to the south of the boundary depicted on the present OS map and a linear embankment c. 2.5m high is now present limiting views to the south-east. This adaptation appears to have been constructed to accommodate more extensive cattle sheds to the south-west of the Steading (again, not depicted on the present OS map). [4]</p> <p>Two photographs held by Historic Environment Scotland taken in 1968 provide a clear view of the U-shaped steading from the A9 to the south-east. The photographs show the south-east facing elevation of the south-east range with a central horse gin and the south-west end of the range having small ground and first floor windows and what appears to be domestic accommodation, perhaps for farm workers. The north-east facing range has a central square tower like structure with a chimney to the north. The main house (Asset 240) can also be seen. [5]</p> <p>A photograph dated 1974 on the CANMORE website shows a similar view to [5] above, however, the south-east range has been shorted with the removal of the possible domestic accommodation to the south-west, and the north-east range has been altered, removing the square tower and the creation of three gable ends changing the formation of the roof. These changes remain visible in the current building. [6]</p> <p>A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows Westhaugh of Tullimet Steading as seen in the later 1964 photograph. [7]</p> <p>Set back from the A9, the Improvement Era farmhouse and steading of West Haugh of Tullimet (Assets 238 and 240) were designed and laid out to present a formal frontage to the military road (now the route of the A9), comprising the understated symmetrical farmhouse, closely associated with the large-scale steading to the south. The farmstead is viewed against a backdrop of wooded hills and contemporary rectilinear fields which have suffered minimal boundary loss. Whilst this setting contributes to the understanding of these assets as a historic farmstead, its value rests principally in its historic fabric. The current A9 forms a prominent element in the building's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion from the movement of vehicles. [8]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland  [2] National Record of the Historic Environment  [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record  [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017  [5] Historic Environment Scotland Archive Photograph references G812898 and G812899 (Accessed January 2017)  [6] Historic Environment Scotland CANMORE website available at <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/435522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/435522</a> (Accessed January 2017)  [7] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-104-749/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 3318 (Accessed 24 January)  [8] Jacobs: Listed Building Setting Assessment by Principal Buildings Archaeologist, Sandra Honeywell</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	239	<b>Site Name</b>	Westhaugh of Tulliemet, Cist Grave Cemetery (Site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9865051200
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Cist Grave Cemetery	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1654
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26318		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Four cists were discovered during building operations at Westhaugh of Tulliemet. The cover stone of cist I had been smashed and a food vessel extracted. The cist, oriented ENE-WSW, measured 1.02m x 0.48m x 0.50m. A few bones of an inhumed burial were recovered. Cist II, lying partly under the wall of the cattle court, was oriented NNE-SSW and measured 0.54m x 0.44m x 0.38m. It had no cover stone and contained cremated bones and fragments of an Irish bowl type food vessel. Cist III, which also lay under the wall of the cattle court, was oriented ENE-WSW and contained only a small quantity of cremated bone. There was no cover stone in situ but by the side of the adjacent farm road was a large flat slab. Stones protruding from the ditch between the farm road and the NW cattle court may be a fourth cist. In 1891 a food vessel of Yorkshire Vase type was taken from a cist at Haugh of Tulliemet. It is now in Blair Castle Museum. J N G Ritchie 1970. The find-spot of the cists, which is now under a new farm building, was pointed out on the ground by the farmer. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (B S) 17 January 1975. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>No above ground remains of this asset were observed during the walkover survey and its location is now covered by a modern cattle shed. [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	240	<b>Site Name</b>	Westhaugh of Tulliemet Farmhouse
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9864651232
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11848	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK7334
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>2-storey rubble with 1st floor dormer-heads, centre bay raised with pyramid roof. Dated 185*. Re-categorised as C 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]</p> <p>Incorrect description of horse-gin house. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>The asset is located c. 100m to the south-west of the existing A9. The Highland Main Line is located c. 120m to the south-west of the asset. The asset is situated on an area of flat ground within the floodplain adjacent to the River Tay at the base of the valley with uplands to the west and east. The surrounding landscape is rural in character comprising mixed farming practices. The existing A9 and Highland Main Line form dominant elements within the present setting due to their proximity to the asset. A partially tarmacked linear road/track (an element which has persisted since at least the mid-19th century) runs between the asset and the adjacent steading (Asset 238) crossing the Highland Main Line and continuing in a south-westerly direction terminating close to the eastern banks of the Tay. Field divisions are linear in form and are likely to be contemporary with the asset. Views to the north-west, west and south are wide ranging due to the flat nature of the terrain. Views to the north-east are restricted by the rising topography and woodland cover present. The local setting is typical of a working farm with considerable adaptation and modernisation observed. The Farmhouse has clearly been positioned to have views to the north-east over the former military road and south-west over its associated farmland and towards the River Tay. The existing A9 is prominent in views to the north-east. [4]</p> <p>Two photographs held by Historic Environment Scotland taken in 1968 provide a clear view of the asset from the A9 to the southeast. [5]</p>			



A photograph dated 1974 on the CANMORE website shows a similar view to. [5] [6]

A vertical aerial photograph taken in May 1946 shows Westhaugh of Tullimet Farmhouse. [7]

Set back from the A9, the Improvement Era farmhouse and steading of West Haugh of Tullimet (Assets 238 and 240) was designed and laid out to present a formal frontage to the military road (now the route of the A9), comprising the understated symmetrical farmhouse, closely associated with the large-scale steading to the south. The farmstead is viewed against a backdrop of wooded hills and contemporary rectilinear fields which have suffered minimal boundary loss. Whilst this setting contributes to the understanding of these assets as a historic farmstead, its value rests principally in its historic fabric. The current A9 forms a prominent element in the building's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion from the movement of vehicles. [8]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017
- [5] Historic Environment Scotland Archive Photograph references G812898 and G812899 (Accessed January 2017)
- [6] Historic Environment Scotland CANMORE website available at <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/435522> (Accessed January 2017)
- [7] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-104-749/106G/Scot/UK/0065/Frame 3318 (Accessed 24 January)
- [8] Jacobs: Listed Buildings Setting Assessment by Principal Historic Buildings Specialist, Sandra Honeywell

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>West Haugh of Tullimet, Road (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9864451432
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Roads	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1656
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26320		

#### Description

During road reconstruction 5 trenches were cut across the old, abandoned, A9 at the NE edge of the flood plain, where two 20th century, two 19th century and one possible 18th century carriageways were found at each trench, and the materials of construction recorded. Sponsor: SDD (AM). G R Curtis 1982. [1] [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset underlies the current carriageway and could not be accessed during the walkover survey. It is thought unlikely that any remains associated with these roads will survive and any that do are likely to have been severely truncated by the later road construction. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Curtis, G R. (1982) West Haugh of Tullimet (Logierait p) old roads', Discovery Excav Scot, 1982. Page(s): 34
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cuil-An-Duin, Wade's Road Culvert</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9865351467
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Culvert	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK16156
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

#### Description

In October 2007 CFA Archaeology carried out a small archaeological evaluation on a section of Wade's road to the west of this culvert. The 18th century road was not recorded in the sections opened. Iain Suddaby, the archaeologist carrying out the work, did record the

culvert reported by Mr Liddell. Photographs of this culvert are held at PKHT. Mr Suddaby reported on the poor condition of the culvert - it appears to have collapsed internally. PKHT (SW) 15 November 2007. [1]

The asset is located c.35m from the existing A9 and now comprises part of a core path. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset comprised a single arch of coursed rubble construction. Modern infrastructure was noted to be present including the road surface. Both eastern and western elevations were noted to be extant. The heritage value of the asset is derived from the surviving historic fabric. [2]

**Sources**

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Inch of Tullymet, Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO9817851770
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK15854
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

A farmstead with an L-shaped range characteristic of the improvement period is shown on the 1st, 2nd and current editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900, c.2000). [1]

An L-shaped two storey dressed stone slate roofed farmhouse with 1st floor dormer-heads. A small white painted wooden gable porch over the front door.

This asset was observed from the road. This asset is located c.25m west of the existing A9 on the floodplain of the River Tummel to the east of the Highland Main Line railway. The asset's setting has been partially developed by the addition of a modern corrugated aluminium warehouse to its immediate west and local landscaping. While the asset's immediate setting does not contribute to its heritage value which is principally derived from its fabric, its wider rural setting contributes to our understanding of its historic function. [2]

**Sources**

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9808752083
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9288
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

The military road follows the line of the modern road until approximately one mile past Ballinluig at NN 977 538 (NN95SE 64.00), about a mile short of Moulinearn, where rudimentary traces of a section of it, about 70 yards above the modern road, are visible in the woods for approximately half a mile. This section of Wade's road traverses a stream by a bridge called locally 'Prince Charlie's Bridge' at NN 9752 5415 (NN95SE 43). Wade's road then crosses the modern road just south of Moulinearn at a present day farm, formerly an inn or kingshouse at NN 9686 5480 (NN95SE 64.03). Just beyond this can be seen the remains of a Wade-style bridge at NN 9693 5475 (NN95SE 64.01) crossing a stream. North of Moulinearn is a minor road going up to the right and continuing for nearly a mile above the main road. This may have been Wade's original line but clear evidence is lacking.

J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976. Modern road mainly on line, but fragment of military road survives around NN 97 54. Two military bridges survive at NN 9694 5475 (NN64.01) and NN 9751 5415 (NN95SE 43). NN 9941 5000 to NN 9759 5362 on line of later main road which is now overlaid or by-passed by present main road. NN 9757 5363 to NN 9755 5374 course destroyed. NN 9755 5374 to NN 9754 5384 and NN 9755 5388 to NN 9754 5394 two short stretches of grassed carriageway survive. [Road cut by railway line in between]. NN 9756 5397 to NN 9752 5414 grassy platform c. 5.5m wide. Revetted along E flank. Walling flanking W side in S half. NN 9752 5415 military type bridge (NN95SE 43) 4.5 m between parapets. Partly collapsed.

NN 9746 5412 to NN 9735 5427 grassy platform c.5.5m wide. Revetted on NW flank in SE half. Wall flanks most of SW side. NN 9735 5427 to NN 9712 5463 general line of present main road. NN 9712 5463 to NN 9694 5474 probable line of military road. NN 9693 5475 military bridge (NN95SE 64.01) 3.5m between parapets. NE parapet practically destroyed. Slight collapse of carriageway on NE side.

NN 9693 5475 to NN 9683 5483 on line of farm road. NN 9682 5483 abutments survive of collapsed military bridge (NN95SE 64.02) 4.7m wide overall. NN 9682 5483 to NN 9681 5497 on line of farm track. NN 9681 5497 to NN 9682 5499 probable line of military road. Visited by OS (J M and A A) 3, 11 and 17 April 1975. As part of the A9 Ballinluig Junction Improvements, an access road to Cuil-an-Duin was to be upgraded. Part of this access road follows an old alignment of the A9, which was suspected to follow the line of the Wade Road to Inverness, constructed between 1728 and 1730. Three trenches were excavated. Two of these recorded phases of road construction, with a single phase being recorded in the third. All were undated but appeared modern. No deposits equating to the type of construction used by General Wade were recorded. From CFA Archaeology's report (SW) 15 November 2007. [1]

This asset was observed from the carriageway. This asset underlies the access road to Cuil-an-Duin, which is suspected to trace the route of the original military way for part of its length. No upstanding remains attributable to 17th century road construction were observed and it is assumed that any remains of the military road have been severely truncated or destroyed by the construction of the modern access road. [2]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ballanluig, Railway (Site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9777252297
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11758
<b>Canmore ID</b>	245656		

**Description**

No description. [1] [2]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. This asset underlies the Highland Main Line railway. The branch line to Aberfeldy closed to traffic in 1965. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dunkeld House, West Grotto</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0079442680
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Grotto	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5573	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK10051
<b>Canmore ID</b>	151032		

**Description**

Domed elliptical with front to river of gothic arches composed of rustic boulder masonry: rear part sunk into embankment. 1756. Chrons III p. 421. No plans at Blair, probably by Robert Morris. [1]

OWNER: Duke of Atholl. ARCHITECT: Sir William Bruce late 17th century old house. James Winter 1744 design for house and offices. Roger Morris 1753 Chinese temple. Robert Adam 1765 designs for gateways. George Steuart 1777 conservatory and design for a bath. Archibald Elliot 1809 gateway and stables. Thomas Hopper c.1820 New Palace or House. Robert Dickson 1853 kennels and stables.

J Macintyre Henry 1898 new house. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset was found to be as described above during the walkover survey and forms part of the Dunkeld House garden and designed landscape. The key aspect of the asset's setting is its secluded riverside location with views overlooking the River Tay towards the forest covered slopes on the western banks. The asset resides within the grounds of Dunkeld House Hotel. The asset is accessed via a bankside footpath. The asset's setting contributes to our understanding of the asset enhancing its heritage 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 30 January 2017	

<b>Site Number</b>	616	<b>Site Name</b>	Lady Charlotte's Cave, Craig-y-Barns (Marked as Duchess's on O.S. Maps)
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0186443857
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Folly	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB5572	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK14023
<b>Canmore ID</b>	225864		

Description	
<p>Partly rock formed, part dry rubble: vaulted: hearth. Archway opens to small waterfall and pool. Picturesque folly of 1774. Duchess's Cave nearby now largely fallen in. A 'Cast in the Air' was also built the top of Craig-y-Barns but is not now in evidence. [1]</p> <p>A folly is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxii) as 'Duchess's Cave,' however, the same location is depicted as 'Lady Charlotte's Cave' on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. 'Duchess's Cave' is located approximately 90 metres to the NE of this site. Information from RCAHMS (HDS) 15 July 2013. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>The asset comprises a cleft in a rock face oriented north-east to south-west that has been blocked to the south-west by a drystone random rubble wall. The floor consists of irregular rubble slabs. The unroofed entrance has been augmented by an drystone arch of rubble slabs. Located on a cliff top path within the heavily forested uplands to the north of Dunkeld. The asset's setting comprises both mature deciduous and conifer tress and rock outcrops and imposing cliff faces invoking ideas and themes of the Gothic and Romantic movements that contribute significantly to the asset's 'sense of place' and are intrinsic to its heritage value. [4]</p>	

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland	
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment	
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record	
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017	

<b>Site Number</b>	633	<b>Site Name</b>	Dunkeld House, standing stone 490m NE of
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO0144142994
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1540	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK2481
<b>Canmore ID</b>	27205		

Description	
<p>The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date. The monument stands in an arable field at around 90m OD in a fairly level but relatively low-lying position. The stone is a roughly oblong slab of schist with its longer axis set approximately E-W. It stands up to 1.3m high. The stone is likely to represent a ritual monument of Neolithic or Bronze Age date though it may have retained a ritual significance in later periods. The area to be scheduled encompasses the stone and an area around it in which buried deposits relating to its original emplacement and subsequent use 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 as a prominent and well-preserved Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ritual site. As well as contributing to the character of the landscape the stone may be accompanied by deposits which might contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ritual practice. [1]</p> <p>Standing stone, a roughly oblong slab of schist set with its longer axis nearly E-W, the N face 4ft and the S 4'9" with a basal girth about 10'7". It is 4'9" high. F R Coles 1908. As described. Resurveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (SFS) 4 March 1975. Situated towards the rear of a river terrace about 490m NE of Dunkeld House (NO04SW 59) there is an erect slab which measures 1.45m from E to W by 0.55m at its base and 1.4m in height. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 3 April 1989. [2]</p>	



No further information. [3]

Found to be generally as described with possible packing stones evident at the base of the north face. It was noted that there are two parallel grooves etched on the eastern edge that do not appear to be natural in origin. Located within a flat pasture field to the north-east of the policies and grounds of the Dunkeld House Hotel, there are no views towards the existing A9 due to topography and mature woodland plantations. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dalguise Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9932446927
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Church	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11113	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK9608
<b>Canmore ID</b>	238692		

**Description**

Former Free Church, built 1843. Reconstructed 1878 - Robertson, archt. Rectangular, rubble built, round-headed windows simple wooden tracery, attractive wood and slate bellcote. Original fittings, old hanging lamps, etc. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. [1] [2]

No further information. [3]

The asset is set on an elevated plot of land and is accessed via a fairly steep footpath from the northern extent of the property leading to the eastern elevation. The asset is surrounded by a considerable amount of vegetation and mature trees, which enclose it, limiting views to the east across the floodplain. The church is located in an area of settlement with residential and agricultural buildings in close proximity. The land to the west rises steeply and is heavily forested. The land to the east consists of the floodplains leading to the Tay with the land utilised as farmland. The Highland Main Line railway traverses this area. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 30 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Charleston, Dalguise</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9921347457
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11114	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11253
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163796		

**Description**

Symmetrical lay-out of cottages: in two parts each composed of 2 single-storey cottages with 2-storey end houses, and piend-roofed sheds at right angles, forming elongated U-plan. Whitewashed rubble. Late 18th cent. [1]

No description. [2] [3]

The asset is set on a slightly elevated plot of land just above the floodplain within an area of considerable woodland cover. Main views are to the east with views across the floodplain, although these views are interrupted by vegetation along the extent of the Highland Main Line Railway located c. 200m away. Settlement close to the farm, comprising modern and historic buildings, is scattered. The wider setting is rural in character with agricultural land occupying the floodplains adjacent to the Tay. Views of the hills to the east are evident and the A9 is largely screened. The farm is likely to be associated with Dalguise House (Asset 746) possibly occupying land associated with the estate. An access track runs parallel to the asset which was formerly treelined in recent times. The removal of these

trees has opened up views to the east. A c.2.5m high post and wire fence has been installed to the east of the asset where an informal recreational area has been constructed. The forestry to the rear of the asset forms a backdrop to the asset. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dalguise House, Stables</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9911847676
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Stables	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11116	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK12014
<b>Canmore ID</b>	178182		

**Description**

Quadrangular 1/2-storey, roughly built of harled rubble. Symmetrical E frontage with centre archway and corner pavilions. 2-storey 3-window piend roofed house on east side. 18th century. [1]

No description. [2] [3]

The asset is located within an area of managed woodland with Dalguise House (Asset 746) and its associated grounds and terraced garden forming an integral component of its setting. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dalguise House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9911747791
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Country House	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB13734	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11252
<b>Canmore ID</b>	163794		

**Description**

Original part 3-storey 5-window harled with margins dated 1753; 2-storey w. addition probably c.1825. Tall 2-storey E. addition c.1835 with bow front and (later) porch: scratch dial incorporated dated 1754. 3-storey and attic 'keep' dated 1885 (with finely carved high relief armorial panel of earlier date incorporated) added, Andrew Heiton (Perth) architect. No interior work of note. Late walled and terraced garden with gazebo adjoins. Bays Holiday School Association of Boys Clubs. N.S.A. v. x 1608 describes it as partly old and partly modern. Neale, Seats. Shows central 5-window part only with pilaster doorpiece no longer existing. Gothic bridge shown in Neale's view still exists but in too mutilated a condition to warrant inclusion. [1]

Architect: Andrew Hamilton - reconstruction, 1887. Architect: James Gillespie Graham - additions, 1820's. Scottish Record Office; Plan of 3 floors of a house. Note Adds. 'It is supposed that the house of Dalguise was built from this plan with some alterations', 1714. GD 38/1/1240. Plan showing extensions built in 1791, 1812 and 1821. The plan refers to an offer and is signed by John Steuart and Donald Malloch, 1821. GD 38/1/1240. [2]

No further information. [3]

The asset is located within an area of managed woodland with its associated walled and formal terraced garden, stables (Asset 745) to the south and long avenue from Charleston leading northwards through the asset's grounds, to the house itself, forming components of its setting. Its historical association with Beatrix Potter (property manager pers. com.) further enhances the asset's heritage 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 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	747	<b>Site Name</b>	Dalguise Railway Viaduct Over R. Tay
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9949747943
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Viaduct	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11117	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK7926
<b>Canmore ID</b>	103505		

**Description**

2 main spans 210' & 141' lattice girder between octagonal ashlar towers. Plate girder land spans. Joseph Mitchell, C.E. 1861-3, Fairbairn & Sons Manchester, ironfounders. [1]

Engineer: Joseph Mitchell, 1861-2. Dalguise Viaduct, opened 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly, engineer Joseph Mitchell. It is a monumental structure with two wrought-iron lattice-girder spans of 210 ft (64m) and 141 ft (42.9m) respectively supported on a masonry pier and abutments which are carried up to form castellated terminals. J R Hume 1977. This viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly across the River Tay and opened on 9 September 1863 at a cost of £20,395; it remains in use. It is of lattice girder type with stone piers and abutments and measures 516 ft (157.3m) in overall length and 67 ft (20.4m) in height; it comprises two spans of 210 ft (64m) and 141 ft (42.9m) respectively. M Smith 1994. This viaduct carries the Perth-Inverness main line of the former Highland Rly over the River Tay to the NE of Dalguise village (NN94NE 31). The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Little Dunkeld (to the SW) and Dunkeld and Dowally (to the NE). It remains in regular use by passenger traffic. This viaduct is depicted, but not noted, on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10,000 map. The available map evidence indicates that it extends from NN c. 99476 47895 to NN c. 99538 48028. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 13 June 1996. At Dalguise, about six miles north of Dunkeld, the former Highland Railway crosses the Tay on its original viaduct with two iron girder spans of 210 ft and 141 ft respectively, 16 ft deep and 67 ft above the bed of the river. The abutment and pier supports have ornamental castellated towers in masonry abutting the ends of the girders, almost certainly a legacy of Thomas Telford's influence on Joseph Mitchell's practice. In recent years, additional diagonal bracing has been added to the top chords of the trusses to improve lateral stability. The girders are a development in wrought-iron of the earlier American timber lattice trusses of Ithiel Town patented in 1820. The ironwork was manufactured and erected by Fairbairn Engineering Co., Manchester. The contractors were Gowans & McKay. A fascinating difference between Dalguise Viaduct and the Tummel and Logierait viaducts is that, instead of castellated masonry towers, the latter two were provided with sets of iron towers reminiscent of locomotive funnels. This use of iron was probably an economy measure on the Aberfeldy Branch which operated, none too successfully in commercial terms, for a century, being closed in 1965. R Paxton and J Shipway. Reproduced from 'Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Lowlands and Borders' with kind permission of Thomas Telford Publishers. [2]

No further information. [3]

The asset is located within the Tay valley with the hills to the east and west forming a backdrop. The wider landscape is rural in character with agricultural land occupying the floodplains surrounding the Tay and uplands to the east. The western hills are largely forested intermixed with occasional areas of farmland. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland  
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment  
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record  
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	748	<b>Site Name</b>	Kincragie, homestead 170m NNW of
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NN9864349347
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Homestead	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM9616	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1566
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26225		

**Description**

The monument comprises a homestead of prehistoric date, visible as an upstanding structure. The monument is situated in arable farmland at approximately 90m OD. The site is depicted as a 'Castle' on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1867) and as a 'homestead' on the current Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1977). The remains comprise a circular stone-built enclosure, measuring c.26.5m in diameter, with an outer facing course of large boulders traceable for most of the circumference. Though there are no certain inner faces, the wall was probably about 3.7m thick with an entrance in the SE. The homestead has been levelled into the foot of a gentle slope, overlooking and surrounded by good arable land. Homesteads, sometimes known as ring-forts, are circular stone- and timber-built structures representing farmsteads. They normally date to the Iron Age (from the late first millennium BC to the first half of the first millennium AD). The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to survive. It is circular in shape with a diameter of 50m, as marked in red on the accompanying map. The modern field boundary immediately to the north is excluded from the scheduling. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]

Ring fort at Kincaigie. M E C Stewart 1968. The 'Castle' or 'Ring-fort' is a typical example of one of the circular stone structures found in Perthshire which, by analogy, are presumed to be homesteads. The remains are about 26.5m in diameter with an outer facing course of large boulders traceable for most of the circumference. Though there are no certain inner faces, the wall was probably about 3.7m thick, with an entrance in the SE. The homestead has been levelled into the foot of a gentle slope overlooking and surrounded by good arable land. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JP) 27 February 1975. Dun, Kincaigie. The remains of this dun are situated at a height of a little over 300 feet OD in level arable land on the brink of the descent of about 130 feet to the right bank of the River Tay, distant 250 yards to the NE. It appears on the 6 inch OS Map as a dotted ring 250 yards NNW of Kincaigie farmhouse marked "Castle (site of)." The remains consist principally of several large boulders of the lower course of the outer face of the wall which measure, individually, up to 6 feet in length and lie on the circumference of a circle about 88 feet in diameter. In some places they occur in continuous stretches, up to 20 feet in length and in others singly; most of the missing ones were probably robbed for building purposes, but some may still remain in situ under the grass. Within this intermittent line of outer face there is an irregular mound of rubble which varies in width from 10 feet to 20 feet, but although several large boulders occur in it, none can be assigned with certainty to the line of the inner face. The mound contracts in the NW, and it is probable that the entrance lies in that arc. The interior contains dumps of stones collected from the surrounding field and several large deciduous trees. Visited by 6 May 1958. This site is noted in the 'List of monuments discovered during the survey of marginal land (1956-8), published in Vol. 1 of the RCAHMS Inventory of Stirlingshire. The 26 monuments were listed by their name, classification, parish and county, and the list also includes an indication of whether they had been planned (P), whether they were visible only as a cropmark (C), and whether they were worthy of preservation (\*). Information from RCAHMS (GFG) 30 October 2012. [2]

No further information. [3]

Generally found to be as described. The asset's outer facing is best preserved to the north where it has been augmented by field clearance. No evidence of an entrance could be discerned in the fragmented outer face and no evidence of an inner facing was observed. This asset is located on the eastern edge of a plateau in a landscape of rolling pasture overlooking the River Tay floodplain with good views of the River Tay. The existing A9 is clearly visible and traffic noise is audible. The asset's setting comprises the River Tay, floodplain and farmland which contributes to our appreciation of the asset and its relationship to the wider landscape, however its value lies in its material remains and their contribution to our understanding of this class of monument. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Kinnaid</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9816549534
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB13735	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK14912
<b>Canmore ID</b>	268443		

#### Description

Small symmetrical house in elevated situation 2-storey bow-fronted centre, single-storey and (later) attic side sections. Harled. Early 19th cent. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset is located on a spur on the lower slopes of Creag na Larach. There are good views to the east and south-east of the hills of the Forest of Clunie. Views to the south, west and north are restricted by topography. There are clear views to the existing A9 especially to the south-east. Some screening in close proximity to the eastern (front) elevation is provided by mature trees and garden vegetation, however, the existing A9 is partially visible. A modern extension was noted at the rear of the property and some modern



fittings were noted to the exterior. The wider setting of the asset comprises the River Tay and the hills of the Forest of Clunie that contribute to the heritage value of the asset. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kinnaird House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9826449951
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Country House	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11118	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK6306
<b>Canmore ID</b>	72562		

**Description**

Original part S.W., 2-storey and basement 3-window with centre pediment and Venetian windows to left and right: high piend roof c.1770. Large addition to E. added, 1840 (dated): further addition (present central part) c.1900; Large N.W. addition, general repair and remodelling W.A. Forsyth (London) archt., dated 1929. Drawing room with painted arabesques, figure and landscape panels of fine quality (? By Duchess of Atholl) probably c.1870. [1]

Architect: W.A. Forsyth 1929 additions and alterations. James C Walker 1880 additions. EXTERNAL REFERENCE; Plans: Blair Castle Charter Room. Forsyth & Maule plans for alterations, James C Walker 1880 plans for addition of kitchen chimney. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located on the edge of a scarp overlooking the River Tay and floodplain within its own extensive landscaped gardens containing mature trees, kitchen garden and outbuildings, forming its immediate setting. The asset is undergoing renovation and was being re-roofed. The principal (south-western) elevation looks towards the B898. The north-eastern elevation has clear views over the River Tay and floodplain to the hills of the Forest of Clunie and this comprises its wider setting. There are clear views of the existing A9 (likely to be more extensive from the upper storeys) and traffic movement was both audible and visible. Both its immediate and wider setting contribute to its heritage 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 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balmacneil Farm</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9796150598
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11119	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1659
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26323		

**Description**

Extensive 1/2-storey layout with farm-houses east and west 2-storey 3-window pattern, eastern detached with single storey 1-window wings. Early 19th cent. [1]

No description. [2]

Built in the early 19th century, Balmacneil consisted of a central farmsteading and with farmhouses on either side. The farmhouse was demolished in 1995. [3]

This asset is located on raised ground on the River Tay floodplain with good views to the east and south-east, while views to the west, north and south are restricted by topography. The asset's immediate setting comprises the courtyard of farm buildings while its wider setting comprises the rural agricultural fields and tree belts of the floodplain. There are no views towards the existing A9. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balnmuir Cottage and Toll House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9676451564
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11120	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1661
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26325		

**Description**

Single-storey harled with margins, 2 window and centre door with hood mould elevation. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

A building annotated T.P. is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [4]

This asset is located at the junction of the B898 and an unnamed road to Logierait. Views from its principal (southern) elevation are restricted by topography. Views from its northern elevation include the River Tay and flood plain, the Category A Listed Logierait Viaduct (Asset 753) and the village of Logierait, all partially screened by mature trees. There are limited long distance views of the A9 again partially screened by mature trees. The asset's immediate roadside setting contributes to its heritage value emphasising its historical function as a tollhouse. The asset's wider setting is rural in character. [5]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait Railway Viaduct Over R. Tay</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9686351816
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Viaduct	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11851	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1664
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26328		

**Description**

Iron, similar in design to Ballinluig viaduct over R. Tummel (1861-1865) Used as private road. British Association 1867 (No. 3 bridge) \$13,772. [1]

Not to be confused with railway viaduct over the River Tummel at Ballinluig. This viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the [Aberfeldy branch of the] Inverness and Perth Junction Rly across the River Tay and opened on 9 September 1863 at a cost of £13,772; it remains in use. It is of lattice girder type on cast iron piers and measures 420 ft (128m) in overall length and 49 ft (14.9m) in height; it comprises two spans of 137 ft (41.8m) and another two of 41 ft 6 ins (12.7m). The cylindrical piers measure 8 ft (2.4m) in diameter and are weighed down with masonry rubble filled with Portland cement, the additional side spans being added as a protection against damage from floodwater. M Smith 1994. This bridge spans the River Tay, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Logierait and Little Dunkeld. It remains in use for private road traffic. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 14 June 1996. Construction 9 September 1863. On Aberfeldy Branch of Highland Railway/Inverness and Perth Junction Railway. Viaduct of similar construction to Dalguise Bridge designed by Joseph Mitchell. It has two spans of 137 ft and side openings of 4112 ft, the latter now carrying a local access road.

Unlike Dalguise Viaduct (masonry catellated towers), Logierait was provided with sets of iron towers reminiscent of locomotive funnels. This use of iron was probably an economy measure on the Aberfeldy Branch which operated, none too successfully in commercial terms, for a century, being closed in 1965. Logierait viaduct was built by Macdonald & Grieve. R Paxton and J Shipway. Reproduced from 'Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Lowlands and Borders' with kind permission of Thomas Telford Publishers. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located over the River Tay to the south-west of the village of Logierait. This asset was renovated in 2000/2001 and is in use as a community owned foot and vehicle bridge. There are good views to the east and west along Strath Tay, although views to the north and south are restricted by topography. There are long distance views to the existing A9 largely screened by mature trees. The assets immediate setting comprises the River Tay and the village of Logierait that contributes to the assets heritage value. The wider setting is rural in nature. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait Hotel</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9695851893
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Hotel	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB13788	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1684
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26349		

#### Description

2-storey basement and attic, white-washed rubble broad eaves, centre gable; c.1835. Hall extension at rear. [1]

The Logierait now occupies the site of the Regality Court House and prison, which were pulled down c. 1817-8, the last Regality court having met here in 1746. Few parts of the original building now remain but an outbuilding to the E of the main block of the hotel has a small window, which is said to have been the prison attached to the Court House. J H Dixon 1925. The Logierait Hotel has been completely whitewashed making it impossible to recognise any of the original building that may remain. There is, however, a small old window at NN 9696 5189, in the wall of an outbuilding which may be the one referred to by Dixon. Visited by OS (B S) 23 January 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located adjacent to the busy A827 within the settlement of Logierait. The asset both historically and currently forms a focal point within the settlement. It occupies a riverside location with the River Tay c.75m to the south-west of the asset and hills beyond forming key components of its setting. Formerly, this section of the Tay was utilised as a crossing point and the asset would have been perfectly placed to exploit this traffic. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait Churchyard</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9679152013
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Churchyard	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11838	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11657
<b>Canmore ID</b>	167681		

#### Description

Walled enclosure with gravestones from 18th cent. onwards. 3 mortsafes extant, 2 adult 1 child. B group Scheduled Monument. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

The setting of the asset is associated with the churchyard, its relationship to Logierait Parish Church (Asset 757) and its place within the settlement of Logierait. The asset's riverside location and views from the churchyard to the south-west towards Creag Maoiseach emphasise the rural character of the asset's location with the hills immediately to the north-east forming a backdrop. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait Churchyard, cross slab</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9679852016
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross Slab	<b>Period</b>	Early Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1624	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1676
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26341		

**Description**

No description. [1]

Logierait 1, Perthshire, cross-slab, Measurements: H 1.25m, W 0.58m, D 0.11m. Stone type: micaceous schist. Place of discovery: NN 9679 5201. Present location: in Logierait church. Evidence for discovery: recognised almost buried in the churchyard in 1877, close to the church, and later set upright. Present condition: broken and worn, with much of face C missing. Description; This slab appears not to have been shaped prior to carving the two broad faces in false relief with a roll moulded border. Face A bears a cross outlined with a roll moulding, with a circular centre and with bosses in the circular armpits. The base of the shaft is embellished with incised inturned spirals, and the entire cross is filled with interlace. What remains of a figural panel on face C shows, at the base, a serpent coiled round a straight rod with curlicued terminals, and above a horse and rider. The horse's front hooves touch the serpent below, and details of its bridle are clear. The rider is armed with a spear and appears to be wearing a garment which is either striped or fringed. Date: ninth century. References: Anderson 1878; Fraser 2008, no 187.1. Compiled by A Ritchie 2016. [2]

No further information. [3]

The asset forms a discrete but important element within Logierait walled graveyard with the church, historic gravestones (dating from the 18th century onwards), burial plots, iron mortsafes with associated low walled rectangular enclosure, and riverside location forming key components of the asset's setting. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait Parish Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9679152033
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Church	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11893	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11657
<b>Canmore ID</b>	268498		

**Description**

Large simple rectangle, harled with margins, round arched windows with keystones, angle urns, bell-cote: 1804-6: John Stewart, archt: vestry and porch added, interior gutted and gallery front re-used as chancel panelling, 1929. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. B group Scheduled Monument. N.S.A., v.X p.698. Hay, p.269. Heritors Records: Stewart first appears as contractor for manse (R. Reid, Perth, archt.), in 1803; he was then 'house joiner in Dunkeld.' He and Reid submitted competitive plans for church, both put out to tender: Stewart's was the cheaper. By 1804, he was 'wright and undertaker in Perth'. [1]



No further information. [2] [3]

The setting of the asset largely consists of the relationship to Logierait Churchyard (Asset 755) and its place within the settlement of Logierait. The asset's riverside location and views from the churchyard to the south-west towards Creag Maoiseach emphasise the rural character of the asset's location with the hills immediately to the north-east forming a backdrop. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ferry Cottage, Logierait</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9740752107
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11839	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

Single-storey and attic rubble cottage with centre porch and dormers of interesting design: broad eaves. Associated with former ferry over R. Tummel. (c. 1840). [1]

The asset is located adjacent to what would have been the original road leading east from Logierait to the Tummel ferry crossing. A steep wooded slope is located immediately to the rear of the asset forming a backdrop with the low expanse of the floodplain between the River Tummel and Tay to the south and east. There are no views to the existing A9 due to the low-lying nature of the asset's location and the A827 embankment (formerly the line of the Aberfeldy/Ballinluig railway) obscuring views to the south. [2]

**Sources**

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Logierait, fort, souterrains, roundhouses, pits and enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9710452141
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Fort, Souterrains, Roundhouses, Pits and Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM9525	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK6574, MPK1670, MPK1674
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26334		

**Description**

The monuments comprise a fort, souterrains, roundhouses, pits and an enclosure of prehistoric date, visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs. The monuments lie in arable farmland on a promontory overlooking the Rivers Tay and Tummel, at between 70-100m O.D. The fort measures at least 50m by 28m and is defined to the north by a double set of ditches; the southern half of the fort is obscured by trees. The exterior ditches of the fort intersect one small ring-ditch and a further arc of ditch. Within the northern interior of the fort at least three palisade lines and a ring-ditch roundhouse, measuring approximately 10m in diameter, are visible. Approximately 50m to the N of the fort further cropmarks indicate the remains of a souterrain, round-house and pits. Approximately 80m to the NE of the fort a further two roundhouses, measuring c. 20m in diameter are present. Approximately 90m to the N of Claisandear farmsteading cropmarks indicate the location of a souterrain measuring c. 8m long, and two dark sub-circular cropmarks reveal the positions of at least two roundhouses. In addition, a linear cropmark is visible immediately to the N of these structures and most likely represents part of a rectilinear enclosure. Immediately NE of Logierait cemetery cropmarks reveal the remains of a timber roundhouse with an attached souterrain and an adjacent crescent-shaped cropmark reveals the presence of a second roundhouse. Immediately NE of this grouping is a dense concentration of pits and a rectilinear enclosure. The area to be scheduled is in two parts, separated by the public road. The northern area measures a maximum of about 250m SW-NE, by 220m NW-SE. The southern area measures a maximum of about 195m NW-SE by 345 SW-NE. The areas include the visible cropmarks and areas around and between them within which related features may be expected to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The elements of modern field boundaries within the schedule area are excluded from the scheduling. These monuments are of national importance because of their potential to contribute to an understanding

of prehistoric settlement and economy. Their importance is increased by their fragility, group value and by their proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. Aerial Photographs used: RCAHMS 1986 30172 NN95SE32. RCAHMS 1992 C8 NN95SE29, 32, 26, 34, 47. RCAHMS 1992 C10 NN95SE29, 32. RCAHMS 1992 C11 NN95SE29, 32, 26, 34, 47. RCAHMS 1992 C12 NN95SE29, 32, 34, 47. RCAHMS 1992 C16 NN95SE29, 32. RCAHMS 1995 048 NN95SE32, 29. [1]

Aerial photography has revealed a series of cropmarks across two fields 90m to the N of Claisandear farmsteading. Settlement remains include a possible souterrain, approximately 8m long, and two dark indistinct sub-circular marks (possibly round-houses or hut bases) centred on NN c.9700 5200. These traces are located on a promontory and 'enclosed' by a linear cropmark (NN c.9697 5201 to NN c.9720 5204) which is visible immediately to the N. Two further possible round-houses have been recorded 210m to the ENE, and in the area between there are further indeterminate cropmarks, an arc of ditch, and a number of pits. The cropmarks of a fort are situated on a promontory to the S.

Information from RCAHMS (KB) 19 August 1999. 26338; The cropmarks of a double ditched fort have been revealed by aerial photography on a promontory overlooking the Rivers Tay and Tummel, 50m ENE of Claisandear farmsteading. It measures at least 50m by 28m within the ditches. Visible internally are at least three palisade lines and a ring-ditch (probably a round-house) approximately 10m in diameter. The exterior ditches intersect one small ring-ditch and a further arc of ditch. Cropmarks including those of a possible souterrain and round-houses, and pits, have been recorded 50m to the N.

Information from RCAHMS (KB) 19 August 1999. See also: 72231 and 26340. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is situated on a promontory between the River Tummel and Tay located within farmland utilised for grazing on the south-eastern slope of Dunfallandy Hill. Its elevated location above the floodplain would have been ideal for settlement. No upstanding remains could be discerned during the walkover survey. There is no view to the existing A9 due to topography and mature woodland to the south-east. [4]

#### Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tom na Croiche, castle</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9742152274
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM2638	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1660
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26324		

#### Description

No description. [1]

The Rath of Logierait, the remains of a castle (probable 14th century) the favourite resort of several kings of Scotland, notably Robert II. The site of its walls is now overgrown and only one or two fragments of old masonry are to be seen. Stewart (information from M E C Stewart to OS, undated) points out that the ditched enceinte may be older than the enclosed ruins. (c/f ditched homesteads at Fortingall and Strathtay). After 'The Rath' became ruinous (over 300 years ago) it became the Gallows Knoll (Cnoc-na-croiche) of the Regality Court of Logierait. Now the site of a large "Celtic" cross erected to the memory of the 6th Duke of Atholl in 1864. Although Dixon (1925) infers that Gallows Knoll is on the actual site of the Castle, Stewart sites it to the SW of the monument - at NN 9735 5224. J Dixon 1925. The overgrown remains of this castle are situated on the edge of a terrace overlooking the Tummel valley. The site, which measures 56.0m N-S by 36.0m, is enclosed on the N, S, and W by a ditch up to 18.0m wide and 5.0m deep, while on the E the ground falls away to the River Tummel. There are no structural remains but there are two large pieces of displaced mortared masonry, one of which now lies at the bottom of the ditch. Access to the interior is gained by causeways on the N and S. Although it is not possible to establish a precise date for this site, it has not been formed from a ditched homestead as suggested by Mrs Stewart. There is nothing on the ground to the SW of the monument and nothing to confirm the site of the Gallows Knoll. Revised at 1:2500. Visited by OS (B S) 21 January 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located within mature woodland on the edge of a pasture field on the south-eastern slope of Dunfallandy Hill commanding and overlooking the lower reaches of the River Tummel. All round views are restricted by woodland, however, Ballinluig Junction is prominent in views to the south-east and traffic noise is very audible. The asset's immediate setting comprises its riverside location overlooking the River Tummel offering a strategic location which previously would have had good views over the floodplain, now impeded by heavy woodland. The principal heritage value of the asset is derived from its physical remains and the potential for these to inform and further our understanding of this class of monument. [4]

Sources	
[1]	Historic Environment Scotland
[2]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4]	Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	761	<b>Site Name</b>	Cuil-an-Daraich, enclosure 170m E of
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NO9680852325
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM9526	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1672
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26336		

Description	
<p>The monument comprises an enclosure of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies in arable farmland at about 90m O.D. The enclosure is circular, measuring approximately 30m in diameter, with a possible entrance to the south-east. Enclosure sites of this type are characteristic of the Iron Age, although an even earlier data is possible. 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 circular in shape with a diameter of 50m, 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 prehistoric settlement and economy. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]</p> <p>The cropmark of a circular enclosure, measuring approximately 30m in diameter, has been identified from aerial photographs 110m E of Cuil-an-Daraich farmstead. The cropmark of part of a palisaded enclosure has been recorded 70m to the WSW. Information from RCAHMS (KB) 19 August 1999. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>This asset is located in an area of farmland utilised for grazing on the south-eastern slope of Dunfallandy Hill to the north-east of the River Tay. No upstanding remains could be discerned during the walkover survey. [4]</p>	

Sources	
[1]	Historic Environment Scotland
[2]	National record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4]	Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	762	<b>Site Name</b>	Logierait Poorhouse, Including Gatepiers and Boundary Walls
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9661852331
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Poorhouse	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB44619	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK11658
<b>Canmore ID</b>	167685		

Description	
<p>James Campbell Walker, 1864. 3 storey, 8 bay, symmetrical, near rectangular plan poorhouse. Rubble sandstone with contrasting bull-faced dressings. Distinctive long and short surrounds and quoins; overhanging bracketed timber eaves. S ELEVATION: 8-bay. Advanced gabled bays to outer left and right, with later lean to sun lounges at ground; bipartite windows to 1st and 2nd floors; louvred openings set in gableheads. Doorways with side windows at ground in penultimate bays to outer left and right; single windows above. Regularly disposed single windows in remaining bays. Wallhead gable over central 2 bays; bell set between windows at 2nd floor; carved plaque set in gablehead. N ELEVATION: 10bay. Regularly disposed windows; steps up to doorway at 1st floor in penultimate bay to outer left; panelled door; 6 pane fanlight; doorway offset to right at ground floor below. E ELEVATION: 3-bay. Modern advanced central tower with lean-to roof. single storey, piend-roofed wing in bay to right. Single windows to all floors in bay to left. W ELEVATION: 3 bay. Central gabled bay with modern flat-roofed addition at ground and 1st floors; single window above. Single storey, piend roofed wing in bay to left. Single windows to all floors in bay to right. 12 pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate pitched roofs; broad gablehead stacks; 2 stacks to N pitch; later full height rendered chimney to N elevation; brick stack to W elevation; cast iron rainwater goods. INTERIOR: very plain decorative treatment. Includes run of enamel sinks and heated drying cabinets on tracks (circa 1900).</p>	

GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: corniced gatepiers; coped rubble boundary walls. James Campbell Walker's distinctive style can be seen in the long and short dressings to the openings. Walker's villa designs were widely circulated, along with those of Alexander "Greek" Thomson, in Blackie's well known pattern book of villa and cottage architecture. Walker, a pupil of William Burn and David Bryce, specialised in the design of poorhouses, such as those at Auchterarder, Dysart, Galashiels and Dumbarton. A committee of representatives from the parochial boards of Blair Athole, Moulin, Killin, Kenmore, Fortingall, Weem, Dull, Dowally, Little Dunkeld, and Logierait first met in 1859 to discuss the provision of a joint poorhouse. The cost was estimated at £2,500 in 1860 and Walker was appointed to design the 110 bed building. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset is located adjacent to the busy A827 on the northern extremes of Logierait with the principal views to the south overlooking the River Tay. The asset is an example of the distinctive architectural style of James Campbell Walker, an architect who specialised in the design of poorhouses. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 31 January 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wester Auchnaguie, Farmhouse</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0014052438
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11846	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK12597
<b>Canmore ID</b>	239231		

#### Description

2-storey, 4-window harled without margins, single-storey and attic whitewashed rubble west wing. Probably late 18th cent. Interior modernisation. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset is located in a landscape of gently rolling agricultural fields. It was noted that the asset has been extensively altered and sympathetically renovated. [4]

#### Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milton of Tulliemet</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9970452663
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11845	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1665
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26329		

#### Description

L-plan, 2-storey 3-window harled without margins: c. 1800. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

The asset is located on an unnamed road from Ballinluig to Guay in a landscape of gently rolling agricultural fields. There are some modern alterations to the fabric of the asset (pvc windows and door, plastic roans and satellite dish). There are no views to the existing A9 due to topography. [4]



Sources	
[1]	Historic Environment Scotland
[2]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4]	Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	765	<b>Site Name</b>	Tynreich Cottages, stone circle 55m SSW of
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NN9762453461
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Circle	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NRHE ref</b>	SM1500	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1649
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26313		

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of a stone circle dating to the third or second millennium BC. The monument is visible as a slightly elliptical setting of six upright stones. It is located in the grounds of a garden centre on a terrace to the east of the River Tummel, at around 80m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1964 but the documentation did not meet modern standards; the present amendment rectifies this. The stone circle has an internal diameter of around 6m and now comprises six, regularly spaced, upright stones standing between 0.7m and 1.5m in height. The stone on the S side of the circle is significantly larger than the rest. The stone circle is likely to have been a ritual monument, used over a period of time for both ceremonial and funerary purposes. The interior was levelled and partly excavated in 1855 when it was reported that a range of funerary remains were uncovered, including four 'huge urns ... full of calcined bones', which have not survived. The scheduled area is circular on plan, 20m in diameter, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, stone circles of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. This well-preserved example has the capacity to further our understanding of the construction, function, development and siting of such ritual monuments within central Perthshire and across Scotland, and to inform our understanding of the contemporary landscape in which the monument was constructed. The loss of this monument would significantly impede our ability to understand the ritual landscape of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age Perthshire and the importance of cosmology and topography in the siting of such monuments. [1]

The Building Chronicle, issue no.14, dated 1 May 1855, records: 'A small Druidical circle was discovered a few days ago at Tynrich, Perthshire close upon the highway.' ... It 'is about eighteen feet in diameter, and quite entire, each of its huge stones standing erect and in its proper place; ... while digging and levelling the interior, four huge urns, about two feet in height and one foot in diameter at the mouth, were exhumed, quite full of calcined bones, besides three or four stone coffins, formed of thin, unshapen slabs, and likewise containing the mortal remains of the ancient Caledonians of a pre-historic period. The urns were of very coarse manufacture, and in their removal they were broken to pieces.' Building Chronicle 1855. A stone circle at Tigh-na-ruaich (Tynreich), Ballinluig, revealed in 1855 while clearing the ground. Its diameter is 22' and it comprises 6 stones ranging from 2'8" to 6' in height. Excavations in 1855 (JKAC 1855) revealed 4 large urns, about 2' in height and 1' in diameter at the mouth, full of calcined bones. They were broken on removal. J Kilkenny Archaeol Soc 1855; F R Coles 1908. A circle of six stones as described. Revised at 1/2500. Visited by OS (B S) 23 January 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located in the south-western corner of a fenced rectangular plot of land currently occupied by a garden centre. The existing A9 is located c.32m to the west forming a prominent component within the setting of the asset. Views to the west are restricted by forestry adjacent to the River Tummel with only the peaks of the hills beyond visible above the treeline. The asset is located at approximately 80m AOD on land that slopes westwards towards the banks of the Tummel. Whilst the setting does not enhance our appreciation of the asset and creates difficulties in understanding its significance within the wider ritual landscape, it is likely that its position close to the Tummel and the hills beyond may have played an important role in its siting. [4]

Sources	
[1]	Historic Environment Scotland
[2]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4]	Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	766	<b>Site Name</b>	Former Tullymet Baptist Chapel, by Ballinluig, Tullymet
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO9819653737
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	LB11842	<b>HER ref</b>	MPK1666
<b>Canmore ID</b>	26330		

**Description**

1847. Single storey, 4-bay, rectangular plan former Baptist chapel with single storey lean-to entrance vestibule to southeast. Coursed rubble throughout. The glazing is predominantly of timber lying-panes with top hoppers in timber casements, with flat stone cills. There are squat and coped gable end stacks with clay cans and the roof is pitched with graded slates. The entrance has a 2-leaf timber door with a fanlight above. There is a large square opening with a 2-leaf timber door to the northeast which dates from the early 1980s. Above the door there is a blocked window opening. The interior was seen in 2015. The former main worship space has a coombed ceiling and the partial remains of a trompe l'oeil painting (of a later date) to the southeast wall where the pulpit formerly stood. There is a sunken concrete baptismal pool to the southeast with a timber cover. The walls are painted up to dado. There is a small entrance vestibule to the northeast with a flagstone floor. There is a vestry to the north, accessed from the vestibule which has a fireplace with a simple timber surround and cast iron insert. There is a 9-pane timber casement window with a bottom hopper. There are timber panelled doors throughout and timber floors to the main worship space and vestry. This former place of worship is an early surviving example of a Baptist chapel in Scotland with much of its 19th century fabric surviving to the exterior and some survival of its interior fabric including the baptismal pool. The Baptist chapel at Tullymet is among a relatively small number of surviving churches which were built specifically for the purpose of Baptist worship. It is also significant in its continuation of an early-established Baptist congregation (associated with the Haldane Movement), which predates the unification of Baptist worship in 1869, as many of the first Baptist churches were replaced or newly constructed after this date. The present Tullymet Chapel is the second chapel constructed in the immediate vicinity for this Baptist congregation and was constructed at a low cost by its members who were followers of the Haldane Movement (see below). The ruinous remains of the previous chapel are evident at NN 99299 52802 near Tullymet House (see separate listing) dating to around 1808. In around the 1820s a local landowner provided the congregation with a new site. The new Baptist chapel was erected at its present site in 1847. The last service at Tullymet Baptist Chapel was held on 30th September 1973. The pews were removed in 1983 and the building has been used as a garage and store since this date. The pulpit was removed in 2007. The Baptist movement rose from the Anabaptist movement of the Protestant Reformation period, establishing itself in England by the early 17th century. The Baptists appeared in Scotland in around 1650 following the arrival of Oliver Cromwell and his troops who established small, informal places of worship around the country, none of which are known to survive. The movement gained momentum in around 1750 with the formation of several small Baptist church groups (Scottish, English and Baptist Witnesses – each of whom generally adhered to different degrees of Calvinist attitudes). The Baptist churches governed their own affairs with no control by a central body. The first purpose-built Baptist church building in Scotland was erected at Keiss in 1750 by Sir William Sinclair of Dunbeath and still survives (see LB14080). Soon after, in 1765, the 'Scottish Baptist' movement was officially established in Edinburgh. By 1787, the Scottish Baptists built Richmond Court, which would be the first building erected by this movement, however, the building does not survive. The early 19th century was also important period in the development of Baptist worship in Scotland. In 1808, brothers and landowners Robert and James Haldane became Baptists and sold their Stirlingshire estate to fund missions in remote areas of Scotland. They set up schools and missionary societies across the country and financed the founding of churches in Grantown-on-Spey, Elgin, Arbroath, Wick, Edinburgh and at Tullymet. In 1827 the Baptist Home Mission for Scotland was set up which gave support to the small churches already scattered throughout the country. In 1843, further efforts by Rev. Francis Johnstone of Cupar helped to form a loosely affiliated union of existing and new Baptist congregations by training ministers and distributing gospel literature. The formal organisation of the Baptist Union of Scotland was officially convened by Johnstone in 1869. The interior of the former chapel has been altered, with no pews remaining and the timber pulpit and the suspended paraffin lamps having been removed. However, the baptismal pool remains in situ and this survival is significant in listing terms as it is clearly related to the former function of the building. The rectangular plan form of the chapel is typical for churches of this small scale and denomination, and it has been little altered since the mid-19th century. The material and design quality is modest, as is expected of the building type. The building retains some features which are related to its former use as a Baptist chapel, such as the baptismal pool and painted decoration (of a later date) near the pulpit. The horizontally proportioned lying-panes are typically found in early 19th century buildings. The chapel is prominently situated in a rural setting, aligned northwest-south-east along a track road. The associated manse (not listed) is situated near to the chapel to the south-east. The setting has remained largely unchanged since the chapel was constructed. The former Baptist chapel at Tullymet dates from 1847 and appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1863. It is located in a secluded and rural setting located next to the former manse (not listed), which is of a later date. Category changed from B to C, statutory address and listed building record revised in 2016. Previously listed as 'Baptist Chapel, Birchcraig by Ballinluig, Tullymet. [1]

Last service in Tullymet Baptist Chapel was 30th September 1973. (It was not called 'Birchcraig' chapel; the nearby Birchcraig house is much more recent than the chapel). [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is accessed via a private access track. The setting is rural in character, with the former manse, curtilage, contemporary road network and the rectilinear form of the surrounding agricultural landscape as key elements, and has been subject to few changes. [4]

**Sources**

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

[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record  
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 1 February 2017

<b>Site Number</b>	779	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally Farm Military Bridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO4348011
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Only the west elevation of this bridge now survives. This elevation is now substantially buried with only the top of the elevation standing above ground to c.1m in height, extending c.10m in length with coping stones c.0.6m in width. Construction is of coursed rubble construction with lime mortar bonding. The head of the arch is visible within in this fabric. No evidence of the east elevation was visible on site, however, it is possible that fabric survives below ground level. The asset has been retained as a garden feature and forms part of the property's curtilage. The setting of the asset does not contribute to its heritage value which is derived from its fabric. [1]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	780	<b>Site Name</b>	Dowally Roadside Memorial
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO2348580
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Lined Cut	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded during the walkover survey. This asset comprises a stone lined cut/depression 2m in length, 0.5m in width surmounted by a wooden cross. The asset is located in close proximity to the existing A9 in a wooded area at the base of an embankment of a forestry track. The asset's setting contributes little to its heritage value. [1]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	781	<b>Site Name</b>	Westhaugh of Tulliemet, Possible Military Bridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9875751292
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This asset was recorded during the walkover survey. This asset is located immediately adjacent to the existing A9. The asset comprises a single span arch of coursed rubble construction c.8m in length and approximately 1.5m in height. This asset is a component of Asset 248. The heritage value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [1]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cuil-an-Duin Retaining Wall</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9855251558
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Retaining Wall	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded during the walkover survey. This asset comprises a retaining wall of coursed drystone construction 94m in length. The asset is 8 courses at its highest (c. 1m). There is a c. 4m deep and c.10m long recess approximately half way along the asset, that may have been used in the past to store road maintenance materials or act as a passing place. This asset is associated with Asset 248. The asset's heritage value derives from its historic fabric. [1]</p> <p>This asset is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. [2] [3]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Jacobs walkover survey 2 February 2017 [2] Ordnance Survey, 1867, 1st Edition 1:10560, Perthshire, Sheet L [3] Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet L.NE, Published 1900</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Rotmell Farm Curvilinear Features</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO3497228
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Geophysical survey identified features of potential archaeological origin that could relate to enclosures and possible field boundaries. It is considered that given the steep topography of the land within which these features were identified that they are unlikely to be archaeological, however this could not be ruled out. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted at these locations on the first and second Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>Roy's military survey depicts woodland and cultivated fields at this location, and it may be that these anomalies are associated with post-medieval agricultural practice. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017) [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867 [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.SE, Published 1901 [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally Farm Field Boundaries</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO3497866
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Geophysical survey recorded a number of linear features that criss-crossed the field in various orientations; and it was not possible to determine with certainty if these have an archaeological origin. The survey did record former field boundaries running north-east to</p>			



south-west through the southern part of the field, and the position of these was confirmed when cross-referenced with historic mapping from 1900 (OS County Series: Perthshire 1900-1901, Old Maps 2017). [1]

No features are depicted at this location on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [2]

Field boundaries are depicted at this location on the second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [3]

Roy's military survey depicts cultivated fields at this location. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)
- [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867
- [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.SE, Published 1901
- [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	785	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally Church Field Boundary and Curvilinear Features</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NO958063
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

Geophysical survey identified two curvilinear features in the south of the field, one of which runs towards the graveyard and therefore could have an archaeological origin. Two more sub-circular features were recorded to the north of the field which could also be archaeological. A former field boundary was recorded in the south-west of the field and this was confirmed by historic mapping (OS County Series: Perthshire 1900, Old Maps 2017). [1]

No features are depicted at this location on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [2]

A field boundary is depicted at this location on the second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [3]

Roy's military survey depicts a township at this location. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)
- [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867
- [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.SE, Published 1901
- [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	786	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dowally Farm Possible Enclosure and Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN99608258
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**Description**

Geophysical survey recorded a series of rectilinear and curvilinear features in the south of the field that appear to form an enclosure. Four possible pits were recorded next to these features and it is thought that they could be related. [1]

No features are depicted at this location on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [2]

A field boundary is depicted at this location on the second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [3]

Roy's military survey depicts cultivated fields at this location. [4]
<b>Sources</b>
[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017) [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867 [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.SE, Published 1901 [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Guay Curvilinear Features</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN99099029
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

<b>Description</b>
The geophysical survey was undertaken on a relatively flat plateau, with steep slopes towards the north-west. This would appear to be an ideal location for archaeological remains, particularly related to settlement and the survey supported this with the recording of a series of curvilinear and sub-circular features; although it was noted that there was a lot of magnetic disturbance within the field that made it difficult to interpret the results with absolute confidence. [1]
No features are depicted at this location on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]
Roy's military survey depicts cultivated fields at this location and it may be that these anomalies relate to post-medieval agricultural practice [4].
<b>Sources</b>
[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017) [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867 [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.SE, Published 1901 [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Haugh of Kilmorich Possible Enclosure and Post Holes</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN9345478
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

<b>Description</b>
Geophysical survey recorded a possible rectilinear enclosure in the south-west of the field, although as it was located on a slope it was considered most likely to be geological origin – further investigation would be required to confirm this. A series of sub-circular features were recorded across the field which could be archaeological in origin and possibly represent post-holes for a structure, however as the area used to be heavily wooded they could equally relate to tree bowls. Further investigation would be required to ascertain this. [1]
No features are depicted at this location on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]
Roy's Military Survey depicts cultivated fields at this location and it may be that these anomalies relate to post-medieval agricultural practice. [4]
<b>Sources</b>
[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017) [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867 [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.NE, Published 1900 [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kilmorich Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN8930779
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Geophysical survey recorded a sub-circular feature in the north-east of the field which was considered likely to be archaeological in origin; and located next to these were several other sub-circular and linear features, possible pits, and a rectilinear possible enclosure which could also be archaeological in origin. Further investigation would be required to ascertain whether these are geological or archaeological in origin. In addition, two long linear features running north-west to south-east (following the existing eastern field boundary) were recorded and these could relate to former field boundaries not shown on available historic mapping. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted at this location on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>Roy's Military Survey depicts 9 buildings and an L-shaped enclosure at this location and it may be that these anomalies relate to post-medieval settlement. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)                  [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867                  [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.NE, Published 1900                  [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Haugh Cottages Rectilinear and Curvilinear Features</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN8867905
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Geophysical survey recorded tentative linear and rectilinear features running in a north-west to south-west direction which could be archaeological in origin, or could relate to former ploughing activity. Two parallel curvilinear features were recorded in the south-west of the field, and an archaeological origin for these could not be ruled out [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted at this location on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>Roy's military survey depicts cultivated fields at this location and it may be that these anomalies are associated with post-medieval agricultural practice. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)                  [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867                  [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.NE, Published 1900                  [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	791	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>West Haugh of Tulliemet Curvilinear Features and Possible Field Boundaries</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NN87531189
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Geophysical Anomalies	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Geophysical survey recorded a number of curvilinear features in the north of the field which could be archaeological in origin, this being supported by their proximity to a standing stone with cup marks, four cists and a cross slab (CANMORE ID 26346, 26318 and 26347). In addition two strong linear features were recorded in the south of the field which could relate to old field boundaries; and to the south of these a series of linear features running in various directions were recorded which could also be archaeological in origin. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted at this location on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>Roy's military survey depicts cultivated fields at this location and it may be that the anomalies relate to post-medieval agricultural practice. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)                  [2] Perthshire Sheet L (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld; Logierait), Published 1867                  [3] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet L.NE, Published 1900                  [4] Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT1	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>17th -19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>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]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: <a href="http://map.hlamap.org.uk/">http://map.hlamap.org.uk/</a> (Accessed July 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT2	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Managed Woodland</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>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</p>			

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]

**Sources**

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: <http://map.hlamap.org.uk/> (Accessed July 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT3</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Post medieval/Modern
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**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)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT4</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>19th Century to Present Urban Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Post medieval/Modern
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		

**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)



<b>Site Number</b>	HLT15	<b>Site Name</b>	Transport
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Post medieval/Modern
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
Since the 19th century transport systems have focused 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]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: <a href="http://map.hlamap.org.uk/">http://map.hlamap.org.uk/</a> (Accessed July 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT17	<b>Site Name</b>	Freshwater Area
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	N/A
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
Lochs or rivers over 50m wide are recorded as HLT data. [1]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: <a href="http://map.hlamap.org.uk/">http://map.hlamap.org.uk/</a> (Accessed July 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT24	<b>Site Name</b>	Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic landscape	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NRHE ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Canmore ID</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>			
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]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: <a href="http://map.hlamap.org.uk/">http://map.hlamap.org.uk/</a> (Accessed July 2016)			