

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 Pitlochry to Killiecrankie 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); and
 - 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 (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011) 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 that it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, Section 66(1)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building.
- 2.1.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act, 2014) imposes a duty on local planning authorities to designate and protect the historic character and appearance of some areas through their designation as Conservation

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

Planning Policy

- 2.1.5 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

- 2.1.6 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 Land use 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);
 - a walkover survey to identify cultural heritage assets not identified from desk-based sources, to 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 2017);
 - the results of a geophysical survey (AOC, 2017). Further details are provided in Appendix A15.3 (Geophysical Survey Results) of the ES; and
 - the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF¹) 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).

¹ 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.

- 3.1.3 Designated cultural heritage assets up to 2km from the proposed scheme have been included as part of the baseline due to the potential for impacts on their setting. This approach was agreed following consultation with HES and Perth and Kinross Council (PKC).
- 3.1.4 As a result of this, nine Scheduled Monuments and 44 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
SM9516	Old Faskally Farm Hut Circles Enclosure and Field System 900m SE of	Scheduled Monument
SM9527	Stac an Eich Fort	Scheduled Monument
SM9584	Moulinearn Military Bridge Mill Lands of Dalcapon	Scheduled Monument
SM726	Pitcastle Dun 180m SW of	Scheduled Monument
SM1513	Clachan an Diridh Stone Circle 1700m SW of Netherton	Scheduled Monument
SM9536	Clunie Wood An Dun Fort	Scheduled Monument
SM9530	Milton of Edradour Enclosure 180m NE of	Scheduled Monument
SM1636	Black Castle of Moulin or Caisteal Dubh	Scheduled Monument
SM1534	Pitfourie Standing Stone 230m ESE of	Scheduled Monument
SM2667	Lower Drumchorrie Dun 260m WNW of	Scheduled Monument
LB39867	Station Road, Pitlochry Station, Including Down Platform Building, Footbridge, Fountain and Signal Box	Category A Listed Building
LB39850	Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, Including Celtic Cross Memorial	Category A Listed Building
LB39866	156 Atholl Road, Sunnybrae Cottage	Category A Listed Building
LB11840	Moulinearn Inn	Category B Listed Building
LB11852	Old Laird's House, Mains of Pitcastle	Category B Listed Building
LB47532	Blair Atholl Distillery	Category B Listed Building
LB47531	Blair Atholl Distillery, Former Manse	Category C Listed Building
LB47533	Dundarach Hotel, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB39854	Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47521	Knockfarrie Cottage	Category C Listed Building
LB47522	Knockfarrie Lodge	Category C Listed Building
LB47507	The Lodge, Atholl Palace Hotel	Category B Listed Building
LB47506	Atholl Palace Hotel, Corrie House	Category C Listed Building
LB47517	Birchwood Hotel, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47625	Edradour Distillery	Category B Listed Building
LB39856	Atholl Palace Hotel	Category B Listed Building
LB47524	Yeomans, Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47523	24 Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47508	Pitlochry Baptist Church	Category C Listed Building
LB47523	22 Lower Oakfield, Myrtlebank Cottage	Category C Listed Building
LB47510	Pitlochry War Memorial	Category C Listed Building
LB47511	Pitlochry Public Library	Category B Listed Building
LB39852	36 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB39851	Old Institute, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB39852	38 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB39852	40 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB39852	42 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building

LB39852	44 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47509	Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	8 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	7 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	6 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	5 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	1 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	4 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	3 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47539	2 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47525	Inveresk, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47512	84-86 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47512	88-90 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47519	Knockendarroch House Hotel, Pitlochry	Category C Listed Building
LB47512	92-94 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47512	96-98 Atholl Road, Pitlochry	Category B Listed Building
LB47621	Clunie Power Station, Loch Faskally	Category B 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
Archaeological Remains	
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the site has not been ascertained.
Historic Buildings	
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Category A Listed Buildings. Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Category B Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).

Value	Criteria
Low	Category C Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
Historic Landscape	
Very High	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
High	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Medium	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Low	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1.1 The chronology used in this appendix is informed by ScARF. 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).

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, the first permanent settled communities, and the introduction of new technologies such as pottery. This period also saw the development of ritual and funerary monuments.
- 4.1.4 While recent excavations of an Early Neolithic settlement at Wellhill and a Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure (a ditch and bank topped with a palisade, a fence of wooden stakes, to form a defensive enclosure) at Leadketty by the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) has expanded our understanding of settlement (Milburn, 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 have been used as the focus for ritual activities) were erected. Funerary monuments comprise large, communal stone-built mortuary monuments such as the Neolithic chambered long cairn at Edinchip. Long cairns are a sub-rectangular mound of stones covering stone built chambers into which the bones of the dead would have been inserted.

Bronze Age (2,500BC – 800BC)

- 4.1.5 While individual burials either under or in cairns (round mounds of stone) or barrows (round mounds of earth), along with cremations such as the examples excavated at Broich Road, Crieff (Milburn, 2012) or burials in small cists (a stone lined grave) start to appear in the late Neolithic, burials of these types are more characteristic of the Bronze Age. Ritual monuments such as standing stones and stone circles continued to be erected and used.
- 4.1.6 Settlement in this period is characterised by groups of hut circles (represented in the archaeological record as a circular depression sometimes accompanied by a low stone wall forming the foundations of a house) and field systems defined by stone field boundaries. Sub-surface remains of sites of this type have also been identified from aerial photographs. Of the many examples in Perthshire Drumturn Burn, Alyth and Balnabroich, Strathardle are amongst the best preserved (Cowie and Shepherd, 2003).

Iron Age (800BC – AD400)

- 4.1.7 In Perthshire archaeological sites dating to the Iron Age are usually associated with settlement. Sites include crannogs (artificial islands of stone and timber revetted with timber piles), defended enclosures defined by banks of earth and stone, ditches and/or stone walls, hut circles and monumental roundhouses (or duns), an example of which was partially excavated at the Black Spout near Pitlochry (Strachan, 2013). Monumental roundhouses were 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 peoples living north of the Forth, most of our knowledge comes from archaeological remains and examples of Pictish art, the most familiar of which are the symbol stones, decorated with symbols, patterns and animals including imaginary beasts. Typical symbols incised into stones include the '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 southeast Perthshire, mottes are earthwork mounds that 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, large farms or granges were required to provide an income and to support the monks (Bond, 2004). For example, the great Cistercian abbeys at Coupar Angus and Campsie were served by large granges (RCAHMS, 1990). Some of the remains of religious buildings of this period have been incorporated into later buildings, such as at Dunkeld Cathedral or the Norman doors at Clunie and Collace churches (RCAHMS, 1994).
- 4.1.13 It was during this period that the system of burghs, an incorporated town having its own charter and some degree of political independence, were 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 the 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 preservation of the liberties of Scotland under an English Parliament, all dominated Scottish politics during the 17th century. With the 1707 Acts of Union the socio-political landscape of Scotland was altered once more. The Jacobite risings of the late 17th and early 18th centuries began with success at Killiecrankie and ended in failure at Culloden. There followed a brief period of militarisation of the Highlands in an attempt by the government to prevent further unrest. A series of military forts, such as Fort George, were constructed linked by a system of military roads designed and built by General Wade and Major Cauldfeild.
- 4.1.15 Changes in landownership and a growing interest in agricultural improvement, coupled with the desire of major landowners to maximise the financial return from their land, saw a significant period of social and landscape change. Known as the Improvement Era, new forms of tenancy agreements encouraged tenants to take up these new ideas and more productive crop rotations in large, enclosed fields replaced the runrig system of cultivation, which had supported a largely subsistence economy. With enclosure came further attempts at agricultural improvement of existing farmland and the exploitation of marginal land that included the introduction of land drains and the burning of lime for use as a fertilizer, as well as the planting of trees for timber and as shelter belts.
- 4.1.16 This period also saw new investment in farm buildings with the introduction of planned farms. These buildings remain a common building style within today's landscape and comprise large symmetrical farmhouses, groups of farm buildings or steadings with specific functions and combination courtyard farms combining both farmhouses and agricultural buildings (Naismith, 1985). Frequently these farmhouses and farmsteads were deliberately sited to be visible within the agricultural landscape and the principal elevation often faced onto established roads or routes. As well as larger farms and farmsteads, improved cottages were constructed, frequently related to farming estates or individual landlords. These were intended to offer higher living standards (Carruthers and Frew, 2003). The cottages can be characterised as small single-storey houses, often built in groups or pairs of rubble construction with mural hearths as well as thatched, or later pantile or slate, roofs (Beaton, 1997).
- 4.1.17 The 19th century also saw civilian investment in transport infrastructure, which resulted in the increased accessibility of the Highlands and improved movement of people and resources around the country. Networks of turnpike roads developed enabling the movement of agricultural surpluses to urban centres. Structures such as bridges and culverts were constructed to carry the new turnpike roads, and tollhouses were erected at regular intervals. The mid-19th century saw the expansion of the railways into the Highlands with towns such as Pitlochry, Dunkeld and Aberfeldy experiencing considerable growth with the development of grand hotels and elegant villas to support the flourishing Highland tourism industry. Many of the lower parts of the Perthshire glens are characterised by a wealth of

Victorian buildings, most of which adopt the local vernacular, but interpret it in a classically 19th century way.

5 Baseline Conditions

- 5.1.1 A total of 31 archaeological remains, 129 historic buildings and ten historic landscape types (HLT) are included in the cultural heritage baseline (Figure 15.1a-f and Figure 15.2). These comprise:
- 18 assets assessed to be of high value;
 - 51 assets assessed to be of medium value;
 - 84 assets assessed to be of low value; and
 - 17 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 include 14 Scheduled Monuments and four Category A Listed Buildings. Medium value cultural heritage assets include two Conservation Areas and 45 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 assessment (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 31 archaeological remains have been included in the baseline:
- 13 have been assessed to be of high value;
 - two have been assessed to be of medium value;
 - nine have been assessed to be of low value; and
 - seven have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Archaeological Remains of High Value

- 6.1.2 A total of 13 archaeological sites in the study area have been assessed to be of high value, all of which are designated as Scheduled Monuments.
- 6.1.3 Evidence of prehistoric ritual activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,100BC to 800BC) is provided by Pitfourie Standing Stone 230m ESE of (Asset 724, Figure 15.1d) located to the north of Moulin and outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting, and two stone circles, comprising Green Gates, stone circle, 320m ESE of Faskally Cottages (Asset 306, Figure 15.1d) located within the 200m study area and Clachan an Diridh Stone Circle 1700m SW of Netherton (Asset 642, Figure 15.1a) again located outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting. Standing Stones were constructed throughout much of prehistory but the majority are thought to have been erected during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and form 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 they're being territorial markers to having had ritual associations. Stone circles are upright stones arranged in a circle, which are likely to have been used as the focus for ritual activities. Within the 200m study area funerary monuments are represented by Dunfallandy Bell Cairn (Asset 271, Figure 15.1b; Photograph 15.1.1 below), which is thought to date to the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC). Cairns are the remains of stone built burial monuments with centrally placed internments, which often have secondary burials inserted into or associated with them. In consideration of its designation and its potential to contribute to ScARF research themes concerning the arrangement and order of society and

its religious systems through its physical and material remains, and its contribution to the burial record of Scotland during the Bronze Age (ScARF, 2012b), this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of high value.



Photograph 15.1.1: Dunfallandy Bell Cairn (Asset 271)

- 6.1.4 The later prehistoric period (1,150BC to AD500) is represented by the upstanding remains of settlements comprising enclosures, roundhouses and field systems rather than ritual and burial monuments. The following assets are located outwith the 200m study area but have been included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting; a series of hut circles and enclosures, many of which survive above ground, have been recorded at Old Faskally Farm, Hut Circles, Enclosure and Field System 900m SE of (Asset 323, Figure 15.1e). The archaeological remains of two monumental roundhouses (or duns) are located at Pitcastle Dun 180m SW of (Asset 640, Figure 15.1b) and Lower Drumchorrie Dun 260m WNW of (Asset 725, Figure 15.1d). Two cultural heritage assets are prehistoric settlements, consisting of Stac an Eich Fort (Asset 637, Figure 15.1a) and Clunie Wood An Dun Fort (Asset 644, Figure 15.1d). Milton of Edradour Enclosure 180m NE of (Asset 668, Figure 15.1a) is a sub-rectangular enclosure which is visible as a cropmark on aerial photography. Within the 200m study area Foirche Settlement, Dalshian (Asset 264, Figure 15.1b) is the remains of a defended prehistoric settlement. 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 as well as prehistoric society structures, and how these changed over time (ScARF, 2012b). These assets have thus been assessed to be of high value.
- 6.1.5 Within the 200m study area Dunfallandy Stone Cross Slab (Asset 258, Figure 15.1b) displays a mixture of Pictish and Christian motifs that are typical of the early medieval period (AD400 to AD900). In consideration of its designation and the potential for its physical and material remains to contribute to the ScARF research theme of exploring the immediate environs of such monuments to better understand possible ritual associations (ScARF, 2012c), Asset 258 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 6.1.6 Located outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting Black Castle of Moulin or Caisteal Dubh, (Asset 713, Figure 15.1c) comprises the remains of a medieval castle thought to date to the 13th century that was abandoned and set alight around AD1500 due to fear of plague. In consideration of its designation and its potential to contribute to the research themes of understanding the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these early castles

through its physical and material remains (ScARF, 2012d), this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of high value.

Archaeological Remains of Medium Value

- 6.1.7 Within the study area, two archaeological sites have been assessed to be of medium value, both of which are undesignated.
- 6.1.8 Overton of Fonab/Balnacroft Farmstead (Asset 278, Figure 15.1c) survives as the upstanding remains of at least six sub-rectangular buildings forming a farmstead or township depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map. In consideration of the potential for its physical and material remains to contribute to our understanding of this type of pre-Improvement Era rural settlement, this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 6.1.9 Creagan Na Ciche Enclosure (Asset 311, Figure 15.1d) is a possible nuclear fort thought to date from the Iron Age to the Early Historic period (800BC to AD900). While the provenance, date and interpretation of this cultural heritage asset remains uncertain there is the potential for its physical and material remains to contribute to the ScARF research theme of understanding the role of individual sites within local, regional and national settlement systems (ScARF, 2012d), and so Asset 311 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Archaeological Remains of Low Value

- 6.1.10 A total of nine archaeological remains within the study area have been assessed to be of low value. These are characterised by the sites of military roads, farmsteads and associated features, and a chapel comprising:
- the sites of three 18th century military roads constructed in the wake of the Jacobite risings (Assets 252, 305 and 314, Figure 15.1b, 15.1d and 15.1e respectively);
 - four cultural heritage assets depicted on historic mapping but no longer extant comprising the site of a mill, mill dam and lade at Balmore (Asset 295, Figure 15.1c) and three farmsteads at Littleton of Fonab, Overton of Fonab and Dallreach (Assets 270, 275 and 293, Figure 15.1c);
 - three possible field boundaries and enclosures (Asset 792, Figure 15.1b) identified during geophysical survey (AOC, 2017); and
 - the Fergusson Burial Enclosure Possible Chapel (Site of), Dunfallandy (Asset 260, Figure 15.1b), which is associated with the Fergusson Burial Enclosure at Dunfallandy (Asset 259, Figure 15.1b).
- 6.1.11 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

- 6.1.12 Seven cultural heritage assets within the 200m study area have been assessed to be of negligible value and comprise:
- the sites of two lime kilns (Assets 286 and 301, Figure 15.1c) and the site of a kennels (Asset 297, Figure 15.1c) depicted on historic mapping but of which no above ground remains could be identified;
 - St Bride's Well (Site of) (Asset 291, Figure 15.1c), which was capped and is now submerged under Loch Faskally;
 - Milton of Fonab Clearance Cairn (Asset 776, Figure 15.1c), the result of modern field clearance; and
 - an earthwork at Port-Na-Craig (Asset 289, Figure 15.1c) and Faskally Wood, Platform, Structure and Enclosure, Pitlochry (Asset 308, Figure 15.1d), both of which are of uncertain interpretation.
- 6.1.13 In consideration of their very limited potential to increase our knowledge of the rural economy and farming practises, and in the case of St Bride's Well (Asset 291, Figure 15.1c) local beliefs and customs,

due to their lack of physical and material remains, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

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

7 Historic Buildings

- 7.1.1 A total of 129 historic buildings have been included in the baseline:

- five have been assessed to be of high value;
- 48 have been assessed to be of medium value;
- 72 have been assessed to be of low value; and
- four have been assessed to be of negligible value.

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

Historic Buildings of High Value

- 7.1.3 Moulinearn Military Bridge (Asset 638, Figure 15.1b), a Scheduled Monument, was constructed in the early 18th century following the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1719 and survives in good condition and although located outwith 200m the study area has been included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting. In consideration of its designation and its potential contribution to the research themes of analysing the internal ordering of the state and providing insight into Scottish and British identities (ScARF, 2012e), this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of high value.
- 7.1.4 Four cultural heritage assets are Category A Listed Buildings. Within the 200m study area Tummel Garry Hydro Electric Scheme, Pitlochry Power Station and Dam, Including Boundary Walls (Asset 292, Figure 15.1c) is an archetypal example of the bold modernist phase of designs by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board. Located outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting Station Road, Pitlochry Station, Including Down Platform Building, Footbridge, Fountain and Signal Box (Asset 667, Figure 15.1f) rebuilt circa 1890, is stylistically significant within the Highland Railway tradition; Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, Including Celtic Cross Memorial (Asset 696, Figure 15.1f and Photograph 15.1.2 below) shows clear reference to the imaginative planning and style of Frederick Thomas Pilkington's churches and is attributed to Charles and Leslie Ower of Dundee and dates to 1884 and 156 Atholl Road, Sunnybrae Cottage (Asset 700, Figure 15.1f) is a rare example of a surviving cruck-framed cottage that dates to the late 18th century. In consideration of their various attributes, rarity and designations, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of high value.



Photograph 15.1.2: Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, including Celtic Cross Memorial (Asset 696)

Historic Buildings of Medium Value

- 7.1.5 Of the 48 historic buildings that have been assessed to be of medium value, 45 are Category B Listed Buildings, two are Conservation Areas, and one is undesignated.
- 7.1.6 Located outwith the 200m study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting Faskally Mansion House and Policy Fields (Asset 313, Figure 15.1d) is a large mid-19th century Scots-Tudor mansion set in its own grounds to the north-west of Pitlochry and is the largest of the high status houses within the study area. Within the 200m study area smaller high status houses of the 19th century include Dunfallandy House Hotel (Asset 265, Figure 15.1b) and Port-Na-Craig House (Asset 288, Figure 15.1c), a Scots Baronial style towering mansion built in 1892 that has a walled garden to the south-west. Both assets are now hotels. Also within the 200m study area Fonab House (Asset 281, Figure 15.1c) on the southern bank of the River Tummel has an associated coach house (Asset 282, Figure 15.1c) now converted into domestic accommodation. In consideration of their designations as Category B Listed Buildings and being well-preserved examples of high status domestic and ancillary architecture, they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.7 The Improvement Era saw a dramatic change in the way agricultural activity was organised in Scotland between the late 17th and 19th centuries and investment in large purpose built farmhouses and farmsteads reflected the growing value of agricultural produce. Within the 200m study area examples of this period of investment include Dunfallandy Home Farm (Asset 263, Figure 15.1b), Middleton Of Fonab Farm (Asset 273, Figure 15.1c) and Dalshian House (Asset 262, Figure 15.1b), all Category B Listed Buildings. 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.
- 7.1.8 Located outwith the 200m study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting the majority of historic buildings within Pitlochry Conservation Area (Asset 741, Figure 15.1f) provide evidence of the significant period of urban expansion associated with the arrival of the Dunkeld to Pitlochry railway in 1863 and the subsequent growth of the early Victorian tourism industry. These buildings include hotels, such as the Birchwood Hotel (Asset 652, Figure 15.1f) and, outside the Conservation Area, the Atholl Palace Hotel (Asset 654, Figure 15.1c) and Craigower Hotel (Asset 693, Figure 15.1f). Other assets of this period include the mixed terraces of smaller hotels and shops on Atholl Road (such as Assets 692, 690, 684 and 685, Figure 15.1f), which display high architectural design principles. Similarly, Pitlochry Town Hall (Asset 701; Figure 15.1f) and Library (Asset 660, Figure

15.1f) display the high level of design aspiration associated with civic buildings of this period. Within the 200m study area on the southern side of the River Tummel at Port Na Craig a number of historic buildings, including the Category B Listed Ferryman's Cottage (Asset 285, Figure 15.1c), are associated with the location of an earlier river crossing. In consideration of their designations as well as being good examples of vernacular and commercial architecture reflecting this important period in Pitlochry's development, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 7.1.9 Places associated with worship outwith the 200m study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting include three Category B Listed Buildings, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Pitlochry (Asset 647, Figure 15.1f), Moulin Church (now a heritage centre) (Asset 717, Figure 15.1a), the churchyard at Moulin (Asset 716, Figure 15.1a), and Tenandry Church (Asset 733, Figure 15.1e). In consideration of their designations and as well-preserved examples of architecturally interesting early Victorian ecclesiastical buildings, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.10 The production of whisky remains an important local industry with two surviving distilleries outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting: Blair Atholl Distillery (Asset 643, Figure 15.1c) and Edradour Distillery (Asset 653, Figure 15.1c), both of which are Category B Listed Buildings. In consideration of their designations and as good examples of working distilleries, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 7.1.11 Of the bridges within the study area, Dun An Dionaigh Military Bridge (Asset 310, Figure 15.1d) is attributed to the programme of 18th century military road building and Port Na Craig suspension bridge (Asset 290, Figure 15.1c) is a Category B Listed Building. In consideration of its potential to contribute to our knowledge of 18th century military engineering (Asset 310) and as an unusual example of a civic memorial and its designation (Asset 290), these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Buildings of Low Value

- 7.1.12 A total of 72 historic buildings have been assessed to be of low value, of which 60 are Category C Listed Buildings and 12 are undesignated.
- 7.1.13 The Improvement Era also saw the development of smaller farmhouses and farmsteads such as Easter Dunfallandy Cottage (Asset 261, Figure 15.1b), Wester Ballinluig of Dunfallandy (Asset 272, Figure 15.1c) and Middleton Of Fonab House (Asset 274, Figure 15.1c), a Category C Listed Building all of which are located within the 200m study area. This period is also marked by the construction of buildings associated with high status houses and ancillary buildings for estates such as Lodge House, Baledmund (Asset 726, Figure 15.1a) and Knockfarrie Lodge (Asset 649, Figure 15.1f) both of which are located outwith the 200m study area and have been included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting and within the 200m study area Kennels Cottage And Kennels, Faskally (Asset 318, Figure 15.1e), all three assets are Category C Listed Buildings. In consideration of their designations and as well-preserved examples of historic buildings associated with the Improvement Era and the development of large estates, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.14 The Victorian expansion of Pitlochry saw the development of domestic villas including 24 Lower Oakfield (Asset 656, Figure 15.1f), 22 Lower Oakfield (Asset 658, Figure 15.1f) and Toberargan House (Asset 686, Figure 15.1f); smaller hotels such as Tordarach Hotel (Asset 708, Figure 15.1f) and Pine Trees Hotel (Asset 709, Figure 15.1f); and terraces of cottages including those on Atholl Road (Assets 661, 663, 665 and 666, Figure 15.1f). The majority of these buildings are within the Pitlochry Conservation Area (Asset 741 Figure 15.1f; medium value) and although outwith the 200m study area have been included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting and are Category C Listed Buildings. In consideration of their designations and as examples of local vernacular and commercial architecture reflecting this important period in the Pitlochry's development, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.15 Outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting 1-8 Rie-Achan Road (Assets 670 to 677, Figure 15.1f) form a horseshoe shaped development to the south-west of Pitlochry erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society in 1921 to house ex-servicemen after World War I. In consideration of their designation as Category C Listed Buildings and

as an unusual and complete example of a housing development by a charitable organisation, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value.

- 7.1.16 Other domestic buildings outwith the 200m study area but included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting include two former manses: Blair Atholl Distillery, Former Manse (Asset 645, Figure 15.1f) and Mansholm, Moulin (Asset 720, Figure 15.1a). Once isolated houses within the 200m study area include Tigh-na-geat (Asset 317, Figure 15.1e), an early 19th century former inn, and Craigeach House (Asset 316, Figure 15.1e), a large late 19th century roadside villa. All four cultural heritage assets are Category C Listed Buildings and in consideration of their designations and as good examples of 19th century domestic buildings have been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.17 Located within the 200m study area Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy (Asset 259, Figure 15.1b) is a small enclosure with a large altar type monument. As a Category C Listed Building and as a memorial of unusual architectural design, this asset has been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.18 Located outwith the 200m study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on their setting the Old Institute, Pitlochry, (Asset 662, Figure 15.1f) is a former institute now converted into offices and Moulin Village Hall (Asset 714, Figure 15.1a) originally served as the village school, both buildings are Category C Listed Buildings. While the original function of these buildings has changed, they retain their original external design. In recognition of this and their designations, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 7.1.19 Outwith the 200m study area and included in the baseline to assess potential impacts on its setting Pitlochry War Memorial (Asset 659, Figure 15.1f) is designed as a 3 stage Celtic cross and records the dead of both world wars and is a Category C Listed Building. In consideration of its designation this asset has been assessed to be of low value. Within the study area the Pitlochry Festival Theatre (Asset 284, Figure 15.1c) is a good example of a late 20th century regional theatre of award winning design and has also been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Buildings of Negligible Value

- 7.1.20 Within the 200m study area four historic buildings have been assessed to be of negligible value, comprising two modern road bridges (Asset 304, Figure 15.1d and Asset 777, Figure 15.1e), a modern footbridge (Asset 303, Figure 15.1d) and Freshwater Laboratory, Faskally (Asset 312, Figure 15.1d), a modern building of little architectural importance. These cultural heritage assets are either not rare or architecturally important and are of limited time depth and have been assessed to be of negligible value.

8 Historic Landscape Types

- 8.1.1 A total of 10 HLTs have been considered as part of the baseline (Figure 15.2) comprising:
- one HLT, which has been assessed to be of medium value;
 - three HLTs, which have been assessed to be of low value; and
 - six HLTs, which have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Historic Landscape Types of High Value

- 8.1.2 There are no HLTs of high value within the study area.

Historic Landscape Types of Medium Value

- 8.1.3 There are two areas of Non-inventory (undesignated) Gardens and Designed Landscape HLT (HLT 8) to the centre and south of the study area associated with Cluniemore Lodge (Asset 302) and Dunfallandy House (Asset 265) respectively. From the 17th century onwards it became fashionable for landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with important houses and castles for pleasure or productive purposes. This type retains the core landscape elements depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. In consideration of its historic interest, this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Landscape Types of Low Value

- 8.1.4 The historic landscape to the south of the study area is characterised by 17th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms HLT (HLT 1). This historic landscape type is typified by slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings with generally straight boundaries (for example, Dunfallandy Home Farm, Asset 263), 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.
- 8.1.5 There are pockets of the Managed Woodland HLT (HLT 2) throughout the study area with concentrations around Port Na Craig. 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 HES'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.
- 8.1.6 Located towards the centre and north of the study area there are pockets of the Recreation Area HLT (HLT 6). A vast range of leisure facilities have been created during the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. This type of landscape is frequently found as discrete elements within or on the periphery to settlement locations as at Port Na Craig. These areas are generally depicted on historic maps as wooded and largely remain so today. Given its lack of rarity within the wider region this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value

- 8.1.7 Although some of the plantations included in the 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation HLT (HLT 3) have 19th century origins as part of landed estates, the majority of the coniferous plantations have modern origins as part of commercial forestry and are characterised by straight boundaries and linear firebreaks. In consideration of the frequency of this landscape type within the Perthshire region, and reflecting the limited historical significance of this style of land management, HLT 3 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.8 From the 1800s, the 19th Century to Present Urban Areas HLT (HLT 4) have grown within the study area, specifically at Pitlochry, reflecting wider socio-economic circumstances and others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. This name has also been applied to quite small clusters of houses that 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 landscape type, and reflecting its frequency within the wider region, HLT 4 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.9 The Transport HLT (HLT 15) reflects modern transport systems that provide links between major cities and cover considerable areas of land. Major roads, dual carriageways and major junctions form this HLT but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. Within the study area the existing A9 cuts across other landscape types. Reflecting the modernity and limited historical significance of this type of landscape component, HLT 15 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.10 Located towards the middle of the study area is a Reservoir (HLT 16). From the 19th century onwards, reservoirs of considerable size have been created in Scotland by damming rivers or lochs. Initially these waterbodies were created to supply clean drinking water to the central belt. Following WWII, reservoirs were built across the north of the country as part of a national scheme for the provision of hydro-electric power. In consideration of its modernity, HLT 16 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.11 The Freshwater Area HLT (HLT 17), comprising lochs or rivers over 50m wide, is recorded as a separate historic landscape type and has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 8.1.12 Towards the south of the study area there is a small pocket of the Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin HLT (HLT 24). This historic landscape type 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 Tummel). 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

Site Number	252	Site Name	Military Road Pitlochry to Faskally, Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9629755917
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Military Road	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 138485	HER ref	MPK9291
Description			
<p>The evidence for the original line of the military road proceeding North from Moulinearn is unclear but it may follow a minor road up to the right, which lies above the main road for nearly a mile. It appears to link up with the modern road near Ballyoukan. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976.</p> <p>Modern road apparently on line. No military features survive. NN 9681 5500 to NN 9680 5503 probable line of military road. NN 9681 5500 to NN 9620 5605 possible course of military road overlaid by modern road. NN 9680 5503 to NN 9619 5604 possible course of military road overlaid by modern road. NN 9619 5604 to NN 9500 5748 on line of present main road. Visited by OS April 1975. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>Observed from the carriageway. No upstanding remains were discerned during the walkover survey. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	254	Site Name	Easthaugh Of Dalshian
Designation	None	NGR	NN9590056260
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131788	HER ref	MPK8995
Description			
<p>A farmstead comprising two unroofed, three roofed buildings and one enclosure, all lying within another enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Four roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>The asset consists of largely 18th and 19th century vernacular buildings that from the exterior appear to have been sympathetically converted into a hotel and includes additional ancillary buildings and a modern extension. The asset's local setting is that of modern ancillary buildings, car parking and landscaped grounds and gardens. The principle views are north-west and south-west towards the existing A9 on an embankment. While some screening is provided by existing tree planting on the embankment, glimpsed views of vehicle movement can still be seen in these views. The setting of the asset does not greatly contribute to the heritage value of the asset which resides in the surviving historic fabric. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	258	Site Name	Dunfallandy Stone, Cross Slab
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9462956530
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cross Slab	Period	Early Medieval
NRHE ref	SM90115 Canmore 26295	HER ref	MPK1631

Description

The monument comprises a cross slab of Pictish date. It is in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland and is being re-scheduled to clarify the extent of the protected area. The monument comprises an upright Pictish cross slab, some 1.5m high by about 0.6m wide by about 0.1m thick. Its front face is ornamented with a decorated cross flanked by nine side panels containing a mixture of biblical and fantastical imagery. On the reverse are several Pictish symbols, further figures and other motifs, all contained within a border composed of two elongated fish-tailed beasts. All are typical motifs of the Pictish, or Early Historic period.

The stone stands close to the edge of a steep SE-facing slope, within a modern stone and glass shelter. It may have been moved to its present location within recent centuries.

The area to be scheduled encompasses the stone and the area of the modern stone shelter around it. It is square, with sides 2m long, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The above ground elements of the modern shelter are excluded from the scheduling.

The monument is of national importance as a particularly fine example of a Pictish cross slab. Its importance is reflected in its status as a Property in the Care of the Secretary of State for Scotland. [1]

Name: NN 946 565) Clach an t-Sagart (NR) OS 6"map, Perthshire, 2nd ed., (1902)

Dunfallandy Stone, or "Clach an t-Sagart" an 8th century Pictish cross-slab (S Piggott and W D Simpson 1970) of old red sandstone, 5' high by 2'1" wide and 5" thick. It is sculptured in relief, one side ornamented with a decorated cross and nine side panels containing a figure of Jonah, beasts and angels. The motifs on the other side include two Crescent and V-rod symbols, two "elephant" symbols, two saintly seated figures said to represent SS Paul and Anthony, a warrior on horseback, an anvil, a hammer and a pair of tongs, all contained within a border composed of two elongated fish-tailed beasts.

When described in 1856, it stood in the ruins of an old chapel a mile SW of Killiecrankie railway station (see NN96SW 20) and it has since been moved to its present position behind Dunfallandy House.

A cast of the stone was purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1882. (Accession no: IB 53) R W Feachem 1963; J R Allen and J Anderson 1903; J Stuart 1856; S Piggott and W D Simpson 1970; NMAS 1892.

NN 9462 5653. A fine example of a Class II Pictish cross slab, measuring 1.5m high by 0.6m by 0.1m. It is known as the "Dunfallandy Stone"

Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (J B) 6 February 1975

In a letter to Mrs D N Bailey, R B K Stevenson points out that Romilly Allen misinterpreted Stuart in assuming that the Dunfallandy Stone had been moved, confusing the sites of two chapels at each end of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The New Statistical Account (NSA) and OS 6"map of 1863 tend to confirm that the stone had always stood near the site of the chapel at Dunfallandy. Dixon corrected Allen as far back as 1925.

NSA (S Cameron, written 1842) 1845; J Dixon 1925; J B T Christie 1970; Information contained in letter from R B K Stevenson to Mrs D N Bailey, 29 July 1984 (in NMAS).

Class II symbol stone. On the face are beasts and angels beside the cross. On the reverse are two seated figures, SS Anthony and Paul, above which are an elephant and a double-disc over a crescent and V-rod. Below is a mounted figure, with a crescent and V-rod and an elephant in front and a hammer, anvil and pincers underneath.

LB DESC: Cross with interlaced work surrounded by men and beasts in low relief: rear framed by serpents, 2 seated figures facing small cross, horseman below all in low relief, incised tools. Approx 4' 10" high. NOTES: Guardianship Monument. Scheduled 30 September 1997. Scheduled Area No 90115. [2]

Located within a protective glass structure on the edge of a private graveyard, the main carved faces of the cross slab are oriented east/west. While the setting is dominated by the protective structure and private graveyard the wider setting is largely rural in character with peripheral views of agricultural buildings to the north and, though partly screened by existing mature vegetation to the east. Its location on a ridge above the floodplain provides views of highway infrastructure associated with the existing A9, however these views to the north-east and east are partially screened by adjacent mature trees and vegetation. Unclear as to whether the asset is in situ. The asset is located adjacent to Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy (Asset 259). The setting of the asset does not contribute greatly to its value which resides in its association with the Pictish people and their culture. [3]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	259	Site Name	Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9459856532
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cemetery	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	LB11857	HER ref	MPK1645
Description			
<p>A small enclosure with large altar type monument in arched gothic recess to Gen. Archibald Fergusson (d. 1834). [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>As previously described. The asset's setting is largely rural in character with peripheral views of agricultural buildings to the north and, though partly screen by mature vegetation, to the east. Its location on a ridge above the floodplain provides views of highways infrastructure associated with the existing A9 from the eastern enclosure wall, however, these views are partially screened by adjacent mature trees and vegetation. There is a visual and historical relationship between the asset and the Dunfallandy Home Farm (Asset 263), Dunfallandy House Hotel (Asset 265) to the north, and with Dunfallandy Stone, Cross Slab (Asset 258). The value of the asset is based on it's architectural elements rather than directly related to its setting. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	260	Site Name	Fergusson Burial Enclosure Possible Chapel (Site of), Dunfallandy
Designation	None	NGR	NN9460456536
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Possible Chapel	Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 26309	HER ref	MPK1645
Description			
<p>There was certainly a church at Dunfallandy but it has quite disappeared. J H Dixon 1925. This chapel is referred to by Mitchell as a pre-Reformation chapel attached to Logierait but he also says the foundation was earlier than that and it was probably originally the same date as Logierait (NN95SE) H Mitchell 1923. There is no trace of the chapel. The site, on the point of a spur, is occupied by the private burial ground of the lairds of Dunfallandy, but outside the S and W sides of this are suggestions of stonework which may indicate the remains of the former burial ground wall. If so, it seems to have been circular or oval, c.20.0m in diameter. Visited by OS (A A) 17 April 1975. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>No above ground remains of this asset were discerned during the walkover survey. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] National Record of the Historic Environment [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	261	Site Name	Easter Dunfallandy Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN9472056570
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131760	HER ref	MPK8967
Description			

A farmstead comprising one unroofed and one roofed building, both attached to an enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). One roofed building attached to an enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]

No further information. [2]

The building occupying the site is a random rubble, single-storey, whitewashed dwelling with a slate roof and stacks above both gable ends. The building is likely to be mid-19th century in date. Located on a scarp to the south of the floodplain, the principal views from the north-west facing elevation towards other farm buildings of a similar period and areas of mature woodland. There are limited views to the north towards the existing A9 on an embankment. While the asset's setting is defined by its relationship with other agricultural buildings of a similar period, its rural setting and prominent location contribute to its value. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	262	Site Name	Middlehaugh Of Dalshian
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9560456592
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB11853 Canmore 226883	HER ref	MPK14163

Description

A 2-storey attic and basement, 3-window harled with wood doorpiece and small fanlight. Late 18th Century. Additions and dormer windows later. [1]

No additional information. [2]

As described. Set in its own grounds with tree and shrub planting, lawns and a parking area directly in front of the main south facing elevation. Located adjacent to the existing A9 with assets principal views south towards the embankment of the existing A9. These views are partially screened by existing vegetation but will be wholly screened in summer. Traffic noise is very audible. While the immediate setting of landscaped grounds adds some heritage value to the asset, the principle value is in the buildings architectural features. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	263	Site Name	Dunfallandy Home Farm
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9457956603
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmhouse, Stables	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB11855 Canmore 227384	HER ref	MPK14364

Description

A single-storey rubble built round court. Centre and ends pedimented on N. front; house in N.E. corner: centre of E. front also pedimented. Probably 1818 or shortly thereafter. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Courtyard complex of the Improvement Era located on a scarp above the floodplain with clear views of the A9, bridge and slip road (A924), with traffic noise very audible. The setting is rural in character with access to the asset gained via a trackway leading up to the main entrance in the north elevation. Woodland occupies the land to the north and to a lesser extent to the east running up the access track. Farmland and forestry dominate the setting to the south-west with linear field divisions in evidence. While partly screened by existing mature trees, highway infrastructure associated with the existing A9 is present in the setting of the buildings in principal views to the east, nevertheless, the setting still retains a rural quality. Setting has some contribution to the heritage value of the asset. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] National Record of the Historic Environment
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	264	Site Name	Foirche Settlement, Dalshian
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9571256633
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Enclosed Settlement	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM6296 Canmore 26266	HER ref	MPK1606

Description

The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by a series of earthworks. The monument known locally as Foirche (or Fourich) lies on level ground at around 90m OD on the edge of the steep slope down to the flood plain of the River Tummel. It comprises a sub-circular enclosure, measuring some 45m NW-SE by 42m internally and some 70m diameter overall. The enclosure is defined by an earthen bank standing up to 2m above the base of the surrounding ditch. An entrance in the N is represented by a break in the bank and a causeway across the ditch. On the S and W sides the role of the ditch is taken by the steep natural scarp.

The enclosure appears to represent the remains of a later prehistoric defended settlement. The level ground to the N and E of the enclosure contains traces of low banks possibly representing associated external enclosure.

A small, rectangular burial ground defined by a stone wall occupies part of the interior, utilising the remains of the former St Catherine's Church.

The area to be scheduled encompasses the earthworks and an area to the N and E where traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 100m N-S by 120m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes the upstanding remains of St Catherine's Church and the burial ground within it.

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The uncultivated interior of the enclosure may contain well preserved building foundations contemporary with the occupation of the site. [1]

A circular earthwork known as the "Fourich" is situated exactly opposite the old mansion house of Middle Haugh (now called 'Dalshian'). ('Foirche' is at NN 9571 5661 on OS 6" map, Perthshire, 2nd ed., 1902, opposite Middlehaugh of Dalshian.)

The summit is rounded and there is a ditch on the NE, 11 yards wide, with a narrow entrance towards the N where there may have been some sort of drawbridge. The earthwork has the general appearance of a small rath. In the centre are the remains of St Catherine's Church, which amount to nothing more than a wall, enclosing the burial place of the Fergussons of Middle Haugh. The church may have originally been Celtic, later becoming Roman.

The name "Na Manaich" to the south suggests that the monks attached to the church resided there but no traces of dwellings remain. NN 9570 5661. The earthwork is situated on level ground at the edge of a steep scarp and takes the form of a sub-circular ditched enclosure measuring 45.0m NW-SE by 42.0m. On the E, NE, and NW the ditch is 12.0m wide and 2.2m deep with a slight internal bank. The ditch fades into a berm on the S and W, whilst on the SW there is nothing but a steep natural slope. The entrance, across a slight causeway, is in the N. The remains have much in common with those of the ditched enceinte around the castle at Logierait (NN95SE 2) in that they occupy a similar situation, are of equal area and consist of a curving ditch which terminates on the edge of a scarp. However, there is no trace of a castle here.

The rectangular walled burial ground is of much later date and there is no evidence of the former church. The site is still locally known as "Fourich".

Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (J P) 27 February 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

Located on raised ground above what was the military road within heavily wooded and vegetated area. The ditch, which survives to north and west, is a minimum 1.5m in depth. The private burial ground is in poor condition and survives to wall head on the north and east side, with two grave stones. There are limited views of the existing A9 screened by mature woodland from where surveyors were able to access, however, traffic noise was very audible. Whilst the asset has a semi-rural elevated setting that contributes to our understanding of the defensive nature of the asset, its prime value is derived from its physical remains. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	265	Site Name	Dunfallandy House Hotel
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9457156667
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB11854 Canmore 226865	HER ref	MPK14209
Description			
<p>A 3-storey 3-window rubble built, peind roof with slight bell-cast. Single-storey wings set back. Exceptionally severe treatment. Dated to 1818. New hotel. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>As previously described. Located on a scarp above the floodplain the setting of the asset is largely confined to its own grounds Views from the principal elevation to the north are restricted by mature woodland planting, however, traffic noise from the existing A9 is apparent. The wider setting is rural in character. The asset has a historical association with the nearby Fergusson Burial Enclosure Dunfallandy (Asset 259) (original residents grave) and Dunfallandy Home Farm (Asset 263). [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	267	Site Name	Ballintuim Farm
Designation	None	NGR	NN9420056790
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131759	HER ref	MPK8966
Description			
<p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two partially roofed buildings and four roofed buildings, one of which is a long building, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Two roofed buildings, two enclosures and a sheepfold are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>While the asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey, a modern house with a large garden enclosure occupies the site, along with the remains of a single roofless agricultural range, which corresponds to a building shown on early OS mapping that can be seen on modern aerial photography. Located on a north facing slope, the asset has distant views across farmland to hills to the north and south and towards an area of mature woodland to the west and an access track to the south and south-east. There are unlikely to be any views of the existing A9 to the north, which is in a cutting. The rural setting of the asset and open views to the north contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Online aerial photography available from Google Maps</p>			

Site Number	268	Site Name	Donavoured Lodge
Designation	None	NGR	NN9536656863
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Gate Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 316868	HER ref	MPK18442
Description			

Two-storey, with single storey section to east, former lodge to Donavoured House. [1]

Stone built former lodge to Donavoured House. Gabled dormer to South elevation. Overhanging eaves and bargeboarding with decorative finials. Slated roof. Curved stone boundary wall. Appears on the 2nd edition (1;2:500 series) OS map. [2]

April 1998: External inspection reveals the lodge to be in very poor condition with nearly all its roof now gone. December 2000: External inspection reveals further deterioration. August 2009: The building has been derelict for well over 10 years. External inspection finds the roof has been lost to fire. The door has been severely damaged. Windows are broken or boarded up. It is now enclosed on three sides by trees. Plants are growing in and on the structure. 9 January 2014: External inspection finds the building in much the same condition as seen previously. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [4]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the historic Environment
- [3] Buildings at Risk Register
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017

Site Number	269	Site Name	Netherton of Fonab Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN9371256940
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131757	HER ref	MPK8964

Description

A farmstead comprising one unroofed, two roofed buildings, one of which is a long L-shaped building, and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Two roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]

No further information. [2]

Two 19th century buildings with modern renovations and small extensions. Located on a north facing slope the asset has distant views across farmland to hills to the north and south. Local views to the north include that of modern and Improvement Era agricultural buildings at Middleton of Fonab Steading. The rural setting of the asset and open views to the north contribute to the value of the asset. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	270	Site Name	Littleton of Fonab Farmstead and Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9413056970
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead and Lime Kiln (Site of)	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131758	HER ref	MPK8965

Description

A farmstead comprising one unroofed, three roofed buildings and three enclosures, and a lime kiln are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Two conjoined enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]

No further information. [2]

While there are areas of man-made ground and possible earthworks within the enclosure defined by a modern post and wire fence, these are not diagnostic of earlier buildings and structures and could be related to modern activity such as landscaping and the construction of the present modern buildings. The setting of the modern buildings and enclosure is rural in character, located in a

depression on an south-east facing slope with an area of woodland occupying the slopes immediately to the south and a single track road leading north from this location towards the existing A9 below that cannot be seen in a cutting. As no above ground remains could be identified the setting of this asset does not contribute to its value. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	271	Site Name	Dunfallandy Bell Cairn
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9475356999
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bell Cairn	Period	Bronze Age
NRHE ref	SM2259 Canmore 26297	HER ref	MPK1633

Description

No description provided. [1]

A large round cairn, turfed over and planted with trees, about 55' in diameter, surrounded by a shallow ditch with a low bank outside it (4). There was a row of upright stones round the mound. They were removed c. 1840 to repair the river embankment (1). The cairn is also said to have been partially excavated at some time, when some small cists were found, but destroyed (2). Childe and Graham (4) found the top surface disturbed, but no traces of cists. They suggest that the surrounding ditch and bank may represent remains of a ruined stone dyke, added to by field clearance. A cairn of earth and stones, slightly truncated in the NE, measuring c. 16.0m in diameter and 2.0m high. There is no trace of the row of stones around it, which may have been a kerb. It occurs not quite centrally within the remains of an elliptical stony bank 3.5m wide still well preserved around the NW half, but scarcely traceable around the SE half, where it is reduced to a platform supplemented by field clearance. It appears to have measured c. 31.0m NW-SE and 28.5m NE-SW between its centres and would seem to be contemporary with the mound, rather than a later tree ring. The appearance of a ditch between bank and mound is fortuitous. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (J B) 17 February 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

As previously described. Located on a floodplain with panoramic views in all directions the cairn is a dominant feature in the landscape. Distant views to and from the asset are a key attribute of its setting and is likely to be an important reason for its chosen location. While the existing A9 on an embankment, the Pitlochry South Junction and traffic movement are visible in views to the south-west, south and south-east and dominate these views and traffic noise is audible, this does not detract from our ability to understand the monument's function or chosen location. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	272	Site Name	Wester Ballinluig of Dunfallandy
Designation	None	NGR	NN9442857048
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 226909	HER ref	MPK14153

Description

No description provided. [1] [2]

The asset consists of two storeys with a slate roof with two dormer windows to upper storey on south-west facing elevation. Stacks evident above both gable ends. Constructed from ashlar, a modern extension has been added to the south-east facing gable and modern extension to main entrance. Rubble stone agricultural buildings to the south-east adjacent and across a road. The farmstead is bisected by a minor road with the farmhouse and a range of agricultural buildings to the north-east and agricultural buildings to the south-west. The asset has open views to the north-east across the flood plain towards distant views of woodland and Pitlochry and the hills beyond. Views from those buildings to the north of the road are of the buildings to the south, with limited views of the existing A9 on an embankment beyond. Views to the south-west from the agricultural buildings to the south of the road are dominated by the embankment of the existing A9, which is largely screened by existing tree planting but remains a dominant feature in these views. [3]

Sources
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	273	Site Name	Middleton Of Fonab Farm
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9385057151
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead, gatepiers	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47637 Canmore 131756	HER ref	MPK8963

Description
<p>A late 19th century building possibly incorporating earlier fabric(?). Fine slated courtyard steading with large covered cattle courts and mill with granary. Snecked rubble with ashlar dressings, harl pointing. Boarded timber doors. COURTYARD: SW RANGE: NE ELEVATION: A 3 broad gabled bays projecting from large roof expanse with open-band slating. Gables to centre and right timber-fronted and pedimented with timber gates flanked by cast-iron columns. Slightly advanced rubble construction gable to left with 2 timber doors and narrow brick bay in re-entrant angle to right. INTERIOR: lightweight ironwork roof collars and braces; boarded timber gableheads, later concrete and steel animal pens. NW RANGE: SE ELEVATION: tall piended range, bay to right of centre with 2-leaf door and 6-pane window to right, broad sliding door in bay to left. NE RANGE: SW ELEVATION: minor alterations to ground; 3 granary openings above to left; 2 dormerheaded windows flanking dominant shouldered stack to right. MILL AND GRANARY: tall 2-storey range to SW. N ELEVATION: large piended canopy on timber piers with decorative bracing by re-entrant angle, small square window to left and rear of range (possibly straw barn) projecting to outer left. S ELEVATION: door to ground with window to left and rear of cattle courts projecting to right. W ELEVATION: gabled elevation with broad timber door high up to centre. GATEPIERS: square-section, pyramiddally-coped ashlar gatepiers flanking entrance to courtyard.</p> <p>Property of the Cluniemore Estate. Middleton appears on the 1st edition OS but these buildings post-date the original farm. [1]</p> <p>A farmstead comprising one roofed L-shaped building, three unroofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Four roofed buildings, one of which is arranged around three sides of a courtyard, and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 22 October 1997. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>As previously described. Located on a north-east facing slope in a rural setting extensive woodland to the north-east masks views into the valley floor, while views to the south-east are more open consisting of agricultural land and forestry on the slopes of Carra Beag. Views from the historic building to the south-east and north-west are dominated by large modern agricultural buildings. There is a historical and visual relationship between this asset and the adjacent Middleton of Fonab House (Asset 274) including Ancilliary Buildings to the north. While the setting of the asset contributes, its value is largely derived from its architectural features. [4]</p>

Sources
[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[3] National Record of the Historic Environment
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	274	Site Name	Middleton Of Fonab House
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9388757162
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmhouse	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47636 Canmore 227030	HER ref	MPK14042

Description
<p>A late 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay farmhouse with adjoining dairy. Coursed rubble with granite margins and quoins. Stone mullions. SE (PRINCIPAL) FOUNDATION: symmetrical. Centre bay with bipartite window to projecting porch under catslide roof and deep-set 2-leaf panelled timber door on left return; outer bays each with bipartite window to ground and 1st floor window breaking eaves into dormerhead. NE ELEVATION: gabled bay to left with window to each floor; piended bay to centre also with window to each floor, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into oversized piended dormerhead and broad stack to left; further window to lower bay at right. NW (REAR) ELEVATION: single storey gambrel-roofed elevation with 2 windows, ancillary adjoining to outer right. SW (STEADING) ELEVATION: gable to right with window at ground and further smaller window to lower bay at left. Pedestrian entrance to outer left with link wall beyond. Multi-pane glazing pattern to upper sashes over 2- and 4-pane lower sashes, plate glass glazing to single storey bays, all in</p>

timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Plain bargeboarding and deeply overhanging eaves. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative fixings. INTERIOR: plain cornices, panelled reveals, architraved doors, timber fireplaces to 1st floor. Inner door with margined, etched glazing and timber-balustered dog-leg staircase with finialled newels. ANCILLARY BUILDING: slated, rubble and ashlar former dairy forming small courtyard to rear; boarded timber doors and timber sash and case window with multi-pane upper sash over plate glass. Property of the Cluniemore Estate. Listed for group value with nearby steading. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

As previously described. Located on a north-east facing slope in a rural setting extensive woodland to the north-east masks views into the valley floor, while views to the south-east are more open consisting of agricultural land and forestry on the slopes of Carra Beag. Views from the historic building to the south-west are dominated by large modern agricultural buildings and Middleton of Fonab Farm, which this asset has a historical relationship with. Views from the principle south-east facing elevation are of open farmland towards blocks of mature woodland. While the setting of the asset contributes to its value, this asset's value is largely derived from its architectural features. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	275	Site Name	Overton of Fonab, Township (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9330057300
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Township	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131796	HER ref	MPK9003

Description

A township comprising three unroofed buildings, one partially roofed long building, eleven roofed buildings, two of which are long buildings and one of these is L-shaped, and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Two roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]

Quite extensive remains depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2], only a very vague suggestion of a house platform was discerned but not where the houses are depicted on the 1st edition map. The setting (modern plantation) does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Perthshire, Sheet XL (includes: Logierait; Moulin), Published 1867
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	278	Site Name	Overton of Fonab/Balnacroft Farmstead
Designation	None	NGR	NN9295057470
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 131794	HER ref	MPK9001

Description

A farmstead comprising one roofed, four unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xl). Two conjoined enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). [1]

No further information. [2]

Farmstead comprises six rectilinear structures and four heaps of demolition rubble. The farmstead is located on a area of raised ground within a rolling pasture field. Three of the structures measure 8m x 5m, 9m x 7m, and 11m x 6m and are oriented north-east to south-west. Three of the structures measure 10m x 5m, 14m x 6m and 8m x 5m and are oriented east to west. The setting is rural in character with the asset located on a north facing slope within an agricultural field utilised for pasturage. Extensive woodland occupies the uplands to the southeast of the asset with views to the hills beyond Pitlochry to the northeast clearly visible. [3]

Sources	
[1]	Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[2]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[3]	Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	280	Site Name	Fonab Cottage
Designation	None	NGR	NN9418257522
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage, Walled Garden	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK11429

Description

Fonab Cottage is depicted on the 1st Edition 6" series, along with an orchard within a walled enclosure to the immediate E. The walled enclosure survives to the present day. [1]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows the walled garden of Asset 281 and roofed structure comprising the western extent of the walled garden. [2]

Fonab Cottage is set within the grounds of Fonab House (Asset 281) with principal views west towards Fonab House. While there are no views of the existing A9, which is screened from the building by topography and vegetation, some traffic noise is audible. Group value and its riverside setting contribute to the asset's heritage value. [3]

Sources	
[1]	National Record of the Historic Environment
[2]	National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January 2017)
[3]	Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	281	Site Name	Fonab House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9413957542
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House including Ancillary Buildings, Walled	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47537 Canmore 227097	HER ref	MPK13921

Description

Dated 1820, altered 1903. Single storey and attic, 5-bay, piend-and-platform-roofed classical house. Harled with stone margins (some droved) and ashlar doorcase. Base course, eaves cornice and stepped blocking course. NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: projecting centre bay with small urn-finished stone piers flanking steps up to concave-moulded and pedimented doorcase with deep-set part-glazed panelled timber door and 3-pane letterbox fanlight, windows in flanking bays and pilastered angles beyond, slightly lower set-back outer bays each with window in recessed panel. SW ELEVATION: 6-bay elevation (bays grouped 1-4-1). Slightly advanced broad gabled bay to centre with boarded timber door and 4-part fanlight to right and adjacent window beyond to right, blocked door to left and adjacent window beyond to left, 2 closely aligned windows in gablehead below margined roundel '1820 ROOFED 1903"; tall single storey flanking bays each with window, that to left blocked. NW ELEVATION: gabled bay to right of centre with tall window to ground floor and further window in gablehead, lower bay to left with timber lean-to ancillary to left and tiny blocked opening to right and small pedimented dormer to set-back roof behind. SE ELEVATION: tall gabled bay to left with window to ground and attic floor, lower slightly recessed wing to right with 3 windows.

Lying 12-pane glazing pattern to NE and gabled bay to SE, 8- and 12-pane glazing patterns elsewhere, all in timber sash and case windows; outer right bay to SW with 12-pane glazing pattern in top-opening window. Grey slates. Tall ashlar-coped, harled, polygonal stacks with full-complement of polygonal cans and overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding to SW, NW and SE. ANCILLARY BUILDINGS AND WALLED GARDEN: short terrace of slated rubble, lean-to, singlestorey ancillary buildings to NW elevation of walled garden with variety of openings, including boarded timber doors, 4-pane and plate glass glazing in timber windows, and squat ridge stacks. Sneaked rubble, rectangular-plan walled garden to SE. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: 3 flat-coped, octagonal ashlar gatepiers with semicircular-coped coursed rubble quadrants and boundary walls.

Former stable block (now the Scottish Tartans Society Hall of Records) to NE is listed separately. Port-Na-Craig is the site of a ferry crossing established during the 12th century by monks of the Abbey of Coupar Angus, and remembered in the local name of 'Fonab' meaning 'abbot's land'. [1]

No additional information. [2]

NRHA record this asset as a hospital during WWI. [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows Fonab House and the accompanying walled garden of Asset 281. It would appear that Fonab Cottage as shown and named on the 1st Edition OS mapping (Asset 280) and Fonab House are the same building. [4]

Fonab House is set in its own grounds with principal views north towards the River Tummel. While there are no views of the existing A9 which is screened from the rear of the building by topography and vegetation, some traffic noise is audible. Group value and its riverside setting contribute to the asset's heritage value. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January 2017)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	282	Site Name	Fonab Coach House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9407557566
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Coach House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47536 Canmore 227270	HER ref	MPK13054

Description

Circa 1820. Single and 2-storey, L-plan, classical former stable courtyard. Narrow bands of snecked rubble with squared rubble dressings and voussoirs. Chamfered arrises. NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: tall pedimented bay with blocked window in recessed, round-headed panel giving way to blind roundel on tympanum. Further blocked window in courtyard wall abutting to left with rounded angle to outer left. NW ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with window (converted from door) in bay to outer left, broad 2-leaf boarded timber door immediately to right and evidence of blocked window beyond to right.

SW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 2-leaf boarded timber door to right of piended bay to left of centre with wall of courtyard set-back to right, rounded angle to outer right. SE ELEVATION: coped courtyard walls sloping to slightly lower pyramidally-coped round gatepiers and ironwork gate at centre. COURTYARD: SE ELEVATION: broad 2-leaf boarded timber door below piended former hayloft opening and flanking doors. NE ELEVATION: lean-to range with door in bay to left of centre and small window to right, further doors to outer bays.

4-pane glazing in fixed timber window. Grey slates. Ashlar-coped skewes. Fonab Coach House has housed the Scottish Tartans Society Hall of Records since 1991. Nearby Fonab House is listed separately. Port-Na-Craig is the site of a ferry crossing established during the 12th century by monks of the Abbey of Coupar Angus and remembered in the local name 'Fonab' meaning abbot's land. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows Fonab Coach House. No additional information. [4]

Fonab Coach House is set within the grounds of Fonab House (Asset 281) with principal views east towards Fonab House. While there are no views of the existing A9 that is screened from the building by topography and vegetation, some traffic noise is audible. Group value and its riverside setting contribute to the asset's heritage value. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January 2017)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	283	Site Name	1 - 4 Port-Na-Craig Road, Including Boundary Walls
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9393457614
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage, Boundary Walls	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39857 Canmore 26301	HER ref	MPK1637, MPK12722, MPK12723, MPK12724

Description

Early 19th century. Short terrace of single storey, 3-bay traditional cottages. Roughly coursed rubble. NE (PORT-NA-CRAIG ROAD) ELEVATION: each cottage with timber door to centre bay (No 4 with original boarded door and letterbox fanlight) and flanking lower square windows. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to outer left and broad gablehead stack. NW ELEVATION: mirrors SE elevation. SW (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with lower projecting bays. 4-pane glazing pattern in casement windows to No 1, rest with 4-pane glazing pattern in modern timber windows. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans and ashlar-coped skewes. BOUNDARY WALLS: low rubble boundary walls. Group with Ferryman's Cottage and Portnacraig Inn forming a designed group. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows 1 -4 Port-Na-Craig. No additional information. [4]

As previously described. An enclosed group forming a cohesive whole adjacent to the River Tummel. The setting includes principal views north towards the River Tummel. Setting and group value contribute to the heritage value of the asset. While there are no views south of the existing A9, traffic noise is audible. [5]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[3] National Record of the Historic Environment

[4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January)

[5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	284	Site Name	Festival Theatre, Pitlochry
Designation	None	NGR	NN9383857614
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Theatre	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 167408	HER ref	MPK11566

Description

Summer festival theatre, replacing temporary tent structure used by Festival society from 1956. Sited on S bank of River Tummel with foyer views to river and mountains. Designed primarily for repertory drama. Seats 540 with restaurant seating 130 and a wine and coffee bar. Winner of RIBA Awards Commendation, 1984. Designed by Law & Dunbar-Nasmith Partnership and built between 1976 - 1981. Refurbished and extended in 1992. [1]

No further information. [2]

A modern building set within its own grounds, with principal views of the settlement of Port-Na-Craig and the River Tay. While there no views of the existing A9 traffic noise forms part of the setting of the asset. [3]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	285	Site Name	Ferryman's Cottage Including Boundary Walls, Pot-Na-Craig Road
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9396257626
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage Including Boundary Walls	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47535 Canmore 227147	HER ref	MPK13858

Description

Early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house with single storey wing forming courtyard to rear. Roughly coursed squared rubble with some areas of snecking. NW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Small gabled timber porch with window to centre bay at ground, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration close to eaves at 1st floor. NE (RIVER) ELEVATION: gabled bay to right with 2 windows to each floor, single storey wing to left with glazed door to left, window beyond and 2 further windows to right. SW (PORT-NA-CRAIG ROAD) ELEVATION: piend-roofed elevation with 2 windows to each floor and dominant wallhead stack to centre. SE ELEVATION: largely blank single storey elevation with blocked arrowslit type openings (air vents?) to outer SE face. COURTYARD ELEVATIONS: asymmetrical elevations with variety of elements including lean-to bays to NW and SE.

4-, 8- and 2-pane glazing pattern over plate glass lower sashes in timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with some cans. BOUNDARY WALLS: semicircular-coped rubble boundary walls. Group with Portnacraig Inn and Nos 1-4 Port-Na-Craig Road as a designed group. Port-Na-Craig is the site of a ferry crossing established during the 12th century by monks of the Abbey of Coupar Angus and remembered in the local name of 'Fonab' meaning 'abbot's land'. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows Ferryman's Cottages. No additional information. [4]

As previously described. The house has a modern extension. An enclosed group forming a cohesive whole adjacent to the River Tummel. The setting includes principal views north towards the River Tummel. Setting and group value contribute to the heritage value of the asset. While there are no views south of the existing A9, traffic noise is audible. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	286	Site Name	Balnacroft Lime Kiln (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9285557642
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Lime Kiln	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15901

Description

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

No above ground remains were discerned during the walkover survey. There is a build up of modern material at this location. [2]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	287	Site Name	Port-na-Craig Inn
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9391257650
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Inn, Boundary Walls	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47538 Canmore 227190	HER ref	MPK13792

Description

Early 19th century, restored circa 1990. 2-storey and raised basement, 3-bay house with single storey wing forming courtyard to rear. Coursed and snecked squared rubble. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Small gabled brick porch with decorative timber bargeboarding to centre bay at ground, 2 small windows in bay to right and single window to left, regular fenestration close to eaves at 1st floor. SW (PORT-NA-CRAIG ROAD) ELEVATION: piend-roofed elevation with 2 windows to each floor and dominant central wallhead stack, set-back bay to outer left with timber sign, and boundary wall abutting beyond. NE (RIVER) ELEVATION: gabled elevation to left with 2 windows to each floor over raised basement, 3 windows in single storey bays to right over raised basement with boarded timber door to left. NW ELEVATION: single storey elevation with window in bay to left, blank bay to right with rounded outer angle beyond; lower projecting centre bay with window, window and door on return to left and further window on return to right. COURTYARD ELEVATIONS: irregular elevations with variety of elements including door to SW. 4-pane glazing pattern in square timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. INTERIOR: modern (see Notes). BOUNDARY WALLS: semicircular- and rubble-coped rubble boundary walls.

Group with Ferryman's Cottage and Nos 1-4 Port-Na-Craig Road as a designed group. Built as a coaching inn on the former Killiecrankie Road, the building was in use as a tea-room circa 1930. Purchased by the Hydro-Electric Board during the 1950s, it was semi-derelict by the end of the 1980s. Sympathetically restored and re-opened by the current owner in 1990. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows Portnacraig Inn. No additional information. [4]

As previously described. An enclosed group forming a cohesive whole adjacent to the River Tummel. The setting includes principal views north towards the River Tummel. Setting and group value contribute to the heritage value of the asset. While there are no views south of the existing A9, traffic noise is audible. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	288	Site Name	Port-Na-Craig House, Including Walled Garden, Gatepiers And Gates, Foss Road
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9344757652
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House Including Walled Garden, Gatepiers and Gates	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39859 Canmore 166582	HER ref	MPK11430

Description

Andrew Heiton, dated 1892; internal alterations 1954. Substantial 3- and 4-storey with basement and attic, 4-bay Scots Baronial style towering mansion house (converted to offices). Narrow bands of snecked and stugged red Dumfriesshire sandstone with droved and polished ashlar dressings. Base, band and roll-moulded eaves courses. Round- and segmental-headed doors; crowsteps; corbels; voussoirs; hoodmould; roll-moulded surrounds; stone mullions. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 4-storey crowstepped bay to left of centre with dated round-headed doorcase and single windows; stair tower (see below) to outer left; lower 3-storey bay to right with oval gunloop to ground and single windows above, bay to outer right corbelled to small round tower above ground. SW TOWER: 4-stage conical-roofed circular stair tower with dated cast-iron weathervane and 3 small windows rising through each stage, those to W breaking dividing courses with additional window at ground. E ELEVATION: 2 crowstepped, 4-storey bays with single and bipartite windows, that to right projecting with chamfered left angle corbelled to square over 2nd floor, and altered stone-roofed oriel adjoining modern extension at outer right. Corbelled angle tower to outer left, see above. W ELEVATION: tall tower-house like bay to left of centre with projecting stepped chimney breast, small round-headed attic window above and window punctuating each floor (including basement) immediately to right, bartizan with 3 tiny windows to outer right. Lower centre bay with oversailing stair to ground floor door at left, single windows to each floor, stone pedimented dormer breaking eaves to left above with diminutive bipartite dormer to right. Round tower to right, see above. N ELEVATION: further asymmetrical elevation including advanced tower-house bay to right with variety of elements including corbelled 3-light oriel in gablehead, 4-stage tower with caphouse, single and bipartite windows. Mainly 4-, 6- and 9-pane glazing patterns to upper over plate glass lower sashes in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with ashlar-coped skews and moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. INTERIOR: fine period decorative schemes in place. Some panelled soffits, brass sash lifts, timber fireplaces and moulded cornices retained. Fine panelled hall with fluted pilasters, alcoves flanking screen door, canopied stone chimneypiece and 1915-1919 memorial plaque. Panelled dadoes and shutters to spiral stone stair. Meeting room to 1st floor N with stone chimneypiece, flanking clustered columns and overmantel with mutilated cornice; tabbed architraves, panelled shutters, decorative plasterwork to ceiling and cornices with thistle and rose motifs. Billiard room (NW attic) with panelled dado, hammerbeam-type roof with tie-beams at broad top-lit sections; stone chimneypiece with clustered-column shafts, cast-iron inset and tiled cheeks. Timber spiral stair to billiard room with elaborately carved newel finial, and small timber-lined attic. WALLED GARDEN: rectangular-plan walled garden with high, flat-coped rubble walls to N and W and slated, lean-to ancillary buildings to N. Stepped, brick-lined wall to N with small segmental-headed windows to S elevation. Low coped rubble walls to E with small circular, pyramidally-coped squared rubble gatepiers and hooped ironwork gate; ha-ha style wall to S. GATEPIERS AND GATES: 2 pairs of square-section, red sandstone gatepiers with linking boundary walls. Inner piers 3-stage with square-section base giving way to rounded 2nd stage corbelled back to square at 3rd stage with cornice, shallow crenellations and low pyramidal cope. Outer piers with semicircular-moulded coping to each face. Decorative cast-iron gates and linking boundary walls with moulded ashlar coping and long and shortwork quoins. Property of the Scottish Hydro-Electric Board. Built for Lieutenant Colonel George Glas Sandeman who purchased the Port-na-Craig Estate in 1890. The Sandemans were port and sherry merchants in the Perth area since the 18th century. Captain George A C Sandeman inherited the property in 1905, but upon his death in 1915 during WWI, his cousin and uncle by marriage Mr Alastair C Sandeman inherited. From 1915 to 1918 the house was a British Red Cross auxiliary hospital where 926 patients were cared for. Colonel and Mrs Kinglake Tower succeeded to the property soon after 1928, and made it their home until 1946 when it was sold to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, at which time the name reverted to 'Port-na-Craig' (from 'Fonab'). Conversion to the district control centre for Hydro-Electric Power Stations included insertion of a large central pillar. The control room opened on 1st November, 1957 and was superseded in 1971 by a purpose built extension. Subsequent internal alterations saw 'the first fully integrated Transmission and Distribution Control Centre in the UK' introduced in November 1994. Landscaped setting. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows the house and associated park and walled garden before the later office extensions. Comparison with modern aerial photography suggests that the southern boundary of the walled garden has been altered to allow the construction of the existing A9, and therefore likely that the southern boundary facing the existing A9 is post-1953 in date. [4]

As previously described. Located on the southern bank of Loch Faskally and set in its largely secluded grounds, the principal views are north over the loch towards Pitlochry and the hills beyond. Local views include ancillary buildings and structures, car parking and garden landscaping. Views to the south and south-west are largely screened by existing formal planting, with restricted intermittent views of the existing A9. Views from the walled garden are generally internal and restricted by the height of the garden wall, however, past changes to the boundary of the south-western corner of the walled garden mean that the existing A9 is visible in views from this area of the garden. Traffic noise forms a noticeable element in the setting of the asset. While the asset's value is largely derived from its architectural features, the setting of the asset in its own grounds and views north towards Pitlochry contributes to its value. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051227and SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	289	Site Name	Bank (Earthwork), Port-Na-Craig
Designation	None	NGR	NN9323057660
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Bank (Earthwork)	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	Canmore 282537	HER ref	MPK16723

Description

About 250 metres west of the dam on the south shore of Loch Faskally, a ridge between two gullies has been modified on two levels. The higher southern level is 15 by 20 metres with a low bank around the perimeter forming a space 8 metres square within which a foundation 5.5 metres square. The lower is embanked on the east side. T C Welsh 2006 The existence of these features has been posited by an amateur archaeologist. This site has not been field checked. [1]

No further information. [2]

While there is a slight suggestion of a platform at this location and what appears to be a further larger natural platform to the north approximately 18m x 15m, no specific function or origin of this asset could be determined from the walkover. Located in an area of mature woodland on the southern bank of Loch Faskally with views of the loch to the north, the existing A9 to the south-west is a dominate feature. The setting of this asset does not contribute to its value. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	290	Site Name	Suspension Bridge, Port-Na-Craig
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9400257665
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Suspension Bridge	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB39858 Canmore 26306	HER ref	MPK1642

Description

1913. Suspension footbridge over River Tummel with maker's plate 'Lanarkshire Steel Co Ltd, Scotland/Siemens Martin Process'. 3-stage, finialled steel pylons, that to S with inscribed plaque 'Erected in Memory of Lieutenant Colonel George Glas Sandeman of Fonab/Opened by the Marchioness of Tulliebardine on Empire Day 1913'. Lattice parapets and girder span from cables. Port-Na-Craig bridge replaced a ferry crossing established during the 12th century by monks of Coupar Angus who had received the lands of Fonab as a gift. The last ferry crossing took place on Empire Day 1913 when the bridge was opened by the Duchess of Atholl. Upstream from Port-Na-Craig is the Coronation Bridge (listed separately), a similar suspension bridge erected in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V. [1]

Bouncy public footbridge of lattice-girder pylons, wire-rope cables, rod suspenders, lattice truss span and wooden deck to replace the ferry: an associated U-plan arrangement of early 19th century cottages remains [to SW]. [2]

This bridge carries a public footpath across the River Tummel on the S side of Pitlochry. [3]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in June 1952 shows the suspension bridge. No additional information. [4]

As previously described. The key elements of the asset's setting are its location as a linking point between Port-Na-Craig and Pitlochry, views both upstream of the River Tummel towards the dam and downstream, and of the historic village on the southern bank, which contributes to the asset's heritage value as a commemorative bridge where these views may have influenced its chosen location. Traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible. [5]

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: 12 June 1952/NCAP-000-000-210-219/SAR016717 (Accessed 24 January)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	291	Site Name	St Bride's Well (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9397057700
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Well	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	Canmore 26292	HER ref	MPK5267

Description

St Bride's Wishing Well was 50 yards up the Tummel above the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-Craig. It had a reputation for curing lung disease. It was filled up some years ago. St Bride's Well was situated a few yards above the large rock. Pins and coins were dropped into it and the bushes were hung with rags. No trace. The large rock referred to by Mitchell is shown on OS 25" map, Perthshire, (1900) at NN 9397 5769. The name and tradition of the well is still known locally. [1]

No further information. [2]

No upstanding remains could be discerned during the walkover survey. Believed to be submerged under the River Tummel. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	292	Site Name	Tummel Garry Hydro Electric Scheme, Pitlochry Power Station And Dam, Including Boundary Walls
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN9354257719
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Power Station, Dam	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47534 Canmore 130503	HER ref	MPK8771

Description

Harold Ogle Tarbolton (architect as part of the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board architectural panel), J Guthrie Brown of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (consulting engineer), 1947-51. 7-bay rectangular-plan classical modern power station and dam complex with prominent drum gates and balustraded walkway oversailing gates. Prominently set on River Tummel with Loch Faskally behind. Pre-cast concrete blocks. slightly recessed blocking course with coped parapet. Pilasters dividing turbine hall bays. Roll moulded and recessed segmental headed openings. POWER STATION: 4 symmetrical bays to turbine hall to left (SW), balustraded walkway oversailing drum gates and fixed spillway on segmental arches to right (NE). Tall rectangular windows to turbine hall at ground floor in recessed segmental arched surrounds with pilasters dividing bays. Small square windows above. Advanced entrance bay to left with broad doorway at ground with bronze commemorative plaque to Sir Edward MacColl (see Notes) with broad window over. Recessed bay to far left with square windows. SW ELEVATION: entrance to workshop at ground floor with large 6-light window above, flanking taller centre lights. NE ELEVATION: single bay of turbine hall recessed to left with deep-set architraved opening with moulded crest of North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board above breaking eaves. Predominantly small pane metal glazing in painted metal frames. Recessed flat platform roof with integrated rainwater goods. INTERIOR: predominantly plain functional interior to turbine hall with open trussed steel roof and large travelling gantry crane. Some original tiles remaining to floor. Pitlochry dam and power station is an outstanding example of an early development by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) in a bold modernist design by Harold Tarbolton. The station is set in a prominent location on the edge of Pitlochry and the walkway oversailing the drum gates is used as a public bridge. The building illustrates the intention by NoSHEB to ensure that their interventions had a positive impact on the areas where they were set, through the use of high quality design and materials. Pitlochry power station is the archetypal example of the bold

modernist phase of designs by NoSHEB and the use of modern materials such as pre-cast concrete blocks expresses the dynamism of the industry at this time and of the new society that the board hoped to create in the Highlands by bringing electricity to remote communities. The turbine hall was originally designed with 2 Kaplan turbines each capable of generating at 7.5 megawatts. The station operates primarily as a run-of-the-river scheme with some pondage provided by Loch Faskally. The station has a relatively low head (with the turbine hall integrated into the dam) of 15 metres and produces an average of 60 million units per year. Pitlochry power station forms an important component of an early example of one of the major post-war hydro electric developments by the NoSHEB, expanding a scheme developed during the 1930s (see separate listings for Tummel Bridge and Rannoch power stations). The scheme played a key role in the realisation of the social agenda of NoSHEB by providing power for export to the populous central belt the profit from which subsidised other schemes to supply power to remote north highland communities and stimulated economic regeneration. This commitment saw the development of schemes in locations such as Loch Dubh near Ullapool and Storr Lochs on Skye. Johnstone's social aspirations and wider wishes to reinvigorate the economy of the Highlands were behind these projects which were a key part of the NoSHEB development plan. All of the developments carried out by NoSHEB were subject to parliamentary approval and objections on the grounds of scenic amenity were common. In order to meet these objections the board appointed a panel of architectural advisers which included Reginald Fairlie (1883-1952), James Shearer (1881-1962) and Harold Ogle Tarbolton (1869-1947), appointed in 1943. Initially the role of the panel was to adjudicate on competition entries for designs, but by 1947 it had become one of designers. The panel had little control over the functional form of the buildings, as they left this to engineers, but they did influence the appearance and the style of the designs. The design of Pitlochry Power Station is typical of Harold Ogle Tarbolton's bold designs for NoSHEB as can be seen in his work at Sloy (see separate listings). This contrasts with the later approach of the board after Tarbolton's death in 1948, with the focus on the integration of buildings with the landscape by the use of vernacular features. Harold Ogle Tarbolton became involved in the design of hydro electric infrastructure for NoSHEB late in his career (he died in 1947), but he had been a member of the Amenity Committee which considered the work carried out under the Galloway Water Power Act of 1929, acting as advisory architect for the Galloway schemes and designed the associated housing schemes. As a consequence of his experience in Galloway and his original training as a civil engineer he was appointed to the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board alongside James Shearer and Reginald Fairlie. His two most prominent commissions for the power stations are those at Loch Sloy and Pitlochry (see separate listings). Both of these designs are characterised by confident use of modern classicism and bold application of pre-cast concrete panels. (List description updated 2011 as part of Hydro Electric Power Thematic Survey). [1]

Pitlochry or Loch Faskally power station and dam, along with Clunie dam and power station (NN912 597) constitute the first stage of the Tummel-Garry hydro-electric scheme. Pitlochry has two 7,500kW sets which were both in operation by the end of December 1950. The power station and dam are considered to be, architecturally speaking, one of the most successful of the Hydro-Board's projects. There is no overhead 'clutter' of transformers or power lines as all power is transmitted underground to Clunie power station. The power station is faced in pre-cast concrete to fit in with the mass concrete dam. The two automatic drum gates were the first of their type and size used in Britain (they were also installed at Clunie Dam) and were designed and built by Glenfield and Kennedy of Kilmarnock. These provide what Payne refers to as a 'sensitive spill', allowing for very little change in the reservoir levels. The hollow drum gates open automatically, rotating forward on a keel hinge at an angle of travel of 65 degrees into a flotation chamber, thus allowing the impounded water to spill over the crest. The fish ladder (along with the more extensive one at Clunie power station and dam) is of the 'pool and orifice' type. P L Payne 1988. [2] [3]

As previously described. The location of the power station and dam is related to the local topography which provided the right conditions for the hydro electric scheme. Its setting includes the River Tummel, Loch Faskally to the north, which was created by the construction of the dam and its relationship with its various infrastructural elements. However, while its setting is important, its value is in the engineering and architectural features and design. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	293	Site Name	Farmstead (Site of), Dallreach
Designation	None	NGR	NN9329657770
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15900

Description

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

Asset submerged under Loch Faskally. [2]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 26 January 2017

Site Number	295	Site Name	Mill, Mill Dam and Lade (Site of), Balmore
Designation	None	NGR	NN9283357906
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Mill, Mill Dam, Lade	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15895
Description			
<p>A mill, mill dam and lade are shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900) but not on the current edition (c.2000) indicating that the complex had went out of use at some point during the production of the two latter map sheets. [1]</p> <p>An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows a collection of buildings which match those shown on earlier OS mapping. They appear to be single storey roadside cottages and outbuildings. [2]</p> <p>No upstanding remains could be discerned during the walkover survey, the area has been subject to modern build up. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017) [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	296	Site Name	Balmore Cottages
Designation	None	NGR	NN9298057962
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Farmstead Conversion	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15894
Description			
<p>A farmstead with an L-shaped range characteristic of the improvement period is shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900). It has been converted into houses by the time the current edition (c.2000) has been produced. [1]</p> <p>An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows the buildings at Balmore cottage just discernible through trees to the north. The function of the building is unclear. The buildings are to the north of the old A9. [2]</p> <p>Observed from the road the asset comprises two one and half story rubble stone slate roofed buildings with dormer windows. Located on a slight rise with views to the north of existing mature woodland which restrict longer views over Loch Faskally. The assets principle views are south-west and north-west towards the existing A9 and the Foss Road junction. While these views are partly screened by exiting hedgrows planting, the existing A9, traffic movement and noise still forms a dominant feature of the assets setting. However, the value of the asset is largely in its historical and architectural features rather than its setting. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017) [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	297	Site Name	Kennels (Site of), Tombane
Designation	None	NGR	NN9269858138
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Kennels	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15896
Description			
<p>Kennels are shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map (c.1860, c.1900) but not on the current (c.2000) indicating they has went out of use at some point between the production of these two map sheets. [1]</p>			

An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows two buildings, a house and outbuilding, on a south-east facing ridge which match the footprint of those shown on early OS mapping and on modern aerial photography. [2]

No upstanding remains were discerned during the walkover survey. Area has been developed with a residential unit and associated garden [3]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017)

[3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	301	Site Name	Balmore Lime Kiln (Site of) (2)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9283958312
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Lime Kiln	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK15897

Description

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

Located in wooded area on the edge of the cutting for the existing A9. No upstanding remains were discerned during the walkover survey. [2]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	302	Site Name	Cluniemore Lodge
Designation	None	NGR	NN9254458406
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	Canmore 163337	HER ref	MPK11111

Description

No description provided. [1] [2]

An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows a smaller building, perhaps replaced by or an extended to form the current buildings shown on current aerial photography. [3]

Located within extensive grounds retaining elements of the formal gardens depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. [4]

The assets setting is defined by its grounds that separates it from the wider landscape. There are no views to the A9, screening provided by extensive mature woods and vegetation. [5]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017)

[4] Perthshire, Sheet XL (includes Logierait; Mouin), Published 1867

[5] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	303	Site Name	Clunie Footbridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN9278358570
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Foot Bridge	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 163336	HER ref	MPK11110
Description			
<p>This bridge carries a footpath over Loch Faskally immediately W of Coronation Bridge. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>An oblique aerial photograph taken in August 1953 shows the bridge. [3]</p> <p>Observed from the road the setting of this asset comprises views over Loch Faskally to the west and east, with the views to the west dominated by the Loch Faskally Bridge (Asset 304) which carries the existing A9. The setting of the asset contributes to its value. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] National Record of the Historic Environment</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] National Collection of Aerial Photographs Ref: 8 August 1953/NCAP-000-000-084-905/AFI2162/SAW051228 (Accessed 24 January 2017)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	304	Site Name	Loch Faskally Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN9280558570
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Road Bridge	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 171487	HER ref	MPK11947
Description			
<p>This bridge carries the present line of the A9(T) public road over Loch Faskally above the Pitlochry Power Station and Dam. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>Observed from the road this asset comprises a modern road bridge of concrete construction with metal parapets carrying the existing A9. Its setting includes long views of Loch Faskally and its wooded banks to the east and west, and a hotel and other buildings on the east bank of the loch. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] National Record for the Historic Environment</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	305	Site Name	Military Road Pitlochry to Faskally, Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9310758697
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Military Road	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 138485	HER ref	MPK9291
Description			
<p>On the outskirts of Pitlochry the modern road bends to the right to go under the railway bridge, whereas the military road carries straight on, following what is now the access road to the Dundarroch Hotel. Salmond (1938) notes that it then joins the modern road in the middle of Pitlochry main street, following the line of the latter to the Pass of Killiecrankie except where minor deviations have been</p>			

necessary due to railway construction. Taylor (1976), however, merely states that Wade's road becomes lost among modern road and rail works. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976.

No trace of military road on this sheet. Modern roads and tracks probably on line.

NN 9499 5748 to NN 9455 5766 modern road probably on line.

NN 9455 5766 to NN 9431 5790 line probably overlaid by modern roads and tracks.

NN 9431 5790 to NN 9204 5999 modern road probably on line.

Visited by OS (J B) 4 March and 4 April 1975 and (AA) 15 April 1975. [1]

No further information. [2]

No upstanding remains were discerned during the walkover survey, however the route of the road is discernable as a forest track from NN92053 59261 to NN92041 59705. There are no views to the existing A9. [3]

Sources

[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[2] National Record of the Historic Environment

[3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	306	Site Name	Green Gates, stone circle, 320m ESE of Faskally Cottages
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9301558768
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Stone Circle	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM1545 Canmore 26311	HER ref	MPK1647

Description

The monument comprises a stone circle of prehistoric date, visible as a series of upstanding stones. The monument was first scheduled in 1930, and rescheduled in 1963, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains. The present rescheduling rectifies this.

The monument lies in the garden of a modern house at about 115m OD. It comprises a circle of seven stones, which vary in height from about 0.4m to about 1.8m. The circle has a diameter of about 8m. Stone settings of this type are characteristic of the Neolithic period.

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 sub-circular with a maximum diameter of 30m, and is bounded by a road to the SSW, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The scheduling excludes the above ground elements and stone foundation of the modern shed to the N of the stones, and all elements of the septic tank and inspection chamber to the SW of the stones. [1]

A stone circle, 21' in diameter, of which seven stones remain, one, in the W, being almost buried. They vary from 1'3" to 5'4" in height and are thick, slab-like, straight-sided blocks. There were probably two others, on the NE and SW respectively.

Information from RCAHMS emergency survey, 1942. F R Coles 1908. [2]

No additional information. [3]

The Old Statistical Account notes that 'Two or three druidical places of worship are discernible, each having the vestiges of a circular, or an elliptical stone fence, and a single tall stone in the centre, or the focus.' [4]

The New Statistical Account notes that 'of upright stones, which are generally honoured with the venerable name of druidical remnants, there is no want in this parish.' [5]

The asset is located in a semi-urban setting within the garden of a 20th century house with similar houses to the east and west. Transport infrastructure, noise and traffic and train movement from the adjacent A924 to the south and Highland Main Line railway to the north diminish the value setting contributes to the asset. While there is no intervisibility with the existing A9, road noise from the existing A9 is audible. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which resides in its material remains. [6]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

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

[4] Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-99 Volume 5 Moulin Parish PP. 70 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017)

[5] New Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1834-45 Volume 10 Moulin Parish PP. 650 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017)

[6] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	308	Site Name	Faskally Wood, Platform, Structure and Enclosure, Pitlochry
Designation	None	NGR	NN9227058960
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Platform, Structure and Enclosure	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	Canmore 274427	HER ref	MPK15406
Description			
<p>The top of the hill here is made up of a L-shaped rock surface and a platform. Some of the natural outcrops of rock have been built up. The N end of the summit has a triangular enclosure, with a southern entrance and possible guard chamber set into the SW angle. The natural slope has been steepened in places to a height of 2m, from which a bank descends the hill. It is not clear as to the age of this feature but it may be quite late, such as a Victorian folly. [1]</p> <p>J H Dixon described a low stone parapet on Dunmore Hill in 1925. NMRS place this on the present Dunmore Hill at NN 9190 5895, where there is a trapezoidal enclosure, 55 x 15-35m; this contains an inner enclosure not mentioned in NN95NW 38, which is 30m long by 10-25m. It does not correspond to Dixon's account of a surrounding precipice. The unnamed hill E of Loch Dunmore and S of Faskally Wood car park features a triangular enclosure at the NW end, internally 15m widest by 7m deepest, entered midway on the S with a guard chamber in the SW angle, within a 3-4m bank. The enclosing bank extends downhill from the SW angle to enclose a lower spur. The SE end of the summit has been built up into several platforms and levelled terraces. There is a massive wall around the base of the sheer rock face, around the W and NE. T C Welsh 2005. [2]</p> <p>A natural platform surface can be discerned and structural remains appear to be entirely fortuitous and of natural origin. Dimensions of the platform are approximately 7m x 8m. Located in a mature conifer plantation which forms part of the Tay Forest Park, while there is no intervisibility between the asset and the existing A9, traffic noise from the existing A9 is very audible. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	310	Site Name	Military Bridge, Dun An Dionaigh
Designation	None	NGR	NN9203259708
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Military Bridge	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	MPK16152
Description			
<p>Wade bridge reported by Pitlochry-based historian Colin Liddell. [1]</p> <p>Located within the Tay Forest Park. Single span of coursed rubble construction. Partial survival of parapet on the western elevation, no parapet observed on the eastern elevation. Structure has been repointed with modern cement. The assets setting on the route of the old military road contributes to our understanding of the asset as a military bridge, however, its heritage value resides in its surviving fabric as evidence of 18th century military engineering. There is no view towards the existing A9 due to topography and mature woodland. [2]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	311	Site Name	Creagan Na Cichie Enclosure
Designation	None	NGR	NN9270059300
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Enclosure	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	Canmore 282520	HER ref	None
Description			

This is a very extensive group of rubble walls and ramparts, possibly a nuclear fort, covering an area 250m long, from WSW to ENE, by 100m, along the edge of a steep cliff, N of and above the settlement of Craighedun (NN95NW 20). It lies S of the pre-18th-century 'old N road', on an elevated promontory at between 255 and 264m above OD, with commanding views along the Tummel Valley. The main enclosure, in an angle bounded by the cliff and steep ground, is a squarish oval internally 100 x 70m within a 5m rubble bank. This is internally subdivided, with offset entrances leading to the highest point, and has a small, lower level annexe NE. It is ramparted around the more exposed SW arc. There is an enclosure immediately SW forming a D-shape against the cliff, and enclosing falling ground 110 x 60m. Report and sketch plan deposited with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS (Acq No 2006/135), together with a further report, detailing the evidence, prepared for the Forestry Commission. Dr Thomas C Welsh, 2006. A guide to the site provides information relating to: Background to discovery. The Main Fort - The rampart on south-west. The north-west arc and K7. The north side. The east side within the annexe. The south-east side close to the cliff. The interior towards the east side, around the summit outcrop (K7). The eastern part of the interior. The north-east annexe. The D-Shaped Enclosure - The upper part (K1 and K2). The lower part of the D-shape. T C Welsh 2006. Following partial clearance of the site by the Forestry Commission revisit fieldwork was undertaken at this site, on the 2nd August 2007, to re-evaluate some of the features that were difficult to assess in 2006. There have also been a lot of tree throws since my first visit, providing previously unavailable exposures of rock or structures, and there are local investigations of the bank composition, possibly incidental to forestry work. This fieldwork mainly comprised measurements at 10 metre intervals around the northern circuit of the main enclosure and the circuit of the D-shaped enclosure. While some differences in plan were noted there is insufficient information to redraw the plan with any greater accuracy. Special attention was given to rock outcrops and forestry banks and tracks. A number of observations were made, these are detailed in MS 5035. T C Welsh 2007. [1]

Further fieldwork undertaken at this site following forestry clearance of the W part, involved measurements around the circuit at 10m intervals. The plan, rather than oval, is a rounded triangle with approximately 100m sides, as there is an angle on the N making full use of steep slopes, with a more linear NE side. The enclosing bank is 5-7m broad, either a broad stony bank or a bank and scarp, sometimes with internal ditch. Locally there are outworks, including one across the gap between the two enclosures. On the SW, in the recently cleared area, the wall clearly crosses, at 1 60 degree angle, in inner end of a outcrop aligned E to W, in a similar fashion to outcrops NW, NE and SE, which appear to provide vantage points beyond the wall. One of the internal divisions uses a rock outcrop. The D-shaped enclosure is followed by a modern forest track for 30m but diverges with a change in elevation N and S. There may be an original entrance E of the central outcrop, following a terrace around the projecting outcrop on NW, but this has also been used by a modern track. Forestry activity has exposed wall structures in a number of places. [2]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [3]

Sources

- [1] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [2] McAdam, E. (2007). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 8. PP. 165
 [3] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017

Site Number	312	Site Name	Freshwater Laboratory, Faskally
Designation	None	NGR	NN9186559935
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Research Station	Period	Modern
NRHE ref	Canmore 166499	HER ref	MPK11417

Description

No information provided. [1] [2]

The buildings are modern of corrugated aluminum construction of no historic merit. There are no views to the A9 due to topography and mature woodland. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
 [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	313	Site Name	Faskally Mansion House and Policy Fields
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9172759942
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Mansion	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB17693 Canmore 166501	HER ref	MPK11418

Description

William Burn, dated 1831; extended 1924. 2-storey and attic, 5-bay Scots-Tudor house with slender conical-roofed towers and crowsteps. Base and band courses. White sandstone with buff micaceous quartz dressings; rubble to rear. Tudor-arch doorcase. Hoodmoulds, stone transoms and mullions, chamfered arrises. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly advanced crowstepped entrance gable to centre with moulded doorpiece below hoodmould incorporating large incised datestone, groin-vaulted porch with decorative bosses and 2-leaf part-glazed timber door; bipartite window to 1st floor, slender 2-stage tower on return to right with narrow round-headed light to each floor (including attic) and single window beyond in re-entrant angle. M-gable to left with broad 5-light canted window at ground and hoodmoulded tripartite above, later single light immediately to left and blind shield above; bay to outer left with rectangular-plan 4-light window to ground and 2 widely spaced windows to 1st floor (that to left blinded) each breaking eaves in dormerheads. Recessed bays to right. All dormer and gableheads with blind arrowslit. W ELEVATION: full-height canted 5-light window to each floor in gabled bay to right, bipartite window to each floor of gabled bay to left and slightly recessed centre bay with window to each floor (dormerhead to 1st floor); slender tower (as above) in re-entrant to left. Single storey link to left with crowstepped projecting (billiard room) beyond, with canted transomed French door and flanking window to S. E ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including projecting wing to right with stair tower and crowstepped gables. N ELEVATION: single storey offices forming small courtyard to left, and low 2-storey offices to right with recessed face of main block behind. COURTYARD: altered to S but retaining canopy supported on cast-iron columns to N and E. Mostly 4-, 8- and 12-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped grouped and single stacks with some cans. Ashlar-coped skewers with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative fixings and some decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: some good interior detail retained. Boarded soffits and dadoes; strapwork ceilings to 3 ground floor rooms, 2 with finely carved fire surrounds and overmantels. Outer and inner halls panelled with decorative cast-iron radiators, cantilevered dog-leg staircase with timber balusters and coombed ceiling to 1st floor corridor. Billiard room with decorative plasterwork frieze and billiard table by Morrison & Co of Edinburgh. GATEPIERS: 2 pairs of pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers. Built for the Butter family, Faskally was criticised by Lord Cockburn, together with Lude and Urrard as 'gimcrack cottage houses'. The 1910 sales details record the original plan as "Outer Hall 22' x 14', Inner Hall 4'6" x 17'6" panelled staircase and corridor. Dining Room 28' x 19', Drawing Room 22' x 24', with 2 bay windows, opening into Library 25' x 20'. Billiard Room 23' x 19'1" opening onto lawn. Music Room 38' x 18' with parquet floor, Business Room 16' x 16' and 2 bedrooms on ground floor. Above - 11 family bedrooms. Separate wing with 7 servants bedrooms". Purchased by the Fosters who made some minor changes, Faskally's position was threatened in the late 1940s with the formation of Loch Faskally as part of the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board's Tummel-Garry scheme. However, far less land disappeared under water than had been feared, and the Hydro (having purchased the building for approximately ?1700) converted the house for use as a technical staff training college. Subsequently used a Forestry Commission Training School and Glasgow and Strathclyde Council education facility, the building was taken over in 1996 by the Faskally Christian Trust who continue to operate today (2000). The original listing mentions a '1720 brass sundial on later column in front of house', this is no longer in place but there is a similar example at Dalnasgadh House (2001). [1]

Faskally House was designed by William Burn and built between 1829-1831. It is Scots-Jacobean in style with crow-stepped gables, towers, broad mullioned windows and tall chimneys. It was altered and extended by Burn in 1837. [2]

No further information. [3]

As described. The setting of the asset includes its location within a designed landscape with significant views south and west towards Loch Faskally Reservoir and Clunie Power Station, modern buildings including Faskally Freshwater Laboratory and a bungalow are in close proximity to the east. There is no intervisibility between the asset and the proposed scheme due to topography, mature woodland and existing infrastructure associated with Faskally Caravan Park. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	314	Site Name	Dunkeld - Dalnacardoch - Ruthven - Aviemore - Inverness Military Road (Site Of)
Designation	None	NGR	NN9202860006
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Military Road	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 138486	HER ref	MPK9293

Description

The military road follows the route of the modern road through the Pass of Killiecrankie. Taylor (1976) adds that the military road becomes visible for a brief distance just above the Troopers' Den, past the National Trust Information Centre at Killiecrankie. It appears as a grassy track going past the hotel, coming to a halt at a rubbish dump next to the village hall. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976. Modern road mainly on line, slight traces of the road at NN 91 62. NN 9204 6000 to NN 9166 6273 modern road probably on line. NN 9166 6273 to NN 9150 6276 line seen as grass covered track. NN 9150 6276 nothing visible on the ground. NN 9150 6276 to NN 9131 6287 vague traces of carriageway. NN 9131 6287 to NN 9000 6364 modern road probably on line.

NN 9121 6292 bridge (NN96SW 33.01) now widened and modernised, incorporates military arch on N side. Visited by OS (JB) April 1975. [1]

No further information. [2]

Observed from road, no upstanding remains were discerned. The route of the road follows the B8019 and B8079. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	315	Site Name	Faskally Home Farm
Designation	None	NGR	NN9177460031
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	Canmore 166503	HER ref	MPK11419

Description

No information provided. [1] [2]

The building of random rubble construction has been converted to leisure facilities as part of the Faskally Caravan Park. While there is no intervisibility between the asset and the proposed scheme due to topography and infrastructure associated with Faskally Caravan Park, traffic noise from the existing A9 forms part of the asset's setting. [3]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	316	Site Name	Craigeach House
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9166760401
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47616 Canmore 227253	HER ref	MPK13115

Description

Late 19th century. Single and 2-storey, 4-bay (bays grouped 1-3), half-timbered house. Whitewashed harl with contrasting timbering. Architraved, corniced windows with valances to ground floor. Timber transoms and mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly set-back bays to right of centre with slated timber porch in re-entrant angle with flanking turned columns, decoratively-astragalled multi-pane glazing to returns and decorative timber detail to tympanum, and step up to 2-leaf panelled timber door, small piended dormerheaded window breaking eaves immediately to right above; 8-light transomed window to ground at outer right with piended 6-light transomed window (not architraved and corniced) breaking eaves into dormerhead above. Broad gabled bay to left of centre with wide-centre tripartite window to ground (centre light roundheaded and outer lights transomed), 6-light transomed tripartite above. Single storey bay to outer left with 6-light transomed tripartite to right and timber door with letterbox fanlight to left behind large projecting porch on rustic poles. NW ELEVATION: blank bay with jerkinhead roof to right of centre and window in slightly set-back lower flat-roofed extension to left, timber door to recessed face at outer left, and small window to left of centre at 1st floor, dominant wallhead stack to centre above. SE ELEVATION: piend-roofed elevation with single window to right of centre and tall wallhead stack to centre. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: lean-to bay with 2 windows to centre at ground, timber door on return to right and window to recessed face at outer right; small bipartite window to centre at 1st floor with piended dormerheaded windows breaking eaves in flanking bays. Largely small-pane glazing to upper lights over plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Cavetto coped neck-banded stacks with cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: part-glazed hall door with etched fanlight; timber-balustered staircase and timber fireplaces. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Externally as described by the Listed Building entry but appeared to be undergoing internal renovation at the time of the walkover survey. Located adjacent to, but slightly elevated above, the B8019. Views to the north are restricted due to mature tree planting. The principal view from the asset is towards the south-west overlooking a caravan site. Modern transport infrastructure forms a large part of the setting of the asset greatly diminishing the contribution of setting to the heritage value of the asset. [4]

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland	
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record	
[3] National Record of the Historic Environment	
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017	

Site Number	317	Site Name	Tigh-na-geat
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9150860746
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	House, bothy, barn	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47618 Canmore 168285	HER ref	MPK11789

Description

Early 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier fabric. 2-storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan traditional house with rustic porch. Harled. W (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Gabled porch to centre bay at ground with tree-trunk columns and boarded sides, 2-leaf panelled timber door and 5-part fanlight. Windows in flanking bays and 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor breaking eaves into gabled dormerheads with pendant finials. S ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation with lower lean-to bay at outer right. N ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation. E ELEVATION: later single storey wing projecting from 1st floor to higher ground at rear. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Harled stacks with cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. ANCILLARY BUILDINGS: 2 rectangular-plan, slated, rubble ancillary buildings to E and N, that to E with timber door and small window, that to N with 2 broad doors. 'Tigh-na-Geat' (formerly 'Tigh-na-teud'), meaning house of the harp string' is traditionally thought to have been the house of a ferryman who mended a harp string for Mary Queen of Scots when she passed through Moulin en route to Blair Castle in 1564. Clearly this must refer to an earlier building on the site remnants of which may be incorporated. An early photograph shows turned finials on each of the dormer windows. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

As described above. Transport infrastructure, traffic movement and noise from the existing A9 and the Highland Main Line railway to the east, and the B8019 to the west form a significant component of the asset's setting. A modern electricity pylon is located within the curtilage of the property and there appears to have been regrading work and an embankment created to accommodate the B8019. These modern elements associated with the setting of the asset have diminished the relevance of the setting to its heritage value. [4]

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland	
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record	
[3] National Record of the Historic Environment	
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017	

Site Number	318	Site Name	Kennel Cottage And Kennels, Faskally
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9170260857
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage and Kennels	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47630 Canmore 227273	HER ref	MPK13052, MPK13053

Description

Mid 19th century, extended to rear late 20th century. Single storey, 4-bay cottage with swept jerkinhead roofs. Rubble with stugged ashlar dressings. S ELEVATION: bay to right of centre with part-glazed timber door in small porch with corbelled brace to left and decorative timberwork to pediment, window (altered from door?) in slightly lower similarly pedimented bay to left; advanced outer bays each with window and jerkinhead, that to left slightly broader. E ELEVATION: jerkinheaded bay with window to right and further window to left; boarded timber door in original pedimented porch in re-entrant angle to right formed by extension. W ELEVATION: jerkinheaded bay with window to right, extension and conservatory to left.

4-pane glazing pattern in modern timber windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans; decorative terracotta ridge tiles and finials; deeply overhanging eaves with moulded bargeboarding. KENNELS: piend-roofed, yellow brick range with 5 original boarded timber kennel doors to centre S, each with small cast-iron air-vent high up to left and cast-iron rooflight over. Gabled bay with window to outer right and left, and further window in set-back bay to outer left. Timber sash and case windows, with small-pane glazing, 1 horizontally sliding sash to rear. Grey slates. Cavetto-coped brick stack; overhanging eaves. A good example of a former estate ancillary, the kennels. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

Located on a small plateau above and to the east of the existing A9, which, along with electricity pylons, are visible in views to the south. The setting is rural in character with rough grazing to the south-east and extensive areas of forestry to the north and east. While the existing A9 forms a prominent element within the asset's setting there are wide open views to the uplands beyond to the west. Although the value of the asset is largely derived from its architectural features, its setting in a prominent position overlooking the valley to the south and east contributes to this value. [4]

This asset is not depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed 1899, published 1900. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017
- [5] Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXX.SE, Published 1900

Site Number	319	Site Name	Allt Essan, Tollhouse
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9182262358
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Tollhouse	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB17695 Canmore 26446	HER ref	MPK1776

Description

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

No further information. [2] [3]

Located directly to the east of the B8079 in a semi-rural setting with mature woodland to the east and west and views along the road to the north and south. Transport noise and traffic movement form a prominent element in the setting of the asset. As a former tollhouse its roadside setting contributes to our understanding of the asset. Road noise from the existing A9 is limited by mature woodland. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	321	Site Name	Killiecrankie Viaduct and Tunnel
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9166962550
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Viaduct	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB17698 Canmore 103508	HER ref	MPK1778; MPK7927

Description

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

Killiecrankie Viaduct. This viaduct was completed in 1863 for the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly by engineer Joseph Mitchell. It is a ten-span masonry structure with segmental arches, the arch rings being of dressed stone and the spandrels of rubble. There are castellated refuges at the ends and in the centre. J R Hume 1977. This viaduct was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly up the side of Strathtay and opened on 9 September 1863 at a cost of £5,720; it remains in use, leading directly into a tunnel. It is of stone and measures 507 ft (154.6m) in overall length and 54 ft (16.5m) in height; it comprises ten spans of 35 ft (10.7m) and has pseudo-crenellated turrets. M Smith 1994. Killiecrankie Viaduct, 1864, Joseph Mitchell. Dramatic curving viaduct of 10 arches, costing £5730, for the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly. Crenellated parapets and refuges in keeping with other structures along the line on its heroic ascent to 1484ft [452m] at Drumochter. N Haynes 2000. This viaduct carries the Perth (Stanley Junction) - Inverness main line of the former Highland Rly along the E side of the Pass of Killiecrankie to the S of the village of Killiecrankie (NN96SW 26), and below (to the W of) the visitor centre NN96SW 49; it also crosses an unnamed burn. Although a structure of impressive size, it is obscured by trees within the deep declivity and may escape passing notice. It is also inherently difficult to record by photography. The location assigned to this record defines the centre of the structure. The available map evidence suggests that it extends from NN c. 91590 62598 to NN c. 91690 62487. The River Garry here forms the boundary between the parishes of Moulin (to the E) and Blair Atholl (to the W); the entire length of the viaduct lies within the former. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 21 February 2006. [2]

No further information. [3]

Located towards the south of the pass of Killiecrankie, its setting is a steep sided wooded vally, close to the River Garry. [4]

Sources

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

Site Number	322	Site Name	Killiecrankie Cottage
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9142562538
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6042 Canmore 167391	HER ref	MPK11562

Description

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

Architect: William Burn, c. 1825. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [4]

Sources

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

Site Number	323	Site Name	Old Faskally Farm, Hut Circles, Enclosure and Field System 900m SE of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9256862578
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Roundhouses and Field System	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM9516 Canmore 26438	HER ref	MPK1768

Description

The monuments comprise two hut circles, an enclosure and agricultural remains of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding features. The monuments are situated in rough pasture on a west-facing slope between 320-340m O.D. The easternmost hut circle is visible as a platform set into the slope and is defined by a poorly-preserved wall, measuring c. 17m in diameter. No entrance is evident. A modern field boundary passes over these remains. The second hut circle is located approximately 20m to the south-west and measures 12m in

diameter, with a poorly-preserved wall, scarcely visible in the NE quadrant. An entrance is present in the SSE. An enclosure is present a further c. 35m to the south-west. This enclosure is levelled into the slope and measures 19.5m N-S by 16.5m E-W, defined by a poorly-preserved wall. Probably contemporary agriculture can be seen in the vicinity in the form of field walls, lynchets and clearance heaps. Hut circle settlements are characteristic of the later Bronze and Iron Age periods and broadly date to the first millennium BC. They represent the remains of timber-roofed roundhouses with associated agricultural features. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is irregular, measuring c. 230m N-S by 505m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The above ground components of the modern field boundaries within the scheduled area are excluded from the schedule, except where this boundary lies on top of the northern hut circle. Here, all components of the field boundary are included in the schedule. The monuments are of national importance because of their potential to contribute to an understanding of upland prehistoric settlement and economy. Their importance is increased by their group value and also by their proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. The assets upland setting contributes to our understanding of it as a typical example of a later Bronze, early Iron Age farmstead. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to intervening 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 2016

Site Number	637	Site Name	Stac an Eich Fort
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9577654070
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Fort	Period	Iron Age
NRHE ref	SM9527 Canmore 26315	HER ref	MPK1651

Description

The monument comprises a fort of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding earthworks. The monument lies within afforested land on the western edge of Stac an Eich cliff at about 350m O.D. The fort is roughly oval in plan, and measures c. 60m NW-SE by 40m. The site is defended by the natural cliff face on the E and an enclosing drystone revetted rampart on the W. The outer face of the wall is fairly well-preserved, standing a few courses high in places, and while there is no inner face, the spread of stones suggests a wall thickness of about 3m. The wall stops short of the cliff face on the N and S and although there is no definite entrance, it seems likely to have been on the S, the side of easiest approach. There is a flat low-lying area immediately outwith the rampart where a ditch may have been located. The interior has been much disturbed by forestry ploughing and planting. Forts of this type are characteristic of the Iron Age. 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 irregular in shape, with maximum dimensions of about 102m due N-S by 77m due E-W, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The cliff edge forms the eastern boundary of the scheduled area. [1]

Remains of a possible promontory fort exist at Killiechangie Rock, situated just opposite Moulinearn hamlet. Where the convex precipice forms almost a semi-circle, a nearly straight wall from one end to the other appears to have enclosed fully half an acre, the boundary towards the E being the precipice. All that remains of the wall is a great number of loose stones lying on the ground without any sign of an entrance or building. J H Dixon 1925. A fort situated on the top of a cliff named Stac an Eich. Roughly oval on plan, it measures 60.0m NW-SE by 40.0m. The site is defended by the natural cliff face on the E and an enclosing curving wall on the W. The outer face of the wall is fairly well-preserved, standing to two courses in places, and while there is no inner face, the spread of stones suggests a wall thickness of about 3.0m. The wall stops short of the cliff face on the N and S and although there is no definite entrance, it seems likely to have been on the S, the side of easiest approach. The interior has been much disturbed by forestry ploughing and ploughing. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (B S) 3 February 1975. [2]

No additional information. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. A review of Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial photography locates this asset on the edge of a cliff within commercial forestry. This asset's local setting comprises a mature coniferous plantation and while its cliff edge location contributes to our understanding of its defensive nature it does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its material remains. [4]

Sources

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

Site Number	638	Site Name	Moulinearn Military Bridge Mill Lands of Dalcapon
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9695154753
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Military Bridge	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	SM9584 Canmore 138462	HER ref	
Description			
<p>The monument comprises a bridge of early 18th century date constructed during General Wade's operations in Scotland. The monument spans an unnamed burn within the grounds of the farms of Moulinearn and Mill-lands of Dalcapon at about 70m O.D. The bridge measures c. 3.5m between the parapets. The NE parapet is largely destroyed and there is a slight collapse of the carriageway on the NE side. The bridge represents an example of early 18th century military engineering and architecture, and forms one component within an extensive network of military communications and installations constructed in response to the Jacobean uprisings of 1715 and 1719. 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 four sided and measures a maximum of 24.5m NW-SE by 7m transversely as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. [1]</p> <p>This bridge, just beyond the former inn at Moulinearn, measures 3.5m between the parapets. The NE parapet is practically destroyed and there is a slight collapse of the carriageway on the NE side. Visited by OS (JM) 3 April 1975. W Taylor 1976. This bridge carries a track over the Lochbroom Burn immediately S of Moulinearn village. It is situated immediately W of the present (dual carriageway) line of the A9 trunk road. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 21 September 2000. [2]</p> <p>This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. A review of Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial photography locates this asset below and to the south-west of the existing A9 and Highland Mainline Railway within the small settlement of Moulinearn. The assets immediate setting includes the contemporary Moulinearn Inn (Asset 639) and later dwellings and farm buildings. The assets wider setting includes the river Tummel and associated flood plain. This assets heritage value resides in its surviving historic fabric as evidence of early 18th century military engineering. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	639	Site Name	Moulinearn Inn
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9686654805
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Former Inn	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB11840 Canmore 138568	HER ref	MPK9296
Description			
<p>2-storey 10-window, harled without margins. Gabled entrance feature with fanlight on irregular N. front. 18th cent. Former Inn. Here R.B. Sheridan partook of Mrs Pennycuik's celebrated Atholl Brose. Description of the Scenery of Dunkeld and Blair-in-Atholl (1823) p.119. [1]</p> <p>This building, currently a farmhouse and situated where the military road crosses the modern road just S of Moulinearn, was formerly an inn or kingshouse, the next one existing after Inver on the road N. 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. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	640	Site Name	Pitcastle Dun 180m SW of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9712155365
Value	High	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Dun	Period	Iron Age
NRHE ref	SM726 Canmore 26268	HER ref	MPK1608

Description

No information provided. [1]

There are the remains of a circular fort on the farm of Pitcastle "3 miles below Pitlochrie, on the high ground above Moulinearn". The site is S of the public road and a little SW of the farmhouse. It is planted, and surrounded by a wall. The fort walls are visible in places, but few large stones are visible, most of the facing stones having been removed. The fort, fairly circular, has an internal diameter of c. 68', and the wall from 8' - 13'. W J Watson 1913. Dun about here shown on 1" trace by R W Feachem, in possession of Mrs M E C Stewart. OS 6" map annotated by A L F Rivet, 4 June 1962. The remains are typical of the circular stone structures found in Perthshire which by analogy are presumed to be homesteads (c/f NN44SE 7). The dimensions here are 31.0m NE-SW by 28.0m consisting of a robbed stone wall c.4.0m thick with several outer facing stones visible on the E. There are three breaks, none of which, however, is an obvious entrance. The interior is flat and featureless. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (S F S) 27 January 1975. [2]

This monument is a homestead dating to the later Iron Age. Homesteads have often been referred to as duns or ring-forts in the past, in part reflecting earlier interpretations of their function as defensive rather than domestic structures. It is located 150m WSW of Mains of Pitcastle, on a sloping ground overlooking the River Tummel. The monument comprises a sub-circular structure, measuring 28m by 31m in diameter and heavily robbed. A number of boulders making up the outer facing are visible, with the wall c.4m in width. There are three breaks, although none of which is an obvious entrance. [3]

This asset is prominently located in a rolling landscape of pasture fields overlooking the River Tummel with excellent all round views. These wide views contribute to our understanding of the assets' location and defensive nature. There are very limited views of the proposed scheme to the south-west. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 27 January 2017

Site Number	641	Site Name	Old Laird's House, Mains of Pitcastle
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9731655460
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	17th Century
NRHE ref	LB11852 Canmore 26269	HER ref	MPK1609

Description

Single-storey and attic ruin, rubble-built simple rectangle. Stone stair partly in thickness of wall to attic. 17th cent. [1]

The Old Laird's House, a cruck-framed building, stands behind the farmhouse of Pitcastle. It is now uninhabited, roofless and derelict but its chief interest lies in the fact that it was evidently erected, probably in the 17th century, as a residence of a small laird, and therefore stands apart from other cruck-framed buildings in Scotland - mostly cottages or small farms. The building, 55' long, is built of rubble masonry set in mud mortar, with originally, thatched roof and unglazed windows. There were three ground floor rooms and two above. J Dunbar 1960. As described, but now overgrown with trees. Not outstanding. Visited by OS (B S) 24 January 1975. [2]

As described. There are no views to the proposed scheme, screened by the modern farmbuildings and farmhouse of Pitcastle. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 27 January 2017

Site Number	642	Site Name	Clachan an Diridh Stone Circle 1700m SW of Netherton
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9251855751
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Stone Circle	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM1513 Canmore 26308	HER ref	N/A

Description

The monument comprises a stone circle of prehistoric date, visible as a series of upstanding stones. The monument is being re-scheduled in order to clarify the extent of the protected area. The monument occupies a clearing within a forestry plantation at about 350m OD. It consists of a setting of three standing stones, at one time probably part of a larger group, enclosing an area some 5m across. The N stone is the largest, being rectangular in shape and measuring about 1.8m high by 1.7m long and 0.4m wide. The S stone measures about 1.7m high, and the third, to the E, measures about 1.1m in height. The monument is likely to be of Neolithic date. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area between and around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is circular with a diameter of 40m, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. [1]

A stone circle, with a diameter of 15'4", called locally Clachan-direach. Three stones are standing, 5'10", 6', and 3'3" in height respectively. Fragments of a demolished fourth stone lie about the ground, but there is no clear indication of its original position. F R Coles 1908. Information from RCAHMS emergency survey, 1942 Listed by Burl (1971) as a four poster, a feature for which he suggests a date of c. 1600 BC. H A W Burl 1971. The three standing stones described and illustrated and the fragments of a possible fourth are situated in dense afforestation on the shoulder of a slight rise. The largest measures 1.7m high, 1.8m wide and 0.4m thick. The name is now no longer in use and they are now known locally as "The Druids' Stones". This is probably the remains of a "four-poster". Surveyed at 1:10560. Visited by OS (R D) 16 February 1971. Geophysical surveys were conducted at Clachan an Diridh stone circle near Pitlochry in Perth and Kinross. The works comprised high resolution geomagnetic and earth electrical surveys of the stone circle and its immediate vicinity. The works were commissioned by AOC Archaeology Group and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Information from Oasis (archaeol3-133547) 15 February 2013. A geophysical and laser scan survey of this four-poster stone circle was undertaken 2-3 October 2012. The resistivity and magnetometer surveys indicated that significant buried archaeology extends beyond the visible surface remains. The results of the 3D laser survey were integrated with geophysical results to produce a 3D visualisation of all elements of the site. Archive: RCAHMS

Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland. Gemma Hudson, AOC Archaeology Group 2012. [2]

A geophysical and laser scan survey of this four-poster stone circle was undertaken 2-3 October 2012. The resistivity and magnetometer surveys indicated that significant buried archaeology extends beyond the visible surface remains. The results of the 3D laser survey were integrated with geophysical results to produce a 3D visualisation of all elements of the site. [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. A review of Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial photography locates this asset in a mature conifer plantation. This asset's setting does not contribute to its heritage value which is derived from its material remains. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Milburn, P. (2012). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 13, PP. 157
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017

Site Number	643	Site Name	Blair Atholl Distillery
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9459057647
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Distillery	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47532 Canmore 147650	HER ref	MPK9889

Description

Early 19th century; rebuilt late 19th century; altered and reconditioned 1946-49. Range of buildings, single, 2- and 3-storey, forming distillery and incorporating former farmhouse and steading. Rubble with squared rubble quoins. Voussoired round- and segmental-arched openings. SW RANGE: running NW-SE. SW (PERTH ROAD) ELEVATION: outer left range, symmetrical 3-bay former farmhouse (Aldour House, now meeting rooms) with slated porch, dormerheaded windows breaking eaves; single storey bay to right. Recessed link bays with farmhouse to left and projecting M-gable (with 2 round-headed windows) to right; further advanced 4-bay range beyond to right with broad carriage arch and horizontally-aligned fenestration in stepped penultimate bay to right; broad buttressed gabled bay to outer right (offices and shop). NE (COURTYARD) ELEVATIONS: sympathetically altered to office and shop premises with variety of elements including piended bay to left adjoining set-back bay over carriage arch. N (MASH HOUSE) RANGE: running NW-SE. SW ELEVATION: long 9-bay, 2-storey range to left with symmetrical fenestration and altered hayloft openings breaking eaves at

centre and outer right. Set-back 3-storey range to right with further 2-storey bays beyond. Range extends to E with variety of elements including stepped roofline and broad gabled bay with lettering "BLAIR ATHOL DISTILLERY" fronting courtyard. INTERIOR: cast-iron columns support timber roof to visitor centre with traditional timber mash-tun. Processing plant with Tun (fermentation) rooms containing 4 pine (and possibly larch) and 4 fibreglass 'washbacks'. 4 copper stills (2 spirit and 2 wash condensers) with makers plate 'R G Abercrombie & Co Ltd/Engineers/Copper Smith/19 ALLOA 66'. Spirit-safe labelled 'Banffshire Copper Works/Alexr Grant/Dufftown'. SE (RECEPTION) RANGE: small single storey range running NE-SW, again sympathetically altered with variety of elements including main door to E and 2 2-leaf doors to W (courtyard) elevation. NE RANGE: single storey, 2-bay, stepped range fronting Kinnaird Burn with sluice gates. BONDED WAREHOUSES: filling store, bonded warehouse No 7, long, low, early M-gabled rubble range with small square windows and 2-leaf timber doors. 3 broad gabled warehouses (20th century) each with centre door, circular-effect opening in gablehead and flanking buttresses to NE and further similar pair to SW. INTERIOR: early warehouse with timber rafters supported on cast-iron columns. Largely multi-pane glazing patterns in timber framed windows, some plate glass glazing to altered elevations. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks. Ashlar-coped skewes. Cast-iron downpipes and decorative rainwater hoppers. BOUNDARY WALLS: low rubble boundary walls, some coped. Whisky production on this site can be traced back to 1798, with the 'Aldour' distillery licensed in 1825 by Alexander Connacher. Taken over by P Mackenzie & Co Distillers in 1882, Bell's in 1955 and subsequently United Distillers in the 1980s. The former farmhouse (see above) was originally known as Allt Dour. The whisky is produced using water from the Allt Dour burn and matured in oak casks. Walls of buildings and surrounding trees are blackened by the alcoholic vapours. [1]

Blair Atholl Distillery, Pitlochry, founded 1826, rebuilt in the late 19th century. A group of one-, two- and three-storey rubble buildings of various dates, none of particular interest individually. J R Hume 1977. [2]

As described. Setting does not contribute to heritage value, which derives from historic and architectural features. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
 [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [3] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	644	Site Name	Clunie Wood An Dun Fort
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9207857718
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Fort	Period	Iron Age
NRHE ref	SM9536 Canmore 26299	HER ref	N/A

Description

The monument is situated on the NW side of a precipice known as An Dun, within Clunie Wood conifer plantation. The fort is defined by two earthworks: the inner work comprises an earthen rampart enclosing an oval area of about 26m EW by 20m transversely. This rampart is to a scarp but shows an intermittent stone revetment and an ill-defined entrance gap is present in the SW. The outworks comprise ramparts reduced to terraces that encircle the NE, NW and SW sides and abut a cliff on the SE. The entrance through the outer rampart is towards the SE, creating a staggered access to the summit. A heat cracked stone with iron slag attached was recovered from near the entrance of the fort. Forts of this type are characteristic of the Iron Age and date to the latter half of the first millennium BC-early first millennium AD. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them in which related material may be expected to be found. The area to be scheduled is irregular with maximum dimensions of 90m NE-SW and 75m transversely. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric defended settlement and economy. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date. [1]

A small fort with two outworks on the hill of An Dun, now planted with conifers. It comprises an earthen rampart, reduced to a scarp and showing an intermittent stone revetment, which surrounds an oval area 26.0m E-W x 20.0m. There is an ill-defined entrance gap in the SW. The outworks are ramparts also reduced to terraces which encircle the NE, NW, and SW arcs and abut on to a cliff in the SE. The entrance through the inner is in the W, and through the outer in the NW, thus making a staggered access to the summit. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (R D) 16 February 1971. A heat cracked stone with iron slag attached from near the entrance to this fort has been donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (Accession no 1988.138). A G Reid 1988. [2]

As previously described. The asset is located within a mature forestry plantation, which limits views in all directions and does not contribute to its heritage value which lies in its material remains. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
 [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	645	Site Name	Blair Atholl Distillery, Former Manse
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9462257747
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Former Manse	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47531 Canmore 227258	HER ref	
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century with later 20th century addition to rear. 2-storey, 3-bay former manse. Squared and snecked rubble with granite quoins and droved ashlar margins. Pointed-arch doorway; stone mullions and moulded stop-chamfered arrises. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: steeply-pitched gable to small entrance tower at centre bay with pointed arch opening at ground, window on return to left, moulded dividing course and further single window above; broader gable slightly set-back in bay to right with slate-roofed canted tripartite at ground and bipartite window above; recessed bay to left with wide-centre tripartite at ground and single window above breaking eaves into dormerhead. SW ELEVATION: broad gable to right of centre with decorative timber braces under slate-canopied porch and panelled timber door with 4-part fanlight in bay to left, window to right and 2 further windows to 1st floor; slightly recessed bay to left with 2 windows at ground flanking centre dormer window breaking eaves above. NE ELEVATION: regularly-fenestrated 2-bay elevation with 1st floor windows breaking eaves into dormerheads. NW (REAR) ELEVATION: variety of elements to altered elevation including advanced bay to right with boarded timber door and plate glass fanlight on return to left under catslide roof. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case double-glazed windows, except to NW extension. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full-complement of polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves and decorative bargeboarding. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork corning; working shutters; picture rails; timber dog-leg staircase; black and white marble fireplaces. ANCILLARY BUILDING: rectangular-plan, slated rubble ancillary with 2 pedestrian doors and 2 garage doors. Formerly manse to the nearby Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, the building became Distillery Manager's house in 1995. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	646	Site Name	Dundarach Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9433957798
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47533 Canmore 227049	HER ref	MPK13987
Description			
<p>1866; minor alterations circa 1910 probably by John Leonard, converted to hotel 1994. Single and 2-storey, 6-bay gabled house with 4-stage pavilion-roofed tower, fretwork bargeboarding and delicate cast-iron brattishing. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Rock-faced, raked base course, string course, stepped at intervals Pointed- and segmental-headed openings. Corbels; chamfered reveals; stone mullions. NW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: tower (see below) in penultimate bay to left with flat-roofed single storey conservatory-type extension projecting to right and obscuring wide centre tripartite window below gabled bay with raised centre tripartite stair window; stone porch in re-entrant angle to left infilled with modern doors and further blocked pointed-arch opening on return to left, all with brattished slate roof below single dormerheaded window. Advanced wing to right of centre with M-gable to left, 1st floor with tiny paired window to centre and flanking single windows, flat-roofed extension projecting to ground left, and gabled extension with door and narrow light to ground right; return to left with 2 dormerheaded windows over later conservatory (see above). 3 bays beyond to right with flat-roofed extension at ground and 3 dormerheaded windows at 1st floor. TOWER: advanced tower, engaged at 1st and 2nd stages, in penultimate bay to left of NW elevation. 1st stage with moulded pointed-arch opening over bipartite window with central cushion-capitalled nookshaft and blind panel on tympanum; stepped string course above incorporating corbelled base of wide-centred 3-light oriel window with attenuated slated polygonal roof at 2nd stage. 3rd stage with 3 narrow lights to NW, corbelled base of spired small polygonal tower with roundel projecting to SW, base of corbelled stepped stack to NE and roof pitch to SE. Deep corbel table giving way to 4th stage with bellcast roof, small jerkinheaded dormer window to NW, almost full-height finialled spire of engaged polygonal tower to SW, and broad stack to NE. Pavilion roof crowned with decorative cast-iron brattishing and finials. SE ELEVATION: 4 advanced bays to right with wide centre canted 3-light window to outer right, corbelled over outer angles to bipartite window at 1st floor and carved panel in gablehead; flat-roofed single storey extension across 3 bays to left with bipartite window to 1st floor of gabled bay as that to right, and 2 small dormerheaded windows at centre. Recessed bays to left over steeply falling ground with raised basement, wide centre tripartite window with relieving arch off-centre left, and narrow light to right, 2 dormerheaded windows to 1st floor with further narrow light to right. NE ELEVATION: gabled bay with single storey flat-roofed extension projecting to right of centre, and small corbelled oriel window with nookshafts at 1st floor; slightly advanced gable to left of centre with hoodmoulded pointed-arch bipartite window at ground, single window above and shielded panel in gablehead. SW ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including deeply recessed gable to centre partly obscured by broad gabled bay to right on ground falling steeply to right forming raised</p>			

basement with boarded timber door to centre, window to right at ground floor and pointed arch to left leading to loggia with further arch on return to left, and 2 further windows to 1st floor. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows; coloured glass to stair window (see below). Grey slates. Grouped polygonal ashlar stacks. Overhanging eaves with fretwork bargeboarding, decorative cast-iron finials and brattishing; cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. INTERIOR: good decorative scheme in place including decorative plasterwork cornicing, stylised door architraves (see Notes) and timber dog-leg staircase with elaborate newel finials and balusters. Coloured and leaded glazing with crest and wording 'MON ROY MON LOY MON DOY' to stair window. ANCILLARY BUILDING: rectangular-plan, piended and slated, rubble ancillary (former billiard room?) with segmental-headed bipartite window breaking eaves into dormerhead to NW, timber door to SW, tall shouldered chimney stack to SE, and finialled, piended lantern with 4 lights to each elevation at roof apex. GATEPIERS: coped ashlar polygonal gatepiers. Dundarach was built for a family of wine importers. The 1910 alterations are credited to local architect John Leonard on stylistic grounds as he is the architect of the Torrdarach Hotel in Golf Course Road with identical door architraves. In 1901 Dundarroch (sic) Villa and Lodge were owned by Mrs Jessie Renny of nearby Fasganeoin, and the occupier was Mrs Harriet Stirling Stewart, but by 1905 had been taken over by John Henry Dixon. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located in a semi-urban setting, which does not contribute to the asset's heritage value. Restricted views of the proposed scheme are partially screened by mature trees and vegetation, traffic noise from the existing A9 is barely audible. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	647	Site Name	Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9455057806
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39854 Canmore 168233	HER ref	MPK11771

Description

Charles Buckenridge RIBA, Oxford, 1858; Wardrop & Anderson alterations, 1887; SW bay 1890 and church hall 1903, both John Leonard (Pitlochry). Simple gabled gothic church in decorated manner with 4-bay nave, centre aisle, lower chancel and stone bellcote. Roughly coursed squared rubble with stugged and droved quoins and ashlar dressings. Base course and eaves cornice. Trefoil-headed bipartite windows forming pointed arch vousoired openings; tracery; hoodmoulds; buttresses. Stone mullions and chamfered reveals. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with pitch-roofed porch and pointed arch opening below stone cross finial, flanking squat single stage sawtooth-coped clasping buttresses, flagstone floor and stone side benches leading to studded timber door with decorative ironwork hinges; bipartite windows in broad flanking bays. Narrow light in set-back chancel to outer right, and bellcote with decorative cast-iron finial at junction of nave and chancel. NW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 3-light traceried window. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation of chancel with 3-light traceried window. Lower link with door and flanking narrow lights to right clasping gable end of Church Hall with arrowslit in finialled gablehead. NE ELEVATION: bipartite window (as above) to each bay of nave. Church Hall (see below) projecting to outer left. Stained glass glazing (see below). Grey slates. Ashlar-coped skews and overhanging eaves. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: largely unaltered interior with fixed timber pews, tiled floor and hammerbeam roof. Chancel with reredos by Sir Ninian Comper (1893), memorial to Canon & Mrs Howard depicting 'Our Lord appearing to Mary Magdalene' and flanking doors concealing symbols of the passion; organ installed 1903. Polygonal oak pulpit (1908), see Notes. Mural tablets include simple marble WWI memorial. STAINED GLASS: Crucifixion to E window by C E Kempe 1906, memorial to William A Atkinson; N Sanctuary window 'I am the Good Shepherd' by Ballantine & Sons Edinburgh (1911) and S Sanctuary 'My peace I give unto you' by Clayton and Bell. Memorial windows to nave include 'St Catherine and St Agnes' (1877) in memory of Amy G Whitchurch and 'St Margaret and St Aidan' given by Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough in 1920 in memory of their residence at Atholl Palace during WWI. W window 'St Luke flanked by St Adamnan and St Margaret' by A L Russell, Dundee, 1956. CHURCH HALL: slated rubble Church Hall. Gable to NW with bipartite window (as above) below trefoil window in oculus panel and decoratively finialled gablehead with tall timber-louvered ridge vent beyond. Slightly setback lower link bay to right adjoining chancel. Blank elevation to NE. LYCHGATE: 1921. Simple gabled stone-arch lychgate with battered sides, segmental-arched barrel soffit and stone slabbed roof. Squared and necked rubble. Corbels; vousoirs. Bronze plaque with Celtic Cross and Latin inscription (Psalm 121 v8) and 2-leaf timber gate with decorative ironwork cresting to SW, recessed bays for trees to NW and SE. Carved sandstone band to inner walls inscribed 'TO THE MEMORY OF FREDERICK THOMAS FORSTER FASKALLY AND OF QUEENSBURY YORKSHIRE MAJOR 2nd W Y PWO-WRU-YEOMANRY JP' and 'BORN 15TH DECEMBER 1851 DIED 15TH AUGUST 1921 THIS LYCH-GATE WAS ERRECTED BY HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS'. GRAVEYARD: predominance of simple and Celtic cross memorials including that of 'John Henry Dixon' (see Notes). BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls. Ecclesiastical building us use as such. Episcopalians have worshipped in the Pitlochry area since before 1275 but no services were held here until about 1855. After some opposition to establishing an Episcopalian Church, the site was eventually purchased from Stewart of Balnakeilly and the foundation stone laid on 14th September, 1857 by Captain Stewart of the House of Urrard. The architect, a pupil of Gilbert Scott, donated drawings for the building which was dedicated on 10th June, 1858. The organ and new buildings were dedicated on 2nd July, 1903 by the Right Revd G H Wilkinson. John Henry Dixon (buried in the graveyard) became Scotland's first scoutmaster with the formation of the Pitlochry Troop (1st Perthshire). [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset is located adjacent to the Perth Road and Highland Main Line railway. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which derives from its fabric. There are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to topography and intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	648	Site Name	Knockfarrie Cottage
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9463757837
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47521	HER ref	MPK13055

Description

Dated 1877, sub-divided by John S H Brander, 1946. 2-storey, 5-bay gabled Victorian villa with attenuated bellcast roof. Squared and snecked rubble with stugged ashlar quoins. Partial moulded dividing course. Corbels. Stone mullions and stop-chamfered arrises. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with rustic timber porch, decorative cast-iron finial and panelled timber door, single window above breaking eaves into dormerhead; tripartite windows to each floor of full-height flanking canted bays, that to left with datestone in timber-braced gablehead, that to left with polygonal bellcast roof. Broad outer bays each with bipartite window to ground and single window to 1st floor, that to left in gablehead, that to right with small dormerhead breaking eaves. W ELEVATION: window high up to right in narrow gablehead breaking eaves to right of centre, and rounded angle to left corbelled to square at 1st floor, gabled bay on return to left with window to ground, and narrow recessed bay to outer left with steps up to timber door, narrow light immediately to left and further narrow light close to eaves at 1st floor. N (KNOCKFARRIE ROAD) ELEVATION: 4-bay elevation with further 2-bay wing projecting at left. 4 set-back bays to right of centre with broad projecting gable to right containing tiny window in blinded door with flanking windows and monogrammed stone above incorporated into string course, single window to centre above; lower narrow gabled bay to outer right corbelled to 1st floor with narrow light; narrow window in squat, turret-roofed, rounded bay to ground floor in re-entrant angle to left, and further window to outer left, 2 small windows to 1st floor. Variety of elements to advanced wing at outer left including lean-to single storey structure to ground, and door with letterbox fanlight on return to right. E ELEVATION: variety of elements to asymmetrically-fenestrated, gabled elevation. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows; modern glazing to N wing. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and some decorative timberwork to gableheads. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. ANCILLARY BUILDING: rectangular-plan, red brick ancillary building abutting NE boundary wall, with slated roof, brick ridge stack and finialled pyramidal ventilator. Ground floor to S partially obscured by boundary wall, but with 2 segmental-headed openings to left and 2 dormerheaded openings breaking eaves to right, similar opening to centre at N. TERRACE WALL AND GATE: flat-coped, narrow-banded rubble terrace wall running E-W to S, with decorative cast-iron gate. GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers to E and coped rubble boundary walls. William Adair Atkinson owned Knockfarrie House in 1889. The building was sub-divided for T P W Barty by John S H Brander (Pitlochry architect) and a garage erected in 1950 for Miss Sheila Ferguson. Nearby Knockfarrie Lodge, formerly the gardener's cottage, is listed separately. [1]

No further information. [2]

Located in a semi-rural secluded location, the setting of the asset comprises the Highland Main Line railway to the south and Knockfarrier Road to the north, which is screened by tree planting. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset as it is derived from its fabric. There are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	649	Site Name	Knockfarrie Lodge
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9456657842
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47522 Canmore 227143	HER ref	MPK13861
Description			
<p>Later 19th century (probably 1877). Single storey and attic, 3-bay lodge house with oversized decoratively bargeboarded jerkinheaded porch. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar quoins. N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: centre bay with finialled slated porch on square-section timber piers with cross-braced returns, part-glazed timber door, window in canted bay to right and steeply-pitched dormerheaded window with decorative timberwork to pediment breaking eaves to left. S (RAILWAY) ELEVATION: 2 windows to ground and dormerheaded window to right. E ELEVATION: window to right of centre at ground with shouldered wallhead stack to piended centre roof section above. W ELEVATION: single bay, piend-roofed elevation with flat-roofed lean-to structure at ground and shouldered wallhead stack. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves with moulded pendant finials to N. ANCILLARY STRUCTURE: long single storey, rectangular-plan, single span greenhouse on brick base with 8 small segmental-headed openings close to ground at left (see Notes), and windows now largely blocked with vertical timber bands. Originally the gardener's cottage for nearby Knockfarrie House (listed separately) giving additional interest for its group value. The unusual ground-height segmental-headed openings of the ancillary building are thought to have permitted expansion of roots of small greenhouse-grown fruit trees, probably apricots. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>The setting of the asset comprises the Highland Main Line railway to the south and Knockfarrier Road to the north with hotel grounds to rear. There are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	650	Site Name	The Lodge, Atholl Palace Hotel
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9454157864
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47507 Canmore 227267	HER ref	MPK13056
Description			
<p>Probably Andrew Heiton, 1875. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay, turreted Baronial lodge house with pavilion roof. Bull-faced, squared and snecked rubble with dressed ashlar raised margins. Basket-arched openings to 1st floor; corbels; chamfered arrises. N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: window to right of centre at ground, blind panel close to eaves above, canted angle to outer right with window to ground, corbel to 1st floor and 5-light dormer window above giving way to finialled conical roof projecting from pavilion roof with delicate cast-iron brattishing, (small rooflight to left). Projecting conical-roofed tower in bay to left with narrow window to ground, corbel to 1st floor with small window to NW, and gabled porch in re-entrant angle to right with stylised turned columns on dwarf walls, projecting brackets and segmental-arched bargeboarding to swept roof with decorative cast-iron finial, panelled timber door with decorative cast-iron hinges, narrow plate glass fanlight and flanking lights. W ELEVATION: blind panel to ground floor with corbel course above giving way to slightly advanced bay with window breaking eaves into attenuated piended dormerhead. Dominant tower to right, see below. SW CORNER TOWER: conical-roofed tower with 3 windows to each floor, corbelled dividing course and decorative cast-iron finial. S ELEVATION: bay to left of centre with blind panel to ground in advanced chimney breast breaking eaves into dominant stack (shouldered to right) with can dividers. Multi-paned door in bay to right of centre with window to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead as above. E ELEVATION: altered elevation with flat-roofed extension to ground and tower (see N elevation) to outer right. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Squared rock-faced rubble stack with ashlar coping. Deeply overhanging eaves, decorative bargeboarding to porch. GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: 2 pairs of 2-stage, rock-faced rubble, circular gatepiers with coursed ashlar conical caps giving way to traditional cast-iron lanterns. Single pair of 2-leaf, decorative ironwork gates, Rubble boundary walls with flat ashlar coping. The Lodge stands at the junction of Perth Road and Knockfarrie Road. It is en suite the hotel. [1]</p> <p>The setting of the asset comprises the Highland Main Line railway and Knockfarrier Road to the south, Perth Road to the west and hotel grounds to rear. As one of the lodge houses to the hotel it has a historical relationship to it. There are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset. [2]</p>			
Sources			

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	651	Site Name	Atholl Palace Hotel, Corrie House
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9476957933
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47506 Canmore 168236	HER ref	MPK11773

Description

Dated 1871. 2-storey, 3-bay gabled house with crenellated porch and windowheads, and single storey offices to rear. Rock-faced squared and snecked rubble with contrasting droved and stugged ashlar dressings. Raised base and moulded band courses. Roll-moulded, shouldered doorway with hoodmould and Tudor label stops; stone mullions and stop-chamfered arrises. SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly recessed centre bay with bipartite window at ground and small bipartite breaking eaves into dormerhead at 1st floor, broader flanking gabled bays that to right with crenellated square-plan wide-centre tripartite at ground and bipartite above, that to left with crenellated canted tripartite below further bipartite. SW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: ground floor with window in crenellated porch to centre bay, broad steps to right leading to return with studded boarded timber door with decorative ironwork hinges, window in bay to left and further window to outer right in broader bay. 1st floor with windows to centre and left bays each breaking eaves into dormerhead, bay to right with monogrammed panel in gabled bay with setback stack. Slightly recessed single storey office to outer left with boarded timber door and 2 narrow lights. NE ELEVATION: part glazed timber door to outer left, monogrammed panel in bay to left of centre with evidence of span-roofed conservatory and broad shouldered wallhead stack above; finialled centre gable with 2 windows to each floor and further window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead. Advanced, single storey, gabled bay with 2 windows to outer right. NW (REAR) ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregularly fenestrated, stepped elevation including gabled bays of house flanking piended centre bay with bipartite stair window, and irregular U-plan of gabled single storey offices with boarded timber doors. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows, decorative coloured margins to stair window. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of paired square cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and kingposts. Cast-iron downpipes with dated rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork cornices and ceiling roses, and panelled timber shutters. Screen door to inner hall with timber-balustered staircase. Principal rooms to ground floor SE, that to right with black marble fireplace and carved decoration to shutter panels, that to centre with black and white marble fireplace with cast-iron cheeks, that to left with white/grey marble fireplace with tiled cheeks and cast-iron grate. Corrie House belongs to the Atholl Palace Hotel. In 1890 'Corriebruch' and the Hotel were owned by William Macdonald of Woodlands, Perth. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located on a terrace below and to the south-west of the Atholl Palace Hotel there are limited all round views as a result of topography and mature woodland. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which is derived from its fabric. There are no views to the proposed scheme. [4]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	652	Site Name	Birchwood Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9450957954
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47517 Canmore 227144	HER ref	MPK13860

Description

Probably Peddie & Kinnear, later to late 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay Baronial gabled house with 3-stage pavilion-roofed entrance tower and fretwork bargeboarding. Squared bull-faced rubble with stugged and polished ashlar dressings. Base course. Keystoned and voussoired round-headed door; stepped ropework hoodmoulds; corbels crenellated windowheads. Stone transoms and mullions. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly advanced tower in bay to left of centre (see below), further advanced bay to outer left with hoodmould incorporating blind shield to canted 4-light window at ground, corbelled angles giving way to canted 1st floor with similarly hoodmoulded bipartite window and further corbelling to square angles adjoining gablehead. Lower broad bay to right of centre with slightly advanced, crenellated tripartite window to ground and 2 windows above each breaking eaves into dormerhead. TOWER: 1st stage with fluted pilasters flanking corniced doorway with ropework-moulded surround, 2-leaf panelled timber door and semicircular plate glass fanlight, all surmounted by stepped pediment with weathered shield on tympanum and flanking dies with squat polygonal finials; single window to 2nd stage with blind shield incorporated into hoodmould giving way to narrow round-headed window with ropework-moulded arrises at 3rd stage breaking corbelled corniced eaves into pedimented dormerhead with small blind roundel; similar

windows to E and W elevations; slightly bellcast roof crowned by decorative cast-iron finial. E ELEVATION: 5-bay elevation (bays grouped 3-2). Bays to left with single window to each floor at centre, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead, slightly advanced gabled bay to left with crenellated canted 4-light window at ground and 2 windows above, and projecting crenellated tripartite window to right with bipartite window over breaking eaves into dormerhead. Lower bays to right with small bipartite window to left, single window to right and 2 further windows to 1st floor each breaking eaves into dormerhead. W ELEVATION: 4-gabled bays. 2 windows to ground and further window to centre above in bay to outer right, 2 closely aligned windows below bipartite window to right of centre, slightly advanced bay to left with bipartite window at ground and single window above, and wide-centre tripartite to outer left ground with bipartite window at 1st floor. N (REAR) ELEVATION: variety of elements to near symmetrical elevation including broad outer gables flanking dormerheaded window, and boarded timber door with glazed fanlight and small window to left with timber lean to. Enclosed courtyard behind with 4-light transomed stair window. Mostly 2-pane upper over plate glass lower sashes, all in timber sash and case windows; coloured etched glass to margined stair window. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to tower. Shouldered and coped ashlar stacks with some cans. Overhanging eaves with decorative bargeboarding with pendant and decorative cast-iron finials, plain bargeboarding to N, NE and NW. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork corning; brass sash lifts; panelled reveals. Tiled entrance hall, timber panelled inner hall (see Notes) with carved timber fireplace and dog-leg staircase with timber balusters and ball-finialled newels. White marble fireplace. BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls. Birchwood was opened as a hotel during the 1960s. The hall panelling appears to be imported, possibly from an earlier local house. The Baroness de Longueuil is listed as proprietrix of Birchwood Villa in 1901. Attributed to Peddie & Kinnear on stylistic grounds. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Limited views of the proposed scheme are screened by existing mature trees. The setting includes some period houses and village fabric, however, the setting of the asset does not contribute a great deal to its heritage value, which is derived from its architecture and history. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	653	Site Name	Edradour Distillery
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9595757964
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Distillery	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB47625 Canmore 26262	HER ref	MPK1602

Description

Mid 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier fabric; extended 1950s; altered late 20th century by Brander of Elgin. 2-storey mash and stillhouse, single storey 5-bay warehouse range, distillery manager's office, cottage, former kiln and malt barn. Slated; whitewashed and lined render over rubble and brick. MASH AND STILLHOUSE: W ELEVATION: 2-storey range with doors to centre and right bays, and broad sliding door to outer left; tiny paired window openings to 1st floor. N ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to right at ground and door in gablehead. INTERIOR: traditional manually operated equipment including Morton's Copper Refrigerator wort cooler, marked 'Robert Willison Copper Works Alloa 1933' (see Notes). 2 Oregon pine (formerly larch) washbacks. 2 copper swan neck stills (bottom boles replaced 1983, swan necks replaced 1999 with copper from A Forsyth & Sons): wash still 4000 litres, spirit still 2000 litres. BONDED WAREHOUSES AND STORES: W ELEVATION: 5 piended bays with variety of timber door and window openings. MALT BARN (RECEPTION CENTRE) AND KILN: S ELEVATION: door to centre with forestair to hayloft opening at 1st floor, further doors to outer bays. Kiln with altered pagoda set back to outer left. COTTAGE (SHOP AND OFFICE): 3-bay cottage with centre door and flanking windows, extended to rear. GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS: square-section, pyramidally-coped ashlar gatepiers with ironwork railing. The Edradour, Scotland's smallest distillery, was established in 1825 by a co-operative of local farmers. Success with 'enter ourselves as distillers of malt only under the form of John MacGlashan and Company, of Edradour in the Parish of Moulin'. The NSA details seven distilleries in the area, each with two stills "for converting worts and wash into spirits, which are fit for immediate consumption." By the 1920s the distillery was owned by John McIntosh & Co, being taken over in 1983 by Campbell Distillers Ltd. 'The Edradour' single malt, matured in Oloroso sherry casks, was marketed for the first time in 1986 when the Duke of Argyll opened the distillery to the public. The wort cooler is the last working example of a Morton's Copper Refrigerator in the industry, it reduces the temperature from 65 to 20 degrees C with fins which hold burn water for cooling. Malting ceased at Edradour in the 1930s with ready milled malt subsequently being used. The distillery was powered by waterwheel until 1948. Current (2000) output from four mashes per week produces 480 gallons of wort which becomes 150 gallons of spirit. The draff is used for cattle feed and the residue as fertiliser. [1]

Edradour Distillery, built 1837. Probably the smallest distillery in Scotland, with a minute malt barn and kiln, a small 2-storey productive building, and six bays of stores. J R Hume 1977. [2]

No further information. [3]

This asset is located in a natural hollow associated with the Edradour Burn. The setting contributes to the heritage value of the asset conveying a sense of rural, industrial enterprise as a result of associated bonds, warehouses and associated features (e.g. whitewashed

picket fencing, labourers' dwellings). The setting, whilst rural, clearly is the result of careful planning indicative of commercial industry. There are no views towards the proposed scheme as a result of 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 27 January 2017

Site Number	654	Site Name	Atholl Palace Hotel
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9480457993
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39856 Canmore 168226	HER ref	MPK11767

Description

Andrew Heiton, 1875-1886. 3-, 4- and 5-storey, all with raised basement and attic, H-plan, Baronial hydropathic hotel on ground falling steeply to SE, with pavilion and conical roofs, semicircular and polygonal towers, porte cochere, verandah and crenellated bastion wall. Bull-faced squared and snecked rubble with raised bull-faced quoins and architraved surrounds some dressed. Bolection courses and moulded eaves course. Stone transoms and mullions, stop-chamfered arrises. NW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Recessed gabled bay to centre with single storey vestibule and pended port cochere on cast-iron columns with semicircular multi-pane fanlights projecting at ground, lower flat-roofed additions projecting to each side; recessed face with 4 closely aligned windows to 1st and 2nd floors, and bipartite window with deep-corniced windowhead giving way to relieving arch in gablehead, and broad shouldered stack straddling ridge above. Flanking 3 bays further set-back with largely regular fenestration to each floor, and pedimented dormer windows above. Projecting pavilion-roofed outer bays each with decorative cast-iron brattishing, that to left 4-storey with 3 tall windows to ground and 2 windows to each floor above giving way to pedimented tripartite dormer window; that to right 5-storey with 2 windows to each floor and tripartite dormer as above. Inner return each with dominant stack breaking eaves and largely regular fenestration. SE ELEVATION: symmetrical. Dominant canted 4-storey towers to outer bays each with opening to each face of battered raised basement, 9 light wide-centre transomed tripartite window with relieving arch to each face of tall 1st floor, tripartite centre window with single flanking windows to 2nd and 3rd floors, 5 small windows with moulded heads to circular 4th floor, and deep cornice giving way to single jerkinheaded dormer window and conical-roofed lantern. Recessed centre bays with glazed full-width verandah to ground, slightly advanced gabled bay to centre with paired decoratively-capitalled columns and round-arched timber bargeboarding, flanking bays each with dividing columns and decorative cast-iron railings all supported on heavy ashlar columns at brick-infilled basement. Regular fenestration to 1st and 2nd floors, jerkinheaded dormer windows and tiny conical-roofed semicircular towers in re-entrant angles. SW ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including tall transomed windows to ground floor, conical-roofed canted tower in bay to left of centre and 2-bay 5-storey bays to outer left. Battlemented terrace with bartizans to outer right at basement. NE ELEVATION: altered elevation with variety of elements including small polygonal tower projecting to left, battlemented terrace as above but with modern stair tower, and full-height stack. Mainly 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped rubble stacks with ashlar-coped skews. Decorative cast-iron finials. INTERIOR: some fine plasterwork cornices and ceilings, panelled timber dadoes, and architraved doors. Identical cantilevered staircases to each outer tower with timber balusters and ball-finialled newels. Marble fireplaces. Ground floor retains much original detail, bedrooms altered. Some coloured leaded glass to entrance hall. Hydropathic spa pool with segmental- and round-headed arches. TERRACED GARDENS: formal terraced gardens to NW with square-section piers, ashlar walls and garden statuary. In June of 1873, the Balnakeilly Estate feued this site to the Athole Hydropathic Company Ltd. In September of the same year a prospectus was produced to raise capital of £40,000. Under the supervision of Mr Dick, building had commenced by February 1876, and by 1877 a further £20,000 borrowed from the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company. During excavation of the site, Pictish remains were uncovered. Building was halted during 1883 owing to the bankruptcy of Mr Dick who sold to Mr William McDonald, owner of the Royal Refreshment Rooms in Perth. By 1886 The Atholl had opened and provided 'a rejuvenating spa' with water taken from Moulin Burn and heated. Francis Norrie-Miller, General Manager of General Accident Insurance Company purchased the hotel in 1911 and sold in 1913 to the Atholl Palace Hotel (Pitlochry) Limited Company. In 1915 the building was used house pupils of Queen Margaret Girls' School, and again in 1940 became the war-time residence of the Leys School, Cambridge. [1]

Situated on an elevated location within Black Spout Wood the asset dominates the skyline of Pitlochry and is a prominent feature in approaches to the town from the south. The setting of the asset within Black Spout Wood and wide ranging views to the south contributes significantly to the heritage value of the asset, therefore the asset has increased sensitivity to change in the wider landscape. While views of the proposed scheme from ground level and lower floors are limited due to its woodland setting, the upper floors are likely to have more comprehensive all round views of Strath Tummel. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	655	Site Name	Yeomans, Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9442558019
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47524 Canmore 227215	HER ref	MPK13142
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, L-plan house with ancillary buildings forming compact courtyard to rear. Whitewashed snecked rubble with dressed ashlar quoins. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay at ground with slated, pedimented timber porch with rustic poles and kingpost, panelled timber door with 2-pane fanlight, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration to 1st floor, each window breaking eaves into dormerhead with kingpost. NW ELEVATION: broad gabled bay to right with window to left at each floor, slightly set back lower wing to left with 3 windows to each floor, those to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerheads. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to right at each floor. NE (LOWER OAKFIELD) ELEVATION: stair window to centre bay with small modern dormer window to right above, square window and 2 boarded timber doors to single storey lean-to bay projecting at left; advanced lower wing to right of centre with window to left at 1st floor of gabled bay to road, and timber door in single storey lean-to bay to left, return to left with boarded timber door with 2-pane fanlight in re-entrant angle to left with tiny window close to eaves above and single storey lean-to bay to right. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows, stair window etched and margined, plate glass glazing to modern dormer window. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. ANCILLARY BUILDINGS: single storey, piend-roofed rubble ancillaries to NE. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATE: coped rubble boundary walls with ironwork pedestrian gate [1].</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area. It was noted during the walkover survey that there are some modern additions to the building's historic fabric. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	656	Site Name	24 Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9440158027
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Villa	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47523 Canmore 227219	HER ref	MPK13139
Description			
<p>1870, extended circa 1970. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay villa with fine interior. Coursed rubble with contrasting roughly squared quoins and droved margins. Round-headed, keystone and pilastered porch. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with steps and flanking dies leading to flat-roofed corniced porch with 4-panelled timber door and semicircular plate glass fanlight, window above breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead; bipartite window to ground in bay to right with 1st floor window as above; 3-light canted window with blocking course and blind shield under stepped semicircular moulding in bay to left of centre at ground, bipartite window above and single window in gablehead. Single storey extension projecting to outer left. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to outer right at each floor and further small window in gablehead. Pitch roof of low garage extension clasping outer right angle. NE (LOWER OAKFIELD) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of roof heights of ancillaries forming former courtyard infilled with garage extension; Myrtlebank Cottage to right and boundary wall abutting to outer left. NW ELEVATION: gabled bay with variety of elements including Myrtlebank Cottage to outer left and extension to outer right. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and kingposts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: fine decorative scheme in place including unusually elaborate and detailed plasterwork ceilings, panelling, skirtings and door surrounds. Tessellated floor to hall with etched glass to screen door, dog-leg staircase with timber balusters and ball-finialled square newels. Panelled plasterwork to coffered ceiling over stair with guilloche bands giving way to ropework moulding and frieze with 4 diminutive masks in roundels, all surmounted by elaborate egg and dart moulding and etched glass in rectangular small-pane cupola. Black marble, timber and cast-iron fireplaces. MYRTLEBANK COTTAGE: 2-storey, 2-bay house with crenellated porch. SW ELEVATION: crenellated porch with panelled timber door, plate glass fanlight and small window on return to left, window above breaking eaves into dormerhead. Ellangowan abutting at outer right. NW ELEVATION: advanced gabled bay to right with bipartite window at ground and single window in gablehead, recessed bay to left with window to ground and further window above breaking eaves into pedimented dormerhead, small pitch-roofed timber porch projecting in re-entrant angle to right. NE (LOWER OAKFIELD) ELEVATION: plain gabled bay with boundary wall abutting at outer right and ancillary abutting at outer left. 4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Coped ashlar and dry-dashed stacks with polygonal cans; overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork cornice and stair window with coloured margin. Listed in consideration of its fine interior, Ellangowan is built on land feued from Mr Butter, and later sold by James G Fergus Esq of Baledmund in favour of Miss Catherine Macbeth, the house is thought to have</p>			

been erected by a master plasterer who lived in Myrtlebank Cottage whilst letting out Ellangowan as a holiday home. A number of speculative buildings were erected from mid century onward when Pitlochry developed rapidly as a healthy holiday town approved by Queen Victoria's physician. The remarkable plaster masks (see above) are duplicated in niches at Wellwood, West Moulin Road (listed separately), and putti masks in similar niches can be seen at Dundarave, Strathview Terrace and Dun Donnachaidh, Knockard Road (also listed separately). Building Bye-Law Plans record and application for 'alterations and additions' to Myrtle Cottage, Lower Oakfield for Alex McLean by P Graham & Sons, Builders, Bankfoot. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	657	Site Name	Pitlochry Baptist Church
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9419958030
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47508 Canmore 168259	HER ref	N/A

Description

D A Crombie, 1884. Small aisleless, T-plan church with 2-stage stair tower and belfry, 2-bay nave with diagonal buttress. Squared rubble with dressed ashlar quoins. Part base course, stepped string course. Pointed-arch openings with chamfered reveals; hoodmoulds with label stops; traceried windows; stone mullions. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 2-stage gable to centre with steps and flanking dwarf walls leading to moulded doorcase with 2-leaf timber door and decorative ironwork hinges flanked by glazed oculi all below stepped string course, single stage buttress to right breaking into 2nd stage with hoodmoulded 3-light traceried window and arrowslit in block-finished gablehead. Lower narrow piended bay to right of centre with small light and single stage diagonal buttress. Tower (see below) in bay to left. SW TOWER: 2-stage stair tower with narrow light at ground and simple 2-light traceried window above to S and W (latter both blocked and tracery removed), sawtooth reducing angles giving way to moulded frieze, polygonal roof and reduced 2nd stage (also polygonal) with arrowslits to S and W below attenuated ashlar-roofed spire with decorative cast-iron finial. W ELEVATION: 2-bay nave with basement door to outer right, and pagoda-roofed timber-louvered ridge ventilator to centre above; transeptal bay to left with single window and further window on return to right, modern extension abutting on return to left. Tower (see above) to outer right. E ELEVATION: as W elevation but without basement and tower. N ELEVATION: mostly obscured by later extension but with small traceried rose window in gablehead. Coloured leaded glass to traceried windows, coloured margins and frosted glazing to small-pane nave windows. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to ventilator. Ashlar coped skewers with block skewputts. INTERIOR: fixed timber pews and boarded timber dadoes; folding timber doors to transepts; hammerbeam-type roof. Double stair with timber balusters and finialled newels to pulpit with gothic-detailed arcaded sounding board below rose window and stepped hoodmould. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATES: rubble boundary walls with decorative 2-leaf ironwork gates. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. Founded in 1880 as an offshoot of the Tullymet Baptist Church, the Pitlochry congregation was formally constituted in December 1881. The Atholl Centre was built to the rear of the church in 1971. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Still in use as place of worship. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	658	Site Name	22 Lower Oakfield, Myrtlebank Cottage
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9440658038
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Villa	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47523 Canmore 227221	HER ref	MPK13138

Description

1870, extended circa 1970. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay villa with fine interior. Coursed rubble with contrasting roughly squared quoins and droved margins. Round-headed, keystone and pilastered porch. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with steps and flanking dies leading to flat-roofed corniced porch with 4-panelled timber door and semicircular plate glass fanlight, window above breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead; bipartite window to ground in bay to right with 1st floor window as above; 3-light canted window with blocking course and blind shield under stepped semicircular moulding in bay to left of centre at ground, bipartite window above and single window in gablehead. Single storey extension projecting to outer left. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window to outer right at each floor and further small window in gablehead. Pitch roof of low garage extension clasping outer right angle. NE (LOWER OAKFIELD) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of roof heights of ancillaries forming former courtyard infilled with garage extension; Myrtlebank Cottage to right and boundary wall abutting to outer left. NW ELEVATION: gabled bay with variety of elements including Myrtlebank Cottage to outer left and extension to outer right. 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and kingposts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: fine decorative scheme in place including unusually elaborate and detailed plasterwork ceilings, panelling, skirtings and door surrounds. Tesselated floor to hall with etched glass to screen door, dog-leg staircase with timber balusters and ball-finished square newels. Panelled plasterwork to coffered ceiling over stair with guilloche bands giving way to ropework moulding and frieze with 4 diminutive masks in roundels, all surmounted by elaborate egg and dart moulding and etched glass in rectangular small-pane cupola. Black marble, timber and cast-iron fireplaces. MYRTLEBANK COTTAGE: 2-storey, 2-bay house with crenellated porch. SW ELEVATION: crenellated porch with panelled timber door, plate glass fanlight and small window on return to left, window above breaking eaves into dormerhead. Ellangowan abutting at outer right. NW ELEVATION: advanced gabled bay to right with bipartite window at ground and single window in gablehead, recessed bay to left with window to ground and further window above breaking eaves into pedimented dormerhead, small pitch-roofed timber porch projecting in re-entrant angle to right. NE (LOWER OAKFIELD) ELEVATION: plain gabled bay with boundary wall abutting at outer right and ancillary abutting at outer left. 4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Coped ashlar and dry-dashed stacks with polygonal cans; overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork cornice and stair window with coloured margin. Listed in consideration of its fine interior, Ellangowan is built on land feued from Mr Butter, and later sold by James G Fergus Esq of Baledmund in favour of Miss Catherine Macbeth, the house is thought to have been erected by a master plasterer who lived in Myrtlebank Cottage whilst letting out Ellangowan as a holiday home. A number of speculative buildings were erected from mid century onward when Pitlochry developed rapidly as a healthy holiday town approved by Queen Victoria's physician. The remarkable plaster masks (see above) are duplicated in niches at Wellwood, West Moulin Road (listed separately), and putti masks in similar niches can be seen at Dundarave, Strathview Terrace and Dun-Donnachaidh, Knockard Road (also listed separately). Building Bye-Law Plans record and application for 'alterations and additions' to Myrtle Cottage, Lower Oakfield for Alex McLean by P Graham & Sons, Builders, Bankfoot. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. Views towards the proposed scheme are screened by 24 Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry (Asset 656). [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	659	Site Name	Pitlochry War Memorial
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9402358073
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	War Memorial	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47510 Canmore 168263	HER ref	MPK11780

Description

1922, further inscribed with memorial circa 1945. 3-stage Celtic Cross War Memorial. Bull-faced Aberdeen granite. Approximately 20' high. Reducing 3-stepped base, plinth with carved segmental-headed panels each bearing WWI roll of honour, cross base bearing WWII roll of honour and long-shafted cross. NE (ATHOLL STREET) ELEVATION: emblem of crossed rifles, anchor and wreath at base of plinth giving way to roll of honour (each face) and 3rd stage with cross base inscribed 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO FELL IN THE WAR' (roll of honour to other faces). Shaft with sword and entwined banner dated '1914' '1919' surmounted by cross carved with Celtic design. MEMORIAL GARDEN: memorial garden with Empire-style cast-iron

supports to timber bench seats. The Perthshire Advertiser noted that "The Moulin Memorial was erected in Pitlochry Institute Park as a memorial to the 81 men and 1 woman, a nurse, of Moulin Parish, and unveiled on July 23, 1922, by Mrs Butter of Pitlochry. [1]

Records the dead of both world wars. No view of the proposed scheme from the asset. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	660	Site Name	Pitlochry Public Library
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9412158076
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Library	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47511 Canmore 227053	HER ref	MPK13986

Description

Circa 1860, altered possibly by Peddie & Kinnear, 1890. 2-part, comprised of former bank manager's house and bank, 2-storey, 3-bay, L-plan, gabled library and office building with crenellated porch and decorative finials; lower wing to NE. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings, some stugged. Stop-chamfered doorways giving basket-arch effect. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. All gables and dormerheads finialled. SW (ATHOLL ROAD, FORMER BANK HOUSE) ELEVATION: ground floor centre bay with tripartite window in large flat-roofed crenellated porch, door with plate glass fanlight on return to left and arrowslit in convex re-entrant angle beyond adjoining similar door and adjacent tripartite in bay to left, all under continued crenellation; 2 windows on return to left and further tripartite window to recessed face of bay to right. 1st floor with decorative timber hoodmould over small window in broad gabled bay to centre and windows in flanking bays each breaking eaves into dormerhead, further window on return to left. Lower set-back service bay to outer left with canted tripartite window at ground giving way to single window in gablehead flanked by decorative timber braces at canted sides. SE (FORMER BANK) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including dominant advanced gabled bay to right of centre with 6-light window to each floor (outer lights canted), moulded datestone in gablehead and flanking decorative timber braces at canted angles; ground floor of return to left with large window retaining leaded coloured glass to upper light, lower set back wing to outer left and altered lower recessed bay to right of centre. NW ELEVATION: gabled bay to right of centre with full-height projecting chimney stack at centre and small window to left. Lower piended bay to left with single window. NE ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of elements including advanced wing to left of centre and altered bays to recessed face at right. Modern windows with multi-pane horizontal-style glazing patterns and plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Deeply overhanging bracketted eaves with decorative finials. INTERIOR: plain and decorative corncicing, panelled shutters. Replacement timber-panelled staircase with ball-finialled newels. Principal 1st floor room to SE with slightly coombed decorative plasterwork frieze and honeycomb ceiling; carved timber chimneypiece with mirrored overmantel, flanking architraved display cupboards and pilastered doorpiece, all broken pedimented. BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls. Formerly the Union Bank of Scotland, this building became Perth and Kinross District Council offices after local authority reorganisation in 1974. The Public Library moved here in 1981. The car park, situated to the SE, once boasted fine formal gardens. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Modern residential properties to rear. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	661	Site Name	36 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9405558081
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39852 Canmore 182991	HER ref	MPK12167

Description

Circa 1835-40, later alterations. Single storey terrace originally of 5 3-bay cottages with overhanging eaves. Roughly coursed rubble. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: No 36 converted to shop with 2-leaf timber door and flanking fixed bipartite display windows. No 40 (formerly Nos 38 and 40) converted to cafe, each cottage with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows with plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. No 46 (formerly No 42) also with centre door and flanking windows, all aluminium. SE ELEVATION:

gabled elevation with 2 blocked openings. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of projecting bays. Fenestration detailed above. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves. Formerly listed as 36-44 Atholl Road. Former Nos 44 and 46 have been converted to shop premises and incorporate cottage No 42. [1]

Group value contributes to the value of this asset. While there are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure, some traffic noise is audible. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	662	Site Name	Old Institute, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9400358084
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Old Institute	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39851 Canmore 168264	HER ref	MPK11781

Description

J Murray Robertson of Dundee, dated 1895. 2-storey and basement (raised to sides and rear), 5-bay, rectangular-plan Institute converted to office premises, with ogee-capped corner towers. Squared and coursed rubble with droved ashlar dressings. Band courses. Segmental-headed door with voussoirs. Chamfered arrises and stone mullions. NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with steps up to panelled timber door with flanking narrow lights and depressed arch fanlight (all glazed), carved panel above with monogram 'RBW' and dated '1895', single window to 1st floor; each floor of flanking bays with tripartite window to right and single window to left of centre, round towers to outer bays each with 2 windows to each floor. SE ELEVATION: 4 windows to ground, and 2 further windows grouped toward centre at 1st floor; dominant wallhead stacks to flanking centre; round tower to outer right see above. NW ELEVATION: blank raised basement with window to centre bay at ground, small opening immediately to right and bipartite window to outer right; windows to centre and outer right bays at 1st floor. SW (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including door with plate glass fanlight in bay to left of centre at basement. Largely 10-pane glazing pattern, with plate glass glazing to ground NE, all in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped and shouldered ashlar wallhead stacks. INTERIOR: timber dog-leg staircase with carved finials; plain cornices. ANCILLARY BUILDING: single storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, piend-roofed ancillary (former hall) with small round, conical-capped ridge ventilator linked to Institute by lower piend-roofed bay. 3 timber sash and case windows to SE and 2 to SW, all with 4-pane glazing pattern. The Institute was a gift to the people of Pitlochry from Mrs Barbour of Bonskeid in memory of Rev Robert Barbour of Bonskeid, Free Church minister. The almost square-plan building was described in a newspaper article of 1894 (Huie) with "frontage of 55 feet, and ... 50 feet in width. In the basement comfortable quarters are provided for a caretaker. On entering the Institute by the main doorway, the visitor finds himself in a hall, on either side of which are refreshment room, with service pantry adjoining; ladies' room, caretaker's office, kitchen and scullery, cloak-room, and lavatory accommodation." The first floor had a billiard room, committee room and reading room, and by "removing a partition the Committee-room and reading-room can be converted into a gymnasium", with a "neat and roomy apartment being provided for lovers of the weed". The building was heated by steam and was built at a cost of between £2000 and £3000. The Institute was used as a restaurant and cafe after WWII, and converted to offices in the mid 1960s. Until 1981 the town library was housed in the ancillary building. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from 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 25 January 2017

Site Number	663	Site Name	38 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9405058088
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39852 Canmore 240031	HER ref	MPK12743

Description

Circa 1835-40, later alterations. Single storey terrace originally of 5 3-bay cottages with overhanging eaves. Roughly coursed rubble. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: No 36 converted to shop with 2-leaf timber door and flanking fixed bipartite display windows. No 40

(formerly Nos 38 and 40) converted to cafe, each cottage with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows with plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. No 46 (formerly No 42) also with centre door and flanking windows, all aluminium. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 2 blocked openings. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of projecting bays. Fenestration detailed above. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves. [1]

Group value contributes to the value of this asset. While there are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure, some traffic noise is audible. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	664	Site Name	40 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9404258094
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39852 Canmore 240032	HER ref	MPK12942

Description

Circa 1835-40, later alterations. Single storey terrace originally of 5 3-bay cottages with overhanging eaves. Roughly coursed rubble. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: No 36 converted to shop with 2-leaf timber door and flanking fixed bipartite display windows. No 40 (formerly Nos 38 and 40) converted to café, each cottage with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows with plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. No 46 (formerly No 42) also with centre door and flanking windows, all aluminium. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 2 blocked openings. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of projecting bays. Fenestration detailed above. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves. Formerly listed as 36-44 Atholl Road. Former Nos 44 and 46 have been converted to shop premises and incorporate cottage No 42. [1]

Group value contributes to the value of this asset. While there are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure, some traffic noise is audible. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	665	Site Name	42 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9403258098
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39852 Canmore 240034	HER ref	MPK12943

Description

Circa 1835-40, later alterations. Single storey terrace originally of 5 3-bay cottages with overhanging eaves. Roughly coursed rubble. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: No 36 converted to shop with 2-leaf timber door and flanking fixed bipartite display windows. No 40 (formerly Nos 38 and 40) converted to café, each cottage with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows with plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. No 46 (formerly No 42) also with centre door and flanking windows, all aluminium. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 2 blocked openings. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of projecting bays. Fenestration detailed above. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves. Formerly listed as 36-44 Atholl Road. Former Nos 44 and 46 have been converted to shop premises and incorporate cottage No 42. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Group value contributes to the value of this asset. Modern alterations evident. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	666	Site Name	44 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9402558103
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39852 Canmore 240036	HER ref	MPK12944
Description			
<p>Circa 1835-40, later alterations. Single storey terrace originally of 5 3-bay cottages with overhanging eaves. Roughly coursed rubble. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: No 36 converted to shop with 2-leaf timber door and flanking fixed bipartite display windows. No 40 (formerly Nos 38 and 40) converted to café, each cottage with part-glazed timber door and flanking windows with plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. No 46 (formerly No 42) also with centre door and flanking windows, all aluminium. SE ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 2 blocked openings. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of projecting bays. Fenestration detailed above. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Deeply overhanging eaves. Formerly listed as 36-44 Atholl Road. Former Nos 44 and 46 have been converted to shop premises and incorporate cottage No 42. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Group value contributes to the value of this asset. Modern alterations evident. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	667	Site Name	Station Road, Pitlochry Station, Including Down Platform Building, Footbridge, Fountain and Signal Box
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN9382458103
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Railway Station	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39867 Canmore 87618	HER ref	MPK7332
Description			
<p>Rebuilt circa 1890. Single storey, 5-bay, U-plan with lower end wings, crowstepped 2-platform through station. Narrow stugged and snecked blocks with ashlar dressings. Partial base and eaves courses. Hoodmoulds; crowsteps, stone finials; chamfered arrises, stone transoms and mullions. SW (PLATFORM ELEVATION) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Recessed bays to centre behind altered timber awning on 4 octagonal cast-iron columns with swept heads; centre bay with opening (formerly for bookstall) and hoodmoulded tablet in rose-finished gablehead, 4-light transomed windows in 2 bays to left with door beyond; broad opening housing timetables in bay to right of centre, 4-light transomed window beyond and further door to outer right. Projecting outer bays with triangular-crowsteps, that to left with transomed lights flanking small round-headed fountain and circular setting for clock incorporated under hoodmould, further hoodmoulded roundel in thistle-finished gablehead, single transomed window on return to left and door on return to right; projecting bay to right with 4-light transomed canted window, hoodmoulded with polygonal stone roof and cruciform gunloop in sickle moon-finished gablehead, single transomed window on return to right and door on return to left. Lower outer wing to right with crowstepped pediment over door in bay to left of centre, single window to outer left and 2 bipartite windows to right; crowstepped gable on return to right behind screen wall. Similar outer wing to left with bipartite window to right, door to left and further window beyond; return to left with full-height, shouldered chimney breast and diamond-aligned stack to centre, and window to left. NE (STATION ROAD) ELEVATION: 6-bay elevation with window in projecting crowstepped porch to right of centre, door on return to right and small bipartite window on return to left; penultimate bay to right with taller set-back triangular-crowstepped gable with hoodmoulded raised centre transomed tripartite window, gunloop and paired, rounded gablehead stack, further window on return to right; 3 transomed windows in bay to left of centre and gabled bay beyond as above but with cruciform-gunloop and star-finial; lower outer bays each with 2 small bipartite windows, that to right with paired diamond-aligned ridge stack. Small pane glazing in timber windows. Slated roof with decorative terracotta ridge tiles. Coped ashlar stacks with some cans. DOWN PLATFORM BUILDING: (Map Ref: NN 93820, 58072): single storey wooden weatherboarded structure with segmental-arched windows, central block flanked by set-back wings with porch to outer right. Double-doored entrance with fanlight and sidelights to centre, flanked by 3-light transomed and mullioned windows, and with transomed single lights to each return. Further transomed 3-light window to each wing, and single light to outer returns. Slated, piended, bell-cast roof with decorative terracotta ridge tiles and finials. Red brick ridge stacks with moulded stone coping and short ridged cans to each wing. FOOTBRIDGE: (Map Ref: NN 93804, 58094): standard Highland Railway lattice girder and cast-iron footbridge. FOUNTAIN: (Map Ref: NN 93857, 58081) on up platform. Cast-iron drinking fountain with circular dish on square pedestal, heron and flower ornament. Cast-iron cup attached by chain. (See Notes). SIGNAL BOX: (Map Ref: NN93711, 58122) to N of station. 1911. Gabled Highland Railway signal box; board and cover-strip construction; slated roof with ball finials. Early 21st century extensions to rear and to porch entrance. Pitlochry Station is an outstanding example of a traditional railway station, demonstrating specific characteristics of the Highland Railway</p>			

Company station building of the late 19th century. The design is stylistically significant within the Highland Railway tradition with the principal station buildings follow largely symmetrical designs with pronounced crow-stepped gables and sweeping bell-cast roofs. Nairn Station of 1885 (see separate listing) is a slightly earlier version of this station design and has similar wooden down-platform shelter. The Dunkeld to Pitlochry line opened on 1st June, 1863 and the Pitlochry to Aviemore line on 9th September, 1863. From 1865 the line was run by The Highland Railway Company who rebuilt the station in 1894. The line was taken over by London, Midland and Scottish Railways in 1922 and again in 1948 by British Rail. The drinking fountain was relocated here from Strathyre Station. Signal boxes are a distinctive, and now rare, building type that make a significant contribution to Scotland's diverse industrial heritage. The signal box at Pitlochry is by Highland Railway, based on an earlier design by McKenzie and Holland. It is prominently located and has been extensively remodelled in the late 20th and early 21st centuries with large additions to the porch and to the rear, replacement of the timber stair with a non-traditional metal stair and a non-traditional window pattern. There was originally a Highland Railway private crossing adjacent to the signal box with single leaf gated level crossing and bow yett pedestrian gate. List description revised as part of Scottish Signal Box Review (2012-13). [1]

Pitlochry Station, opened 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly, and rebuilt c. 1890. A two-platform through station with the main building on the up platform; this is a single-storey structure on an H plan, with wings at each end. There is an awning between the arms of the H on the platform side. The gables are crow-stepped and there are Tudor chimneys. The down-platform shelter is an elaborate wooden construction, similar to that at Nairn (NH85NE 48). Other features include a wooden goods shed, a lattice-girder footbridge and a typical Highland Rly. Signal box. J R Hume 1977. Pitlochry Station, c. 1900. Rebuilt in H-plan, with canopy infilling space between wings on the platform side. Nicely detailed in typical Highland Rly style, with crowstepped gables, tall chimneys and decorative ridging. N Haynes 2000. This intermediate station on the Perth (Stanley Junction) - Inverness (main) line of the former Highland Rly was opened on 1 June 1863 by the Inverness and Perth Junction Rly. It remains in regular use by passenger traffic. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 30 October 2000. R V J Butt 1995. [2]

No further information. [3]

Located at the southern edge of the Pitlochry Conservation Area (Asset 741) , with some modern fittings apparent. The assets' setting comprises the Highland Mainline Railway and the town of Pitlochry contributing to our understanding of the importance of the station and railway on the early tourist industry and development of Pitlochry. While there are no views of the proposed scheme from the asset, traffic noise is audible. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	668	Site Name	Milton of Edradour Enclosure 180m NE of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9601858126
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Enclosure	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM9530 Canmore 26264	HER ref	MPK1604

Description

The monument comprises an enclosure of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. The monument is situated in arable farmland on the northern side of a terrace at about 200m O.D. The enclosure is sub-rectangular and measures c. 50m NW-SE by at least 30m transversely. It is defined by a curvilinear ditch, measuring about 2.5m wide, on the NW and NE sides. The position of an entrance break in the ditch is apparent on the NW side. The southern perimeter of the enclosure is not visible as a cropmark due to a change in landuse, but it is likely to continue beyond the limits of the cropmark. Enclosures of this type have a longevity of use, dating from the later Bronze Age to the Medieval period. 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 irregular in shape, measuring 100m E-W by 65m N-S 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]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located on a plateau with excellent all round views. Given the current setting it is very likely that the monument was located to take advantage of the natural topography and available resources. Current setting is semi rural with an industrial warehouse currently under construction to the south. There are no views of the proposed scheme 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 27 January 2017

Site Number	669	Site Name	Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9387858165
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47509 Canmore 168228	HER ref	MPK11769

Description

Possibly 1883 incorporating late 1830s fabric, extended 1897 and 1987. 3-storey and attic, 6-bay hotel with pavilion roofs and crenellated stair tower; extensions to W and S, and former stable not included in this listing. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar quoins at 2nd floor, ashlar margins, those to NE raised. Round-headed dormer windows with overhanging bracketted and pendant-finished gables; corbelled stack. Stone mullions and stop-chamfered arrises. NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION. recessed centre bays fronted by canopy of slender cast-iron columns with decorative braces, modern door in bay to right and bipartite windows to centre and left bays; 4 windows to each floor above and 4 dormer windows to mansard. Slightly advanced flanking outer bays each with delicate cast-iron brattishing surmounting canted tripartite window at ground and 1st floor, bipartite window to 2nd floor and dormer window to French pavilion roof. 1897 extension adjoining to outer right. SE ELEVATION: full-height corbelled shouldered stack piercing eaves to right of centre, window to each floor in bay to left and dormer window above. Former stable block projecting at left and variety of elements in bays extending to outer left (beyond stable projection) including timber and stone-pedimented dormer windows, and engaged crenellated tower. NW (GARDEN) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with bays to left obscured by extension; 2 unaltered bays to right, that to left with canted 4-light window to each floor giving way to finished polygonal roof, that to right with bipartite window to ground and stone-pedimented dormer window above. SW ELEVATION: gabled elevation with French window in bay to left at ground, window to right and regular fenestration to 1st floor. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped and shouldered ashlar stacks with some cans, and stepped ashlar-coped skews. INTERIOR: largely altered, but retaining main dog-leg staircase with decorative cast-iron balusters and timber handrail, and some decorative and plain plasterwork cornices. Art Deco chimneypieces and staircase. GLASSHOUSES: range of lean-to glasshouses to NW boundary. BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS, GATES AND RAILINGS: coped rubble boundary walls with some inset hooped ironwork railings; segmentally-coped and finished, square-section, stop-chamfered, ashlar gatepiers dated '18' '83', and hooped ironwork gates. The oldest known photograph of Fisher's Hotel shows the original 1840s appearance with dominant 2-storey outer gables flanking recessed bays with dormer-headed windows. According to the NSA "It had often been the subject of complaint that such a village should have been so long without a suitable inn. The want is now remedied. Mr Butter of Faskally has built a good commodious house." Mr Donald Fisher, took the building over after 1854, subsequently laying out begonia beds in the style of those at Kew Gardens. Extensive alterations later took place, possibly in 1883 when new gatepiers were erected. The 1897 extension (mansard added 1987) extending the principal facade was reputedly a retaliatory move by Mr Fisher for the building of Alba Place opposite, he is recorded as saying "If you won't let me see Ben-y-Vrackie, then I won't let you see my gardens". Mr Fisher died in 1908, and in 1910 the hotel was offered for sale as part of 'The Perthshire Estates of Archibald Edward Butter of Faskally', it was at that time "standing in beautifully laid-out Gardens Let on lease to a Limited Company and under excellent management". The accommodation included a "Large Dining Room 61' x 33', with an excellent Floor for Dancing, and 85 comfortable Sitting and Bed Rooms". The annual rent, together with a stretch of salmon fishing on the Tummel, was ?1,012. The hotel was taken over as officer's rest facilities during both World Wars, owned by Major Butter's Consortium by the 1960s, and subsequently sold to British Trust Hotels in 1987 at which time 51 bedrooms were added. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Extensive modern repointing to the front elevation of the building and bay windows are later additions to the original fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	670	Site Name	8 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9339658173
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227123	HER ref	MPK13865

Description

1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes

Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	671	Site Name	7 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9340258178
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227122	HER ref	MPK13866

Description

1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony. [1]

This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	672	Site Name	6 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9341358182
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227121	HER ref	MPK13867
Description			
<p>1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	673	Site Name	5 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9342058184
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227120	HER ref	MPK13868
Description			
<p>1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]</p>			

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	674	Site Name	1 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9345658184
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227109	HER ref	MPK13913

Description

1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramiddally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This assets setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	675	Site Name	4 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9342758186
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227119	HER ref	MPK13869

Description

1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes

Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	676	Site Name	3 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9343358186
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227118	HER ref	MPK13870

Description

1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discreet unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	677	Site Name	2 Rie-Achan Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9344758186
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47539 Canmore 227117	HER ref	MPK13871
Description			
<p>1-8 (INCLUSIVE NOS) RIE-ACHAN ROAD, SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY, INCLUDING GATEPIERS. 1921. 3 small blocks of 2-storey houses with keel-shaped windowheads. Roughly squared, snecked rubble with slab lintels. Segmental-headed doors and round-headed pend. Voussoirs and relieving arches. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATIONS: 7-bay block (Nos 3-6) to centre with flanking 3-bay blocks (Nos 1-2 and 7-8). NOS 1 AND 2: bay to left of centre with panelled timber door and 4-part fanlight, tiny adjacent window to right and bipartite window to left, wide centre tripartite in bay to right with carved stone beyond worded 'Memorial Stone Laid by Mrs Agnes Marguerite Butter of Cluniemore 17th September 1921'; 2 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into ogee dormerhead. NOS 3 - 6: symmetrical. Ground floor with pend entrance to centre, bipartite windows in flanking bays, doors (as above) in penultimate bays, and wide centre tripartite windows to outer bays. 1st floor with window to centre bay breaking eaves into triangular-pedimented dormerhead, 2 windows to flanking bays and bipartite windows to outer broadly gabled bays. NOS 7 AND 8: mirror Nos 1 and 2 (but without memorial stone). N ELEVATIONS: regularly fenestrated elevations with variety of elements including boarded timber doors and pedimented dormerheads to outer blocks. Car shed addition to side of No 7. E (NO 1) ELEVATION: door to centre at ground with small windows in flanking bays and further window to centre above. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Purple slates. Coped ashlar and squared rubble stacks with cans. INTERIORS: not seen 2000. GATEPIERS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered ashlar gatepiers with commemorative plaque 'THE SCOTTISH VETERANS GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN 1914-1918'. Erected by the British Legion and Veterans Garden Society to house ex-servicemen after World War I. The Perthshire Advertiser reported on the "laying of the foundation stone of the settlement on 17 September, 1921, by Mrs C A J Butter of Pitlochry. Mr Alastair C Sandeman of Fonab presided at the ceremony". [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>This asset's setting includes its location near Loch Faskally and its relationship with other Listed Buildings forming the discrete unit, which contributes to the assets heritage value. While traffic noise from the existing A9 is audible, views of the proposed scheme are limited by existing mature tree planting. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	678	Site Name	Inveresk, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9422758186
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47525	HER ref	MPK13863
Description			
<p>Later to late 19th century. Single storey and attic, 3-bay, rectangular-plan house. Squared and snecked rubble with droved sandstone dressings. Partial moulded string course. Corbels; basket- and segmental-arched openings. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay at ground with pedimented and finialled timber porch with flanking stone plinths bearing paired square timber pillars, decorative capitals, double-arched tympanum detail and part-glazed 2-leaf timber door. Slightly advanced flanking bays each with wide-centre, basket-arched, canted 3-light window giving way to string course incorporating ropework-moulded panel, that to left with heraldic bird and motto 'I BYDE MY TIME', outer angles corbelled to large chamfered dormer gablet with bipartite window, pendant finialled dormerheads and decorative cast-iron finials. W (TOBERARGAN ROAD) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with 2 windows to ground and blinded window in gablehead. E ELEVATION: as W elevation but window to ground right also blinded. N (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular elevation with catslide roof extending over altered lower projection to rear. 2-pane upper sashes over plate glass lower at ground and gablehead, plate glass to attic, in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Paired polygonal ashlar ridge stacks. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding with kingposts and decorative finials. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATES: coped rubble boundary walls with decorative cast-iron gate and gatepiers to W. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>Situated in an elevated position within Pitlochry Conservation Area. There are no views south towards the proposed scheme due to distance and intervening infrastructure. [3]</p>			

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland	
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record	
[3] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017	

Site Number	679	Site Name	84-86 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9391258195
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512 Canmore 227237	HER ref	MPK13127

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE. John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including piended dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating piended single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skews with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland	
[2] National Record of the Historic Environment	
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record	
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017	

Site Number	680	Site Name	88-90 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9390658198
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512 Canmore 227235	HER ref	MPK13128

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single

storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including piended dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating piended single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skews with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	681	Site Name	Knockendarroch House Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9433958201
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47519 Canmore 227166	HER ref	MPK13802

Description

Dated 1880; extended 1998. 2-storey, 3-bay, piend-roofed house with 3-stage pavilion-roofed Baronial entrance tower. Squared and snecked rubble with stugged ashlar dressings. Raked base course, moulded dividing courses and mutuled eaves cornice. Segmental- and round-headed openings. Stop-chamfered arrises and stone transoms and mullions. W (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Advanced tower to centre bay with broad bipartite window with leaded and coloured glass at 1st stage, dividing course above encompassing carved panel at 2nd stage with further bipartite window, 3rd stage carved panel as above but dated '1880' giving way to round-headed window with flanking nookshafts on moulded brackets breaking eaves into finialled pedimented dormerhead with circular detail on tympanum. Return to right with 2 steps up to round-headed, pedimented doorcase, flanking stylised stiff-leafed capitals giving way to diamond-pattern moulding and bolecion finial, and segmental-headed 2-leaf panelled timber door, single window to each stage, that to 3rd stage detailed as above. Return to left with coloured leaded glazing to bipartite window at 1st stage, blinded window to 2nd stage and blocked window to 3rd detailed as above. Outer bays each with bipartite window to both floors. S ELEVATION: 5-bay elevation. Tripartite window in bay to left at ground and 4-light canted window with moulded windowhead to outer left, bipartite window to each bay at 1st floor, and 2 flat-roofed dormer windows above. Lower projecting timber wing (1998) on stone base to right, with single window to centre and flanking bipartite windows to each floor, all behind 4 columns supporting deep overhang and verandah with ironwork railings. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: timber door to right of centre with window beyond to right and bipartite window to left, regular fenestration to 1st floor, and lower timber wing to left with 2 windows to each floor, detailed as above. N ELEVATION: 5-bay elevation with canted window (as SE elevation) to outer right at ground and bipartite window above; each floor with single windows to 2 bays immediately to left, bipartite window in penultimate bay to left and further single window beyond. INNER COURTYARD: small courtyard accessed from door to NE, with variety of elements including 4-light transomed stair window with leaded and coloured glass. 2-pane upper sashes over plate glass lower glazing pattern, plate glass glazing to canted windows, and margined to 3rd stage of tower, all in timber sash and case windows. Horizontal-pane glazing patterns to timber wing. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to tower. Shouldered and coped ashlar stacks with some cans; cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: not seen 2000, but with decorative plasterwork corning and some marble fireplaces. The grounds of Knockendarroch housed the original Pitlochry Theatre. Dean of Guild warrants were issued as above for erection of temporary theatre premises. The 1889-90 Valuation

Rolls record John Humphrey's Trustees per J & H Mitchell as proprietor, with Mrs Margaret Humphrey as occupier of Knockandaroch (sic). [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

While views of the existing A9 from lower floors are limited due to mature trees and vegetation, the upper floors are likely to have more comprehensive all round views of Strath Tummel. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	682	Site Name	92-94 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9390158203
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512	HER ref	MPK13129

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE. John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including panted dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating panted single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skewers with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	683	Site Name	96-98 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9389458208
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512 Canmore 168281	HER ref	MPK11787

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE. John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including piended dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating piended single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skewers with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	684	Site Name	100 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9388958212
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512 Canmore 227240	HER ref	MPK13125

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE. John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved

thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including piended dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating piended single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skewes with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	685	Site Name	104 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9388058217
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47512 Canmore 227243	HER ref	MPK13122

Description

84 -104 (EVEN NOS) ATHOLL ROAD AND UNITS 1, 2 AND 2A MILL LANE, ALBA PLACE. John Leonard, Pitlochry, 1897, altered at ground. 3-storey, 9-bay (above ground), Renaissance style terrace of shops and later bank with flatted dwellings above, and single storey shop. Squared and coursed rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings; marble bank. Deep eaves course and cornice. Pedimented doors and heavily pedimented dormerheads to 2nd floor windows breaking eaves; blind balustrades; stone mullions. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: ground floor shop fronts largely altered but 3 to centre retain scroll-bracketed and corniced fascia boards. Fixed display window of Post Office to centre bay with deep-set panelled timber door and fanlight to right and further similar door to left; traditional shop with in-canted centre door in bay to right of centre, panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight beyond, and 3 windows (that to left part-blocked with cash-dispensing machine) to altered bank at outer right with contrasting bands of marble and stylised carved thistles; 2 modern shops in bays to left of centre with further door to outer left. All behind modern glazed canopy with slender iron columns and decorative brackets. Flat-roofed single storey traditionally-detailed jewellers shop to outer left with 2-leaf part-glazed timber door at rounded angle and fixed display window to right, all surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. 1st floor with wide-centre tripartite window to centre bay, flanked by single windows, 2 bipartites and similar tripartite to outer bays. 2nd floor fenestration as 1st floor but with pedimented dormerheads breaking eaves, those to tripartite windows extending into dominant heavy scroll-flanked and pilastered panels, each with carved shell and keystone; windows punctuated by deep balustered course between cornice and eaves. SE (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with (with modern canopy) bank entrance to ground floor with door to left and 2 large windows to right; windows to centre and left bays of each floor above. NW (MILL LANE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey shop projecting at ground with 2 fixed display windows to right surmounted by deep fascia and cornice. Slightly lower, corniced stone bay with further display window in penultimate bay to left and bipartite window beyond angled to outer left. Recessed 1st floor with windows in bays to centre and right, and 3 regularly disposed windows to 2nd floor. NE (REAR, MILL LANE) ELEVATION: variety of elements to regularly-fenestrated elevation, including piended dormerheads at 2nd floor. Stepped boundary walls abutting at outer angles incorporating piended single storey outhouses (partially converted to retail units) and forming small courtyard. SHOP INTERIORS: mostly modern, but jewellers shop retains boarded timber walls and ceiling. Plate glass glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with full complement of polygonal cans, and ashlar-coped skewes with moulded skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. Alba Place, occupying the site of Old Mill House, was built for the Robertson family, at a cost of more than £5000. The following report appeared on Saturday March 20, 1897 "the ground flat will consist of business premises of which the principal will be the new Post Office, which occupies a position in the centre. The accommodation will consist of a public office, telegraph-room, sorting-room, waiting-room, and other necessary space. The upper flats of the building will consist of dwelling-houses, while cellars will be situated in the basement". The new Post Office was opened on 30th May, 1898. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. Modern shop signage subdued to complement listing. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	686	Site Name	Toberargan House, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9411058217
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47548 Canmore 227748	HER ref	MPK12868

Description

Late 18th to early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay, plain traditional rectangular-plan house with single storey wing (forming L-plan) to rear. Banded squared and snecked rubble with random rubble to sides and rear, large squared quoins. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Part-glazed timber door and later gabled timber porch to centre bay at ground, windows in flanking bays and regular fenestration close to eaves at 1st floor. W ELEVATION: blank gabled bay to right of centre with small window to extreme right and small modern rooflights to centre and left of slightly set-back single storey wing to left. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within Pitlochry Conservation Area. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	687	Site Name	Bank of Scotland, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9407258238
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bank	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47516 Canmore 168257	HER ref	MPK11775

Description

Mid to later 19th century, possibly including 1836 fabric. Single and 2-storey, 5-bay, L-plan, gabled former bank with conical-roofed entrance tower. Squared and snecked rubble lined to give appearance of ashlar, with ashlar dressings. String course and cornice to tower. Stepped hoodmoulds, stone mullions, raised and tabbed stop-chamfered margins. W (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: engaged tower in bay to right of centre with step up to hoodmoulded tall 2-leaf boarded timber door with flanking narrow lights, small window over door at 1st floor, also with flanking lights, decorative cast-iron weathervane finial to conical roof; single storey bay to outer right with hoodmoulded tripartite window and decorative bargeboarding in finialled gablehead. Bay to left of centre with hoodmoulded panelled timber door and flanking narrow lights in gabled stone porch, small bipartite window above; window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead; window to each floor or broad advanced finialled gable to left. S (TOBERARGAN ROAD) ELEVATION: single storey gabled elevation with hoodmoulded wide-centre tripartite window. N ELEVATION: symmetrical 8-bay elevation with 2 windows to each floor of outer gabled bays, that to right slightly advanced, and 2 further windows to each floor of centre bays. E (REAR) ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including advanced wing to right and single storey bay to left. Lying 10- and 12-pane, and 4- and plate glass glazing patterns all in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to turret roof. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves with decorative bargeboarding. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork corncicing; part-glazed screen doors and mosaic tiled vestibules, that to tower with 'BANK OF SCOTLAND'. ANCILLARY BUILDING: slated and piended roof to rectangular-plan rubble ancillary with openings to W. GATEPIERS, BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: pyramidally-coped, stop-chamfered, square section, ashlar gatepiers and rubble boundary walls with inset decorative cast-iron railings to S. The Bank of Scotland established a building on this site in 1836. Now an annexe of Scotland's Hotel. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within Pitlochry Conservation Area. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	688	Site Name	124 and 126 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9382258252
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47513 Canmore 227146	HER ref	MPK13859

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 4-bay tenement, shop with flatted dwelling above. Squared rubble with droved ashlar dressings. Round-headed attic window. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: shop to left of centre at ground with in-canted, part-glazed, timber door to centre, flanking decorative cast-iron columns, braces and display windows, panelled timber door with deep plate glass fanlight to outer left; further display window in bay to right with deep-set door, column and braces as above beyond and further door to outer right. All behind later ironwork and glazed canopy. 4 regularly disposed windows to 1st floor, 2 to left below finialled gable with small round-headed window, and those to right with individual finialled dormerheads breaking eaves and flanking later small bipartite dormer window. 2-pane over plate glass, and plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows; multi-pane coloured upper lights to display windows; modern windows in bays to right of centre at 1st floor. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stack with cans. Square-section cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings; decorative cast-iron finials, decorative timber bargeboarding and pendant finials. Group with The Arcade, Nos 128 - 138, Atholl Road. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this asset's heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	689	Site Name	128 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9381458253
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47514 Canmore 227149	HER ref	MPK13857

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 10-bay terrace of shops and hotel with decorative bargeboarding and conical-roofed 3-stage corner tower. Squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Corbel; stop-chamfered arrises. Full-width modern canopy (late 20th century) on ironwork columns. SW (ATHOLL ROAD) ELEVATION: NOS 128 AND 130: traditional shop to ground with in-canted centre door, plate glass fanlight and flanking display windows with slender cast-iron angle columns and tiny capitals giving way to vertical beaded band with flanking decorative cast-iron braces; single broad bay to 1st floor with slated, canted tripartite window with panelled aprons giving way to small attic window (also canted and aproned) below jerkinhead roof. Shouldered wallhead stack to centre partly obscuring later flat-roofed dormer window. NOS 132 AND 134: slightly in-canted door and flanking display windows to altered shop at ground left (single cast-iron column retained), further modern display window to right and deep-set door beyond; 1st floor with 2 finialled dormerheaded windows in bays to right and jerkinheaded bay (as above but with small bipartite window) to left, latter with projecting rectangular clock; dormer window to centre. NOS 136 AND 138, CRAIGOWER HOTEL: 5 irregular bays to ground with deep-set, 6-panelled door, plate glass fanlight, decorative cast-iron braces and modern canopy to left of centre; 3 closely set bipartite windows in bays to right and large display window to outer left also with decorative braces. 3 bays to 1st floor, broad bay to right at 1st floor with canted tripartite window in jerkinheaded bay as above, small finialled gable with single window in bay to left, and dormer window to outer right. S CORNER TOWER: 1st stage with deep-set panelled 2-leaf timber door and decorative cast-iron braces giving way to corbelled 2nd stage with

corniced wide-centre tripartite window; 3rd stage with 'HOTEL' in plain lettering below 6-light window and slated roof. BIRNAM PLACE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor, that to right at ground fixed display window with leaded coloured top light, those above blinded with painted murals. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except where stated. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. All jerkinheads and dormer gablets with pendant finials and decorative bargeboarding. Group with Nos 124 and 126 Atholl Road. Craigower was built as a Temperance Hotel, and the original arcade extended around the corner into Birnam Place. A Pitlochry Guide Book of circa 1900 advertises 'Gould's Emporium and Gould's Hairdressing Saloons' at 'The Arcade'. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	690	Site Name	130 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9380458257
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47514 Canmore 227151	HER ref	MPK13856

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 10-bay terrace of shops and hotel with decorative bargeboarding and conical-roofed 3-stage corner tower. Squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Corbel; stop-chamfered arrises. Full-width modern canopy (late 20th century) on ironwork columns. SW (ATHOLL ROAD) ELEVATION: NOS 128 AND 130: traditional shop to ground with in-canted centre door, plate glass fanlight and flanking display windows with slender cast-iron angle columns and tiny capitals giving way to vertical beaded band with flanking decorative cast-iron braces; single broad bay to 1st floor with slated, canted tripartite window with panelled aprons giving way to small attic window (also canted and aproned) below jerkinhead roof. Shouldered wallhead stack to centre partly obscuring later flat-roofed dormer window. NOS 132 AND 134: slightly in-canted door and flanking display windows to altered shop at ground left (single cast-iron column retained), further modern display window to right and deep-set door beyond; 1st floor with 2 finialled dormerheaded windows in bays to right and jerkinheaded bay (as above but with small bipartite window) to left, latter with projecting rectangular clock; dormer window to centre. NOS 136 AND 138, CRAIGOWER HOTEL: 5 irregular bays to ground with deep-set, 6-panelled door, plate glass fanlight, decorative cast-iron braces and modern canopy to left of centre; 3 closely set bipartite windows in bays to right and large display window to outer left also with decorative braces. 3 bays to 1st floor, broad bay to right at 1st floor with canted tripartite window in jerkinheaded bay as above, small finialled gable with single window in bay to left, and dormer window to outer right. S CORNER TOWER: 1st stage with deep-set panelled 2-leaf timber door and decorative cast-iron braces giving way to corbelled 2nd stage with corniced wide-centre tripartite window; 3rd stage with 'HOTEL' in plain lettering below 6-light window and slated roof. BIRNAM PLACE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor, that to right at ground fixed display window with leaded coloured top light, those above blinded with painted murals. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except where stated. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. All jerkinheads and dormer gablets with pendant finials and decorative bargeboarding. Group with Nos 124 and 126 Atholl Road. Craigower was built as a Temperance Hotel and the original arcade extended around the corner into Birnam Place. A Pitlochry Guide Book of circa 1900 advertises 'Gould's Emporium and Gould's Hairdressing Saloons' at 'The Arcade'. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area , group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	691	Site Name	132 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9380058261
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47514 Canmore 227152	HER ref	MPK13855

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 10-bay terrace of shops and hotel with decorative bargeboarding and conical-roofed 3-stage corner tower. Squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Corbel; stop-chamfered arrises. Full-width modern canopy (late 20th century) on ironwork columns. SW (ATHOLL ROAD) ELEVATION: NOS 128 AND 130: traditional shop to ground with in-canted centre door, plate glass fanlight and flanking display windows with slender cast-iron angle columns and tiny capitals giving way to vertical beaded band with flanking decorative cast-iron braces; single broad bay to 1st floor with slated, canted tripartite window with panelled aprons giving way to small attic window (also canted and aproned) below jerkinhead roof. Shouldered wallhead stack to centre partly obscuring later flat-roofed dormer window. NOS 132 AND 134: slightly in-canted door and flanking display windows to altered shop at ground left (single cast-iron column retained), further modern display window to right and deep-set door beyond; 1st floor with 2 finialled dormerheaded windows in bays to right and jerkinheaded bay (as above but with small bipartite window) to left, latter with projecting rectangular clock; dormer window to centre. NOS 136 AND 138, CRAIGOWER HOTEL: 5 irregular bays to ground with deep-set, 6-panelled door, plate glass fanlight, decorative cast-iron braces and modern canopy to left of centre; 3 closely set bipartite windows in bays to right and large display window to outer left also with decorative braces. 3 bays to 1st floor, broad bay to right at 1st floor with canted tripartite window in jerkinheaded bay as above, small finialled gable with single window in bay to left, and dormer window to outer right. S CORNER TOWER: 1st stage with deep-set panelled 2-leaf timber door and decorative cast-iron braces giving way to corbelled 2nd stage with corniced wide-centre tripartite window; 3rd stage with 'HOTEL' in plain lettering below 6-light window and slated roof. BIRNAM PLACE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor, that to right at ground fixed display window with leaded coloured top light, those above blinded with painted murals. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except where stated. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. All jerkinheads and dormer gablets with pendant finials and decorative bargeboarding. Group with Nos 124 and 126 Atholl Road. Craigower was built as a Temperance Hotel and the original arcade extended around the corner into Birnam Place. A Pitlochry Guide Book of circa 1900 advertises 'Gould's Emporium and Gould's Hairdressing Saloons' at 'The Arcade'. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	692	Site Name	134 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9379258263
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Shop	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47514 Canmore 227154	HER ref	MPK13854

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 10-bay terrace of shops and hotel with decorative bargeboarding and conical-roofed 3-stage corner tower. Squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Corbel; stop-chamfered arrises. Full-width modern canopy (late 20th century) on ironwork columns. SW (ATHOLL ROAD) ELEVATION: NOS 128 AND 130: traditional shop to ground with in-canted centre door, plate glass fanlight and flanking display windows with slender cast-iron angle columns and tiny capitals giving way to vertical beaded band with flanking decorative cast-iron braces; single broad bay to 1st floor with slated, canted tripartite window with panelled aprons giving way to small attic window (also canted and aproned) below jerkinhead roof. Shouldered wallhead stack to centre partly obscuring later flat-roofed dormer window. NOS 132 AND 134: slightly in-canted door and flanking display windows to altered shop at ground left (single cast-iron column retained), further modern display window to right and deep-set door beyond; 1st floor with 2 finialled dormerheaded windows in bays to right and jerkinheaded bay (as above but with small bipartite window) to left, latter with projecting rectangular clock; dormer window to centre. NOS 136 AND 138, CRAIGOWER HOTEL: 5 irregular bays to ground with deep-set, 6-panelled door, plate glass fanlight, decorative cast-iron braces and modern canopy to left of centre; 3 closely set bipartite windows in bays to right and large display window to outer left also with decorative braces. 3 bays to 1st floor, broad bay to right at 1st floor with canted tripartite window in jerkinheaded bay as above, small finialled gable with single window in bay to left, and dormer window to outer right. S CORNER TOWER: 1st stage with deep-set panelled 2-leaf timber door and decorative cast-iron braces giving way to corbelled 2nd stage with corniced wide-centre tripartite window; 3rd stage with 'HOTEL' in plain lettering below 6-light window and slated roof. BIRNAM PLACE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor, that to right at ground fixed display window with leaded coloured top light, those above blinded

with painted murals. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except where stated. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. All jerkinheads and dormer gablets with pendant finials and decorative bargeboarding. Group with Nos 124 and 126 Atholl Road. Craigower was built as a Temperance Hotel and the original arcade extended around the corner into Birnam Place. A Pitlochry Guide Book of circa 1900 advertises 'Gould's Emporium and Gould's Hairdressing Saloons' at 'The Arcade'. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	693	Site Name	Craigower Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9381458253
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Hotel	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47514 Canmore 227155	HER ref	MPK13853

Description

Late 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 10-bay terrace of shops and hotel with decorative bargeboarding and conical-roofed 3-stage corner tower. Squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Corbel; stop-chamfered arrises. Full-width modern canopy (late 20th century) on ironwork columns. SW (ATHOLL ROAD) ELEVATION: NOS 128 AND 130: traditional shop to ground with in-canted centre door, plate glass fanlight and flanking display windows with slender cast-iron angle columns and tiny capitals giving way to vertical beaded band with flanking decorative cast-iron braces; single broad bay to 1st floor with slated, canted tripartite window with panelled aprons giving way to small attic window (also canted and aproned) below jerkinhead roof. Shouldered wallhead stack to centre partly obscuring later flat-roofed dormer window. NOS 132 AND 134: slightly in-canted door and flanking display windows to altered shop at ground left (single cast-iron column retained), further modern display window to right and deep-set door beyond; 1st floor with 2 finialled dormerheaded windows in bays to right and jerkinheaded bay (as above but with small bipartite window) to left, latter with projecting rectangular clock; dormer window to centre. NOS 136 AND 138, CRAIGOWER HOTEL: 5 irregular bays to ground with deep-set, 6-panelled door, plate glass fanlight, decorative cast-iron braces and modern canopy to left of centre; 3 closely set bipartite windows in bays to right and large display window to outer left also with decorative braces. 3 bays to 1st floor, broad bay to right at 1st floor with canted tripartite window in jerkinheaded bay as above, small finialled gable with single window in bay to left, and dormer window to outer right. S CORNER TOWER: 1st stage with deep-set panelled 2-leaf timber door and decorative cast-iron braces giving way to corbelled 2nd stage with corniced wide-centre tripartite window; 3rd stage with 'HOTEL' in plain lettering below 6-light window and slated roof. BIRNAM PLACE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor, that to right at ground fixed display window with leaded coloured top light, those above blinded with painted murals. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows except where stated. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. All jerkinheads and dormer gablets with pendant finials and decorative bargeboarding. Group with Nos 124 and 126 Atholl Road. Craigower was built as a Temperance Hotel, and the original arcade extended around the corner into Birnam Place. A Pitlochry Guide Book of circa 1900 advertises 'Gould's Emporium and Gould's Hairdressing Saloons' at 'The Arcade'. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area with some modern alterations visible. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	694	Site Name	146 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9373558285
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39865 Canmore 182990	HER ref	MPK12166
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 10-bay, near symmetrical terrace of gabled houses. Heavily pointed, narrow squared rubble bands with slab lintels. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with small gabled porch over modern door and flanking advanced gabled bays each with altered window to ground and single window above; 3 bays to right with part-glazed timber door and gabled porch at centre ground, windows in flanking bays and 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into dormerhead; slightly advanced gabled bay to outer right with bipartite window to ground and single window to 1st floor. Penultimate bay to left lower and slightly advanced with part-glazed timber door, plate glass fanlight and small dormer window above; window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead; advanced gabled bay to outer left with altered window to ground and single window at 1st floor. SE ELEVATION: advanced gable to centre with modern door and plate glass fanlight to ground, window at 1st floor; single storey lean-to bay adjoining at outer right. NW ELEVATION: blank bay with projecting, full-height, shouldered stack piercing eaves to centre. NE ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including gabled bays reflecting those to SW, single storey lean-to and pitch-roofed projections. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows to No 146 and ground and 1st floor right of No 148; top-opening windows elsewhere. Graded grey slates. Coped rubble and ashlar stacks with some cans. Deeply projecting bracketted eaves. This small terrace of houses is characteristic of north Perthshire, and is similar to architecture on the Atholl and Breadalbane estates. The loss of mullions in 3 of the bipartite windows detracts from the traditional character. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	695	Site Name	148 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9372758286
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39865	HER ref	MPK12746
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 10-bay, near symmetrical terrace of gabled houses. Heavily pointed, narrow squared rubble bands with slab lintels. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with small gabled porch over modern door and flanking advanced gabled bays each with altered window to ground and single window above; 3 bays to right with part-glazed timber door and gabled porch at centre ground, windows in flanking bays and 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into dormerhead; slightly advanced gabled bay to outer right with bipartite window to ground and single window to 1st floor. Penultimate bay to left lower and slightly advanced with part-glazed timber door, plate glass fanlight and small dormer window above; window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead; advanced gabled bay to outer left with altered window to ground and single window at 1st floor. SE ELEVATION: advanced gable to centre with modern door and plate glass fanlight to ground, window at 1st floor; single storey lean-to bay adjoining at outer right. NW ELEVATION: blank bay with projecting, full-height, shouldered stack piercing eaves to centre. NE ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including gabled bays reflecting those to SW, single storey lean-to and pitch-roofed projections. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows to No 146 and ground and 1st floor right of No 148; top-opening windows elsewhere. Graded grey slates. Coped rubble and ashlar stacks with some cans. Deeply projecting bracketted eaves. This small terrace of houses is characteristic of north Perthshire and is similar to architecture on the Atholl and Breadalbane estates. The loss of mullions in 3 of the bipartite windows detracts from the traditional character. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p>			

- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
 [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	696	Site Name	Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, Including Celtic Cross Memorial
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN9400558286
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39850 Canmore 26282	HER ref	MPK1619

Description

1884, Charles & Leslie Ower, Dundee; extended 1996. Curious version of Romanesque, cruciform-plan, aisless church with squat tower on raised site. Roughly squared and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Base course and mutuled eaves cornice. Round-headed openings; rose windows; continuous hoodmould; corbels; 2-stage sawtooth-coped buttresses; stone mullions and chamfered reveals. SE (BONNETHILL ROAD) ELEVATION: advanced canted bay to centre with dominant gabled transept, low conical-roofed semicircular bay at ground with continuous row of narrow lights close to cornice with nailhead mutules; recessed face with diagonal buttresses and rose window with flanking squat cushion-capitalled columns, dogtooth-moulded windowhead giving way to contrasting voussiors, hoodmould with label stops and mandorla in gablehead with cross finial. Canted bay to right with hoodmoulded door and decoratively-astragalged semicircular fanlight in small pitch-roofed finialled porch, that to left with single window and outer buttress. Tower (see below) to outer left, and bipartite window with centre and flanking colonnades in bay to right with buttress and recessed face of extension beyond. SW TOWER: 3-stage, square-plan tower with broad, full-height, angle pilasters and pyramidal roof, engaged to NE. 1st stage NW with stone-cross-finialled pedimented doorcase, cushion-capitalled flanking columns and carved tympanum to left and small arcaded tripartite opening (blocked) to right; single window to SW with flanking colonnades, carved windowhead and hoodmould with label stops, narrow lights to outer pilasters; basement door to SE. Each face of 2nd stage with corbel course and corniced band giving way to arcaded bipartite window with colonnettes, tiny roundel on tympanum and dogtooth-moulded windowhead all surmounted by arcaded corbel table. Each face of 3rd stage with clock face in deeply moulded roundel with stepped cornice breaking band course and abutting mutuled cavetto cornice above; water spouts projecting at S and W angles. Slightly setback finialled pyramidal roof with narrow battered stack to NW, attenuated louvered lucarne with decorative timberwork on tympanum to each remaining face, and small polygonal, crocketed tower piercing cornice at S angle. NW ELEVATION: mirrors that to SE. NE (CHURCH ROAD) ELEVATION: low piend-roofed extension with window to centre and paired small flanking lights projecting from slightly higher original face (also piended) retaining original centre doorway with bipartite round-headed fanlight and flanking windows (all behind extension). Mainly geometric coloured leaded glazing, with clear glass to rose windows. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to tower. Coped ashlar stack and stepped ashlar-coped skewes with gablet skewputts. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers, and decorative cast-iron cross finials. INTERIOR: polygonal interior with semi-vaulted ceiling supported on later columns (see Notes), with fixed timber pews, boarded timber dadoes, plain and decorative plasterwork. Moulded chancel arch with plain sounding board flanked by organ pipes, simple panelled pulpit and elders pews. Carved polygonal font on open base. CELTIC CROSS MEMORIAL: 3-stage granite memorial to Dr Alexander Duff, Church of Scotland's 1st Missionary to India. Plain base supporting battered pedestal with inscription giving way to reduced stage with vertical consoles flanking bronze head of Alexander Duff and giving way to finely carved Celtic Cross. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. Shows clear reference to the imaginative planning and style of F T Pilkington's churches. Previously listed as 'Pitlochry West Church of Scotland, Moulin Road (Mount Zion Church)'. Erected as chapel-of-ease of Moulin Parish on a site donated by Archibald Butter, and built with stone from the nearby Aldour Quarry. The foundation stone was laid on 4th September, 1883. The organ was a gift of Andrew Carnegie, and the clock and bell erected on 6th March, 1885 in memory of Archibald Butter. Raised to the status of second Parish Church in 1923 (Moulin being the first) this building was, by 1991, the only Parish Church in Pitlochry. The supporting columns are thought to have been added circa 1950. The Alexander Duff Memorial was erected 1889. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

As previously described. Situated in a prominent position within the Pitlochry Conservation Area with clear views to the south and southeast over intervening infrastructure. Slight traffic noise, with limited views of the proposed scheme, likely to be further reduced in summer by existing vegetation screening. Its setting, including its relationship with adjacent historic buildings and views of the surrounding landscape contributes highly 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 25 January 2017

Site Number	697	Site Name	152 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9370858292
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39865 Canmore 240016	HER ref	MPK12744
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 10-bay, near symmetrical terrace of gabled houses. Heavily pointed, narrow squared rubble bands with slab lintels. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with small gabled porch over modern door and flanking advanced gabled bays each with altered window to ground and single window above; 3 bays to right with part-glazed timber door and gabled porch at centre ground, windows in flanking bays and 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into dormerhead; slightly advanced gabled bay to outer right with bipartite window to ground and single window to 1st floor. Penultimate bay to left lower and slightly advanced with part-glazed timber door, plate glass fanlight and small dormer window above; window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead; advanced gabled bay to outer left with altered window to ground and single window at 1st floor. SE ELEVATION: advanced gable to centre with modern door and plate glass fanlight to ground, window at 1st floor; single storey lean-to bay adjoining at outer right. NW ELEVATION: blank bay with projecting, full-height, shouldered stack piercing eaves to centre. NE ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including gabled bays reflecting those to SW, single storey lean-to and pitch-roofed projections. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows to No 146 and ground and 1st floor right of No 148; top-opening windows elsewhere. Graded grey slates. Coped rubble and ashlar stacks with some cans. Deeply projecting bracketted eaves. This small terrace of houses is characteristic of north Perthshire, and is similar to architecture on the Atholl and Breadalbane estates. The loss of mullions in 3 of the bipartite windows detracts from the traditional character. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	698	Site Name	150 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9372358293
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39865 Canmore 240015	HER ref	MPK12745
Description			
<p>Mid 19th century. 2-storey, 10-bay, near symmetrical terrace of gabled houses. Heavily pointed, narrow squared rubble bands with slab lintels. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay with small gabled porch over modern door and flanking advanced gabled bays each with altered window to ground and single window above; 3 bays to right with part-glazed timber door and gabled porch at centre ground, windows in flanking bays and 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into dormerhead; slightly advanced gabled bay to outer right with bipartite window to ground and single window to 1st floor. Penultimate bay to left lower and slightly advanced with part-glazed timber door, plate glass fanlight and small dormer window above; window to each floor in bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead; advanced gabled bay to outer left with altered window to ground and single window at 1st floor. SE ELEVATION: advanced gable to centre with modern door and plate glass fanlight to ground, window at 1st floor; single storey lean-to bay adjoining at outer right. NW ELEVATION: blank bay with projecting, full-height, shouldered stack piercing eaves to centre. NE ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including gabled bays reflecting those to SW, single storey lean-to and pitch-roofed projections. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows to No 146 and ground and 1st floor right of No 148; top-opening windows elsewhere. Graded grey slates. Coped rubble and ashlar stacks with some cans. Deeply projecting bracketted eaves. This small terrace of houses is characteristic of north Perthshire, and is similar to architecture on the Atholl and Breadalbane estates. The loss of mullions in 3 of the bipartite windows detracts from the traditional character. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Located within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, group value with other Listed Buildings contributes to this assets heritage value. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p>			

- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
[4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	699	Site Name	Smithy House, 154 Atholl Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9368558310
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Restaurant	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39853 Canmore 182989	HER ref	MPK12165
Description			
<p>Earlier to mid 19th century. 2-storey, 2-bay, rectangular plan gabled house converted to restaurant, with single-storey and attic ranges forming U-plan courtyard to rear. Whitewashed rubble. SMITHY HOUSE: SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly set-back gabled bay to right of centre with window to each floor and door with plate glass fanlight to left in re-entrant angle; bay to left with window below low eaves and 2 small gabled dormer windows above, that to right diminutive with raised centre 3-light window. SE (CLOICHARD PLACE) ELEVATION: blank gabled bay with traditionally-lettered timber sign. NW ELEVATION: broad swept gable with window to left at ground below timber sign and projecting full-height stack to right. See below for bays adjoining to left. NE ELEVATION: small window to each floor at approximate centre, and window on left return of lower projecting bay to outer right adjoining NW range. NW RANGE: COURTYARD ELEVATION: bay to right of centre with timber door and adjacent window to right, 2 windows to left and dormer window (former hayloft opening) breaking eaves to centre. NW (OUTER) ELEVATION: lean-to bay with 3 small windows and dormer window to left of centre above. NE RANGE: COURTYARD ELEVATION: deep-set door to outer left with windows flanking blank centre bay. Corrugated roof. Largely small pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows, and horizontal glazing patterns in casement windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Deeply overhanging bracketted eaves. Similar style to Nos 146-152. Promoted from C(S), 1991. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>As previously described. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	700	Site Name	156 Atholl Road, Sunnybrae Cottage, Pitlochry
Designation	Category A Listed Building	NGR	NN9364658315
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Cruck-Framed Cottage	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB39866	HER ref	MPK13872
Description			
<p>PROPERTY IN CARE OF SCOTTISH MINISTERS. Late 18th to early 19th century, incorporating earlier fabric; gable raised. Fine survival of single storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, cruck-framed vernacular cottage with corrugated-iron roof (thatch survives beneath) and evidence of hanging lum to W. Mortared, round-angular rubble, part-harled and whitewashed with flatter angular quarried stone at gableheads. SW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Part-glazed timber door to centre with windows in flanking bays. SE (LARCHWOOD ROAD) ELEVATION: plain gabled elevation. NW ELEVATION: plain gable with small blocked window to right. Plate glass glazing. Limewashed rubble stack to W, brick to E. Plain bargeboarding. Corrugated-iron over thatched roof. Thatch consisting of variety of materials, layers include cereal straw, some light grey clay, grassy turves (laid grass side down), rye straw and broom twigs. Supporting cabers of small-diameter pine and birch. Hanging lum framework timbers above W gable. INTERIOR: E gable with corbel stone in recess behind later chimney (would have supported ridge tree prior to raising ridge height). W gable with small brick-blocked window to S. 2 crucks supporting roof, each of 2 parts with upper blade fixed to lower upright just above level of present ceiling joists. This is a rare example of a surviving cruck-framed, thatched cottage. The earliest recorded detail found by Holden and Engl is for 1881 when Sunnybrae Cottage was inhabited by Catherine McDougall, retired dressmaker aged 74. RRDA records show that in 1945 permission for 'alterations and additions' to Sunnybrae were requested for Mrs A Macdonald by Robert Gow, Blair Atholl. Stob thatching technique probably used for constructing thatch. Cruck framing was a building technique used throughout Scotland, with the exception of the islands where timber was scarce. Sunnybrae is characteristic of these cottages, in that it is a low, single-storey, 3-bay dwelling. Surviving cottages with intact cruck frames are rare. Upgraded category B to A, 1998. Previously a Scheduled Monument. The scheduling was removed in 2013. [1]</p>			

Sunnybrae Cottage (NN95NW 126) was acquired by Historic Scotland as an example of a well-preserved vernacular building suitable for presentation to the public. During initial surveys of the house the presence of a cruck frame and surviving areas of a thatched roof under the corrugated iron were noted. A detailed study of the thatch indicated a stob thatch roof formed of alternating layers of turf and rye straw. At the apex and eaves, broom had also been used, this also held in position by turves. Elsewhere 'grips' of straw and sharpened twigs of broom had been pushed into the thatch as repairs. At the W end of the roof the remains of a hanging lum were identified resting against a false stone chimney. During the late 19th or early 20th century the hanging lum was replaced with a brick chimney. This was subsequently removed under archaeological supervision along with some of the floorboards and internal panelling. The remains of a trampled surface were identified in the W room indicating an earlier floor beneath the present floorboards. Recording of exposed walls is also revealing details of the internal arrangement of the building such as the location of the hallen (door screen), but evidence for the form of the hanging lum within the body of the building is so far proving elusive. Sponsor: Historic Scotland T Holden 2000. A detailed survey of this cruck-framed building (DES 2000, 73) has enabled the phasing of the structure, although the exact date of its original construction remains elusive. It is, however, thought to be at least 200 years old, but could be considerably older. The original walls were probably of turf, supported on a low rubble wall, with an earthen core. Over the years, the turf was replaced with mortared stone masonry but the cruck frame has been retained in situ. The survey has enabled the preparation of detailed reconstruction drawings that will form the focus of a small display centre on the site. The floorboards were removed in the western and central parts of the building and the underlying deposits excavated down to natural. No evidence of a central hearth or original floor surface has been recovered, and it appears that the floor levels were lowered before the insertion of the suspended timber floor, some time in the late 19th century. A series of excavated trenches outside the building have shown that the site has been subjected to considerable landscaping over the years, and also identified the presence of a small outbuilding, a series of drains and a sump immediately to the W. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: HS. T Holden 2002. [2]

No further information. [3]

As previously described, with corrugated iron roof and plastic guttering, modern door and windows. While the Highland Main Line railway is visible to the south, there are no views of the proposed scheme due to intervening infrastructure. The setting of this asset does not contribute to its heritage value which derives from its surviving fabric. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	701	Site Name	Town Hall, Pitlochry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9395358348
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Public Hall	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47549 Canmore 168261	HER ref	MPK11778

Description

Alexander Ness, Dundee, 1899. 2-storey, 3-bay, piend-roofed public hall in Scottish Renaissance style with ogee-roofed polygonal tower and small conical-roofed round tower. Squared rubble with sandstone ashlar dressings. Base, dividing and cill courses, eaves cornice. Corbels; segmentally-pedimented windowheads; architraved door and window surrounds; stone transoms and mullions, and chamfered arrises. N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Centre bay with broad panelled 2-leaf timber door and 3-part leaded fanlight giving way to corbel course and flanking oversized moulded brackets supporting stone-balustraded balcony at 1st floor with tall corniced 4-light transomed window breaking eaves into gablehead with elaborate cartouche. 2-light transomed windows to outer bays at ground, and single windows above breaking eaves into carved and corniced semicircular-pedimented windowheads. W ELEVATION: advanced gabled entrance bay to left of centre with door and moulded doorhead at ground, hoodmoulded round-headed window with deep bracketted cill at 1st floor, and further door on return to right at 1st floor accessed from fore stair; engaged polygonal ogee-roofed tower in penultimate bay to left with small window at ground and 2-light transomed window above giving way to moulded datestone and pediment; squat round tower with 2 tiny windows in part-blocked openings adjoining at outer left. Hall set-back to right with 4 large windows with panelled door to fire escape, and lower advanced bay with window to outer right and pedestrian door to ground. E ELEVATION: taller bay to outer right with 2 windows to left (that to outer left with moulded windowhead) at ground and further window with piended dormerhead breaking eaves to centre above, wallhead stack to right. 4 large windows to recessed bays of hall on ground falling to left, that to outer left over door to raised basement, steps up to door with 4-part fanlight in penultimate bay to right, and window to each floor at outer right. Lower piended bay to outer left with 2 windows close to ground and further window to centre above. S ELEVATION: door to centre with windows in flanking bays, further window beyond to right and small window to left, tall window in bay to left at 1st floor with smaller windows to centre and outer right. 4- and 6-pane upper over 2-pane lower sashes to N and S and outer bays to E and W, all in timber sash and case windows. Multi-pane glazing pattern in bottom-hopper timber windows to hall. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to ogee and conical towers. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans; cast-iron 'mushroom' ridge ventilators; cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings to main elevation. INTERIOR: hall retains boarded timber dado, stage with decorative detail enclosed by modern timber, panelled balcony to N on 2 circular columns and 2-leaf panelled timber doors. BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls. Pitlochry Public Hall was a competition subject judged by Charles Gourlay of Glasgow, with Pitlochry architects John Menzies, taking second place, and John Leonard, third. The site was donated by Mr A E Butter of Faskally, with funds raised by public subscription and gifts including 150 guineas from Mr Sandeman of Fonab. The foundation stone was laid on 18th May 1899 by Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine. Items of interest were placed beneath the stone, including "coins of the realm from a sovereign down to a half-penny" and copies of the 'Perthshire Advertiser', 'Scotsman' and the 'Dundee

Papers'. A strong Masonic presence supported the ceremony which was concluded by Mr Hugh Mitchell presenting Sir Alexander with "the rosewood mallet and beautiful silver trowel with which the stone had been laid". The Hall opened in 1900, with cinema showings commencing in 1919. Passing into council care in 1947, management of the building for Perth and Kinross Council has rested with Pitlochry Leisure Centre since 1991. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Modern external and internal alterations. South-facing elevation overlooks a modern factory unit, but historic buildings including the Category A Listed Church Road, Pitlochry Parish Church, Including Celtic Cross Memorial (Asset 696) contribute to the setting of the asset. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	702	Site Name	Strathview Terrace, Craigard
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9382258418
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47544 Canmore 227173	HER ref	MPK13798

Description

1881. 2-storey, 5-bay, rectangular-plan house with French 2nd Empire roof. Squared and snecked rubble with ashlar quoins. Round-headed door; voussoirs; nookshafts. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: advanced square-section entrance tower in bay to right of centre with gabled doorhead on moulded flanking pilasters with cavetto cornices and raised voussoirs, 2-leaf panelled timber door with glazed quarter-circle top lights and narrow light on return to left; single window to 1st floor with sturdy nookshafts to flanking angles and further light on return to left, deep banded eaves course above giving way to decoratively slated Empire roof with elegant cast-iron brattishing and finials. Broad bay to outer right with polygonal-roofed canted 4-light window at ground and wide bipartite window above breaking eaves into dormerhead. Lower bays to left of centre with 4-light window as above in advanced gable to right and bipartite window in gablehead, slated porch in re-entrant angle to left with 3-pane glazing pattern to 2-leaf door and decoratively-astragalged fanlight, bipartite window to each floor of bay to outer left, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into piended dormerhead. E ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor of gabled bay to left and bipartite window to each floor of slightly recessed bay to right, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead. N ELEVATION: irregular elevation with variety of elements including small timber-braced porch over timber door with 4-part fanlight, and dormerheaded 1st floor windows. Door to outer right blocked. 4 windows breaking eaves in piended dormerhead to right of centre. W ELEVATION: ground floor with window in bay to left of centre, broad gabled bay to right with narrow light to outer right and later lean-to boiler house. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork corning and ceiling roses; carved timber fireplace and timber-balustered dog-leg staircase. Tessellated floor to porch. Screen door to entrance tower, etched glass door probably moved to inner room. BOUNDARY WALLS: coped rubble boundary walls. Decoratively-astragalged top lights (margined to ground and diamond-pattern to 1st floor) over plate glass glazing to S and W, 2-pane glazing over plate glass elsewhere all in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans and deeply overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. Built on land feued from the Butter Estate, Craigard and its neighbour Dundarave were built by the McNaughton family, drapers of Pitlochry. In 1889 Misses Jane A and Jessie McNaughton are listed as proprietors of Craigard with Alexander McNaughton as occupier. Alexander and James McNaughton appear as proprietors of Dundarave with James as occupier. Craigard was converted to a hotel during the 1950s, and returned to a house in 1988. [1]

No additional information. [2]

Situated in an elevated position within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, with limited views of the proposed scheme to the south, south-west and west which are partially screened by mature trees and vegetation within the curtilage of the building. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	703	Site Name	Auchnahyle Farm
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9498058435
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB47515 Canmore 227342	HER ref	MPK12960

Description

18th century and later. Small steading with long single storey range (former threshing mill) and adjoining horse mill. Random rubble. Restored after fire damage, 2000. E-W RANGE: SOUTH ELEVATION: 4 bays of various height. Tall range to right of centre with 2-leaf boarded timber door to left at ground and forestair to hayloft door above, small window immediately to right with modern rooflight over; 2-leaf timber garage door to right. Bay to outer right with single window to left and 2 traditional rooflights. Lower bay to left with boarded timber door to centre and windows in flanking bays, small rooflights over outer bays and cottage to outer left with timber porch and door to centre and windows in flanking bays, later flat-roofed dormer windows breaking eaves over outer bays. N ELEVATION: variety of elements to small courtyard at rear, including lean-to timber bays, long catslide roof to rear of hayloft, and later brick and harl extensions. N-S RANGE: W ELEVATION: long single storey range with boarded timber doors to centre and right bays, tiny window beyond to right and sliding timber garage door to outer right, small window to left and stone-blocked ventilation openings. 2 small traditional rooflights. N ELEVATION: gabled bay with door (converted to window) in gablehead. E ELEVATION: fine horse circular mill at outer right with broad 2-leaf boarded timber door to N, similar opening to S and complete timbered and felted conical roof. COTTAGE TO W: small cottage with part-glazed timber door to centre and small horizontally-aligned window in bay to right. Small-pane glazing patterns in timber windows (casement and sash and case) throughout. Grey slates, corrugated to rear of E-W range. Coped squared rubble stacks with cans. The horse mill is thought to have been used until 1936, and photographs exist of a horse harnessed to the mill. A small threshing machine in the threshing mill was made by Garvie of Aberdeen. The lands of Auchnahyle were given to the Stewarts at the Reformation. Dr Alexander Duff, the Church of Scotland's first missionary to India, was born here on 25th April, 1806, and in 1889 an Iona Cross was erected in his memory at Mount Zion Church (now the Parish Church). The 1st edition OS map shows a 'Malt House' adjacent to the horse mill roundel, and 'Kiln' at the cottage to the west. A succession of Dean of Guild warrants from 1949 to 1954 were issued for alterations to Auchnahyle, including erection a cattle court and alterations to a 'condemned house' to form a dwelling house. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Vernacular farm buildings in a semi-urban setting. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. No views of the proposed scheme from the asset due to topography and intervening woodland and built environment. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	704	Site Name	Wellwood Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9389858445
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47550 Canmore 227107	HER ref	MPK13915

Description

Dated 1881, extended 1950s. Large 2-storey, 3-bay Victorian house with entrance tower, fine original interior and sympathetic extension. Squared rubble with dressed quoins and margins. Moulded cornice, shouldered door with ropework moulding and round-headed windows to tower; part ropework-moulded dividing courses; corbels; stone transoms and mullions and chamfered arrises. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: projecting gable to left of centre with slightly advanced canted 4-light window at ground corbelled to 1st floor with bipartite window and flanking canted angles further corbelled to gablehead with moulded datestone. Bays to centre and right each with single window to ground and 1st floor window breaking eaves into dormerhead. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 4-bay elevation with slightly set-back extension to outer right. Advanced, 3-stage, square entrance tower with pyramidal roof and cast-iron weathervane finial in bay to left of centre, single window to each stage, that to 3rd stage round-headed and breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead with small roundel on tympanum giving way to decorative cast-iron finial; return to left with vertically-panelled timber door and plate glass fanlight to 1st stage giving way to ropework dividing course incorporating blind panel, further window to 2nd stage and round-headed window to 3rd stage (as above). Set-back gable in bay to outer left with blinded window to each floor. Bays to right of centre each with bipartite window to ground and window with pedimented dormerhead breaking eaves to 1st floor, later small bipartite dormer window above. Elevation continues in sympathetic modern extension. W ELEVATION: bay to right of centre with basement window at right and 4-light transomed stair window above, gabled bay to outer right with square-headed fixed window (appearing as round-headed inside, see Interior and Notes) to centre at ground and tiny window to left at 1st floor; bay to left of centre with bipartite window at ground, dormerheaded window above, and 2 lower regularly-fenestrated bays to outer left with timber panelled door and dormerheaded window breaking eaves at 1st floor. 2-pane upper over plate glass lower sashes, and plate glass glazing pattern, all in timber sash and case

windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes and rainwater hoppers. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: good decorative scheme retained to principal ground floor rooms (1st floor not seen 2000). Decorative plasterwork cornices and ceiling roses; timber shutters. Tessellated hall floor, screen door with etched glass to flanking lights and fanlights. Ground floor rooms to S divided by broad segmental arch with sliding timber doors; room to W with keystoned marble fireplace below round-headed window with panelled soffits (see Notes) and flanking round-headed niches; room to E with keystoned marble fireplace and flanking niches with painted plasterwork-panelled soffits and roundels with diminutive masks (see Notes). Timber-balustered staircase with coloured margins to transomed window. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: coped rubble boundary walls and pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers. The interior detail of round-headed window over a marble fireplace is repeated at Dun-Donnachaidh, Knockard Road (listed separately) and Dundarave, Strathview Terrace, indicating the probability of a single architect. The tiny plasterwork masks also appear at Ellangowan, Lower Oakfield (listed separately), and in as putti at the above buildings. James Mitchell, solicitor, is listed as proprietor of Wellwood in 1889-90, and alterations were carried out during the 1950s for James W Mitchell, hotelier. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Situated in an elevated position within the Pitlochry Conservation Area, the building has undergone some modern alterations to the rear. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. There are limited views of the proposed scheme which are largely confined to the upper storeys. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	705	Site Name	Comar House, Strathview Terrace, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9377658454
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47543 Canmore 227102	HER ref	MPK13917

Description

Circa 1900. 2-storey, 4-bay house with conical-roofed tower, timber verandah and classical details. Narrow bands of stugged red sandstone with contrasting ashlar dressings, harl with stone margins to sides and rear. Bull-faced base course, band courses. Segmental-headed keystoned door. Pedimented windowheads; stone mullions and stop-chamfered arrises. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: advanced bay to outer right with 3 windows to each floor of round tower, timber-mutuled cornice and conical roof with decorative cast-iron finial; similarly advanced gabled bay to outer left with projecting crenellated canted 4-light window to ground giving way to wide-centre bipartite window at 1st floor with blank corniced frieze over outer lights and attenuated keystone extending to raised centre of windowhead with broken apex pediment and mutuled band in gablehead. 2 recessed bays to centre with full-width verandah on 4 square-section piers, stretched braces, pendant finials and pierced frieze; doorway to left with chamfered reveals and mutuled doorhead with fluted and corniced keystone, vertically-panelled timber door with fluted pilaster to left and adjacent coloured leaded light, segmentally-moulded fanlight also coloured and leaded. 1st floor with 2 windows each with segmentally-moulded windowhead and mutuled band breaking eaves into dormerhead. SE ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor of gabled bay to left of centre with round tower (see above) adjoining at outer left, further window to each floor in bay to right that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead. NW ELEVATION: broad gabled bay with windows to outer right and outer left. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with single storey lean-to wing and modern flat-roofed extension, window to right of centre at 1st floor. Rounded glass in timber sash and case windows to tower, modern glazing elsewhere. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with cans; overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding, timber-finished gable and dormerheads. TERRACE AND BOUNDARY WALLS: rubble terrace and boundary walls. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

While views of the proposed scheme from lower floors are limited due to mature trees and vegetation, the upper floors are likely to have more comprehensive all round views of Strath Tummel. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	706	Site Name	Dun-Donnachaidh , Knockard Road, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9422158465
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47520 Canmore 227191	HER ref	MPK13791

Description

Later to late 19th century. Single and 2-storey, 5-bay house with 3-stage bellcast-roofed entrance tower, and single stage conical-roofed tower. Raked base course. Squared and snecked rubble with stugged and droved ashlar dressings. Corbels, round-headed window. Stop-chamfered arrises and stone transom and mullions. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: advanced finialled gable to centre bay with 4-light canted window to each floor, that to 1st floor slightly smaller with simple brattishing; circular tower in re-entrant angle to left with steps up to 2-leaf panelled timber door with plate glass fanlight and narrow light, window to 2nd stage and corbelled to square at 3rd stage with further narrow window, bellcast roof above with decorative slating pattern and cast-iron weathervane. Window to each floor in bay to outer left below pitched roof. Bipartite window in single storey penultimate bay to right, and engaged round tower with 2 blinded windows to outer right. W ELEVATION: 4-light canted window (as above) to each floor of bay to left, and recessed bay to right with bipartite window at ground and single window above breaking eaves into finialled dormerhead. N ELEVATION: variety of elements to irregular elevation including broad gabled bay to right of centre with small round-headed window (see Notes) and 4-light transomed stair window. E ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with advanced single storey gabled bay to right of centre and low piended bay to left. 2-pane upper sashes and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks with polygonal cans. Overhanging eaves with kingposts and spike finials, and plain bargeboarding. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: decorative plasterwork cornices; consoled grey marble fireplace below round-headed window with flanking niches and tiny plasterwork putti heads (see Notes). ANCILLARY BUILDING: polygonal boarded timber ancillary building (summer house) with timber sash and case windows and formerly slated conical roof. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: coped rubble boundary walls with pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers. The interior detail of a marble fireplace below round-headed window is repeated at Wellwood, West Moulin Road (listed separately) and Dundarave, Strathview Terrace, indicating the probability of a single architect. The tiny plasterwork masks also appear in the above buildings as well as at Ellangowan, Lower Oakfield (also listed separately). Dun-Donnochaidh was owned and occupied by Neil Robertson Esq in 1901. [1]

An evaluation was carried out in November 2004 in advance of housing development in the immediate vicinity of a late prehistoric defensive settlement or homestead (NN95NW 22), located on the site of the present Castlebeigh Hotel. Four trenches were excavated by machine, amounting to 4% (145m²) of the development area. A dump of cobbles was uncovered in one trench. The stones formed no structure, nor did they appear to have been carefully laid to form a platform or surface. No datable evidence was recovered from this feature. No other features of archaeological interest were identified. Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS. Sponsor: HF Holidays Ltd. R White 2004. [2]

No further information. [3]

As previously described. Located in the centre of Pitlochry within the Conservation Area its setting includes its relationship with other historic buildings and village fabric which contribute to the assets heritage value. No intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance and intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	707	Site Name	Pine Trees Hotel, Strathview Terrace, Lodge House and Gatepiers
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9356058521
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Gate Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47547 Canmore 227746	HER ref	MPK12866

Description

Group Category B: Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House, and Ancillary Building and Walled Garden. Gate lodge to former Tom-na-Monachan, now Pine Trees Hotel. 1892 with late 20th century additions. Single storey and part basement, 2-bay, gabled lodge house on ground falling steeply to S. Whitewashed rubble with dressed ashlar margins. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: advanced gable to right with tripartite window to centre and narrow light to left, half-timbered gablehead, part-glazed door on return to left, and blank bay beyond to left. E ELEVATION: bipartite window to right. W ELEVATION: bay to left of centre with projecting chimney breast breaking eaves into shouldered stack, and bipartite window to right. S ELEVATION: bay to left of centre with out-of-character modern flat-roofed projection at raised basement and modern reconstituted stone stack to left

angle, bipartite window and half-timbered gablehead above; bay to right with timber basement door and single window above, further basement window to outer right with broad shouldered stack breaking eaves above. Plate glass glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped whitewashed ashlar stacks with cans; deeply overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding; cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. GATEPIERS, GATES AND BOUNDARY WALLS: 3-stage ashlar gatepiers comprising square-section base reduced with raked coping to polygonal 1st stage with further reduced small 2nd stage and corniced to cone and ball-finished stepped pyramidal caps. 2-leaf decorative cast-iron gates. Stepped, flat ashlar-coped rubble boundary walls. Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House, and Ancillary Building and Walled Garden. Gate lodge to former Tom-na-Monachan, now Pine Trees Hotel. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

The setting of the asset comprises hotel infrastructure and grounds. While views of the proposed scheme are screened by mature trees and vegetation, traffic noise is audible and forms part of the setting. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	708	Site Name	Tordarach Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9369558548
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47518 Canmore 227103	HER ref	MPK13916

Description

John Leonard, 1901. 2-storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, piend-roofed and gabled house with single storey wings. Harled. Dividing course and cavetto eaves cornice. Corniced and architraved, irregularly-sized windows with moulded aprons; stone mullions. W (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: bay to right of centre with swept-roof porch on 3 corbelled brackets over panelled timber door and window to outer right, further window close to eaves at 1st floor; tripartite window to each floor of centre bay, that to 1st floor wide-centred and decoratively astragalled; slightly advanced gabled bay to left with 2 tall windows to ground and tripartite window to 1st floor below half-timbered finialled gablehead. S (GARDEN) ELEVATION: full-height canted bay to right of centre with 4-light window to each floor and fishscale-clay tiles between, decoratively-astragalled wide-centre tripartite window off-centre left with single window to outer left, 4-light window to 1st floor. E ELEVATION: bay to right of centre with polygonal-roofed slightly advanced canted window (centre light converted to door), bipartite window above and further single window to centre at 1st floor with half-timbered gablehead with stack above. Single storey bay to outer right with modern lean-to conservatory. N ELEVATION: 2 piend-roofed single storey wings projecting at ground, that to left with casement window and flat-roofed dormer above, that to right with 2 windows (not corniced) to left. Small-pane glazing pattern over plate glass in timber sash and case windows, leaded coloured glass to W ground floor right. Grey slates. Shouldered, banded and cavetto coped harled stacks with some cans; decorative terracotta ridge tiles and finials. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: good period scheme in place. Decorative plasterwork cornices and ceiling roses; timber fireplaces; dog-leg stair with timber balusters and square newel posts; stylised architraves; brass sash lifts. Screen door with decoratively-astragalled leaded, coloured and etched glass. Cloakroom with original tessellated floor, panelled dado and toilet with timber cistern. ANCILLARY BUILDING: BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: coped rubble boundary walls and pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers. Built for W Briggs Esq, chemical manufacturer, by local architect John Leonard on land feued from Mr Butter. Redolent with period motifs inside and out - a confection in design terms. John Leonard also designed Alba Place, Nos 78-104 Atholl Road, and probably carried out internal alterations to Dundarach Hotel in Perth Road (both listed separately). [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Situated in an elevated position on the edge of Pitlochry Conservation Area, its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric which enhances its heritage value. The setting does not contribute greatly to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. Views to the south towards the proposed scheme are largely screened by mature trees, vegetation and intervening infrastructure. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	709	Site Name	Pine Trees Hotel, Pitlochry
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9341558586
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Mansion	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB50603 Canmore 168234	HER ref	MPK11772

Description

Andrew Grainger Heiton, 1892; interior alterations including hall and stair by Watson and Salmond, 1914; bedroom wing by Gordon and Scrymgeour of Dundee, 1937-8; with further additions 1950s and later. Well-detailed 2-storey and attic, 5-bay, rectangular-plan with enclosed centre courtyard, mock-Tudor mansion house, owned from 1911 to 1923 by His Excellency Yervant Hagog Iskender, founder of 'Citizens of the World Movement', now (2006) run as hotel. Jettied half-timbered and Dutch style crowstepped gables, 1 with balcony; canted bays corbelled to square at 1st floor; timber tracery and groin vaulting to porch; and fine little-altered interior. Whitewashed red Dumfriesshire sandstone with stugged and droved margins; 1938 wing brick and cement render with stugged finish. Ground floor cill course. Corbels, deep coped crowsteps, some segmental-headed windows, relieving arches, stone transoms and mullions, chamfered reveals and raked cills. FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 6-bay entrance elevation to SE with gabled porch incorporating broad segmental-headed doorway. Garden elevation to SW with crowstepped gables to centre and outer left angle, single storey flat-roofed extension to left extending around corner to NW. Mainly 9-pane glazing pattern over plate glass in timber sash and case and casement windows; porch and stair windows with decorative coloured and leaded glass; 2 windows to SW with figurative coloured glazing and wording 'Per Mare/Per Terras' and 'Macdonald'. Grey slates. Banded, coped whitewashed stacks, some shouldered with cans. Deeply overhanging eaves and plain bargeboarding. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers and fixings. INTERIOR: fine period decorative scheme in place since restored 1999. Decorative plasterwork (much restored 1999), architraved doors, brass door furniture and sash lifts. Porch with tessellated floor and timber groin vaulting. Hall with timber panelled dadoes, corniced doorways and mutuled cornice, segmental-arched stone fireplace with carved chimney piece (restored 1999) and original cast iron radiators beneath window seat. Bar (former smoking room) with strapwork ceiling. Dining room with classical detailing including 2 carved marble fireplaces, decorative ironwork firebacks, plasterwork overmantel, ceiling roses and cornices with cartouche at each angle. Cantilevered marble staircase with classically-detailed heavy cast iron balustrade and brass handrail incorporating semicircular bay at 1st floor with wide landing, coombed ceiling and broad basket-arched openings. 1st floor Molyneux Suite also with 2 carved marble fireplaces, classical plasterwork detail with putti and heavy flanking swags over round-arched alcove to room 3. Group with separately listed Ancillary Building and Walled Garden, Coach House, and Lodge House with Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary Walls. Pine Trees Hotel, an unusual style of building for this area, is well detailed externally and is particularly distinguished by its fine interior plasterwork and timber. Originally known as Tom-na-Monachan, and built for Miss Molyneux, the house was sold, for the sum of £2250, in 1911 to His Excellency Yervant Hagog Iskender, founder of the 'Citizens of the World Movement'. The Iskenders made a number of changes to Tom-na-Monachan including installing the current staircase and a marble bathroom. Sale details drawn up in 1920 give details of the 'Lounge Hall with Pitch pine floor, Mahogany panelled dado and silk tapestried walls, carved mahogany chimney piece'. The SW room with 'large bay window' housed the library, and that with '2 carved marble fireplaces and silk tapestried walls' was the dining room. The first floor boasted a 'Bathroom with marble walls and floor containing Porcelain Bath, Shower, Hot Towel Rail, Lavatory Basin, Foot Bath & WC', and 'Drawing Room' (known as the Green Drawing Room and now the Molyneux Suite) with 'Ante-Drawing Room (now Room 3) again with silk tapestried walls. In all there were 6 Principal Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, 2 Servant's Bedrooms and a second floor 'Smoking Room with large window opening onto Balcony'. It was purchased for £5500, in 1923, by Lieutenant Commander Harry Dewhurst who had the exterior whitewashed. Less than a decade later, in 1935, the building was sold again for just £100, in an executors sale, by Mrs Diana Adams of Monifieth. In the same year a company, in the ownership of David Sturrock, and known as The Pine Trees Hotel (Pitlochry) Limited was established, and purchased Tom-na-Monachan for £110. Conversion to a temperance hotel involved some changes, an early brochure for the hotel mentions that 'five additional bathrooms have just been added in the new wing', which was 'furnished by Malcolm's Ltd of 35-49 Commercial Street, Dundee'. During WWII the hotel was taken over by the war office to provide rest for officers. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Situated within its own extensive grounds its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric which enhances its heritage value. Views to the south towards the proposed scheme are largely screened by mature trees and vegetation. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	711	Site Name	Pine Trees Hotel, Ancillary Building and Walled Garden
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9342858635
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Walled Garden	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47545	HER ref	N/A
Description			
<p>Group category: B: Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House, and Lodge House with Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary Walls. The laundry formerly contained both wash house and ironing room together with fireclay tubs and copper. Within the walled garden was a 'Small range of Glasshouses, comprising Green House, Store House, Palm House, Vinery and Potting Shed. 1892. Single storey, 3-bay, gabled ancillary building (former laundry) incorporated into rectangular-plan, partly walled garden (to NE of hotel) of approximately 1 acre. Whitewashed rubble with dressed ashlar quoins. Stone mullions and chamfered arrises. SE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 2-leaf multi-paned timber door to centre with blank flanking bays, and small pitch-roofed, timber-louvered ridge ventilator. SW (GARDEN) ELEVATION: half-timbered gabled elevation with tripartite window to centre. NW (GARDEN) ELEVATION: blank elevation with shouldered stack breaking eaves to centre. NE ELEVATION: as SW elevation. WALLED GARDEN: high coped rubble walls to N and E, low to S, and coach house (listed separately) to W with original cold frame structure to herb garden. 9-pane glazing pattern over plate glass glazing in timber casement windows. Grey slates. Banded coped whitewashed stack with cans, deeply overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding and cast-iron downpipe with decorative rainwater hopper. Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House, and Lodge House with Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary Walls. The laundry formerly contained both wash house and ironing room together with fireclay tubs and copper. Within the walled garden was a 'Small range of Glasshouses, comprising Green House, Store House, Palm House, Vinery and Potting Shed. [1]</p> <p>This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [2]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	712	Site Name	Pine Trees Hotel, Coach House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9339558648
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Coach House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47546 Canmore 227186	HER ref	MPK13794
Description			
<p>Group Category B: Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Ancillary Building and Walled Garden, Lodge House with Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary Walls. The former 'Stables' consisted of 2 stalls, 2 loose boxes, coach house, cottage, harness room, hay loft and small wooden stable. 1892. Whitewashed coursed rubble with dressed quoins. 2-storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, gabled coach house with dovecot. Segmental cart arch with voussoirs. Half-timbered gableheads. SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Cart arch to centre bay with 2-leaf boarded timber door and later pedestrian door, 7-part segmental fanlight (each division pointed-arched). Small 3-tier dovecot with bracketted alighting ledge and 18 flight holes in gablehead with decorative cast-iron weathervane. Flanking bays each with bipartite window to ground and single window (that to right timber hayloft opening) breaking into gablehead above. SE ELEVATION: 2 window slappings to ground, gablehead to centre and timber door to outer right below low eaves line and 2 traditional rooflights. NW ELEVATION: small pitch-roofed timber porch with door on return to right in bay to left of centre, bipartite window to each floor at right and broad gablehead above. NE (REAR) ELEVATION: low piend-roofed elevation with 4 segmental-arched windows to centre, and later square-headed windows to flanking bays. Small ball-finished, ogee-capped, rectangular ventilator with round-headed louvered openings to each face, to centre of roof valley behind piend. Plate glass glazing in modern windows. Grey slates. Deeply overhanging eaves and plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: covered yard to centre with cobbled setts and broad ridge rooflight. Group with separately listed Pine Trees Hotel, Ancillary Building and Walled Garden, Lodge House with Gatepiers, Gates and Boundary Walls. The former 'Stables' consisted of 2 stalls, 2 loose boxes, coach house, cottage, harness room, hay loft and small wooden stable. [1]</p> <p>No Further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey January 2017</p>			

Site Number	713	Site Name	Black Castle of Moulin or Caisteal Dubh
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9471858906
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Castle	Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	SM1636 Canmore 26274	HER ref	MPK1613
Description			
No information provided [1].			
<p>This 13th century castle has been about 110' N-S by 85' E-W. The walls of the quadrangle are 6' thick and have probably been nearly 30' high. The only round tower remaining is at the NW angle and the walls are fragmentary (MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92).</p> <p>The castle is supposed to have stood on an enlarged crannog in the centre of a lake but was probably merely moated. The remains of a stone path lead from Balnadrum farm towards the castle (Dixon 1925). MacGibbon and T Ross 1887-92; J M Dixon 1925. Caisteal Dubh was built about 1326 on an island, or crannog, in a lake, and a landing place for boats, a causeway, was uncovered at Balnadrum some years ago. It was inhabited until 1500, when traditionally it was fired because of fear of plague. The lake was drained about 1720 but remained a marsh for 100 years. H Mitchell 1923. Still known as Caisteal Dubh, this early castle survives in a poor and ruinous condition in a cultivated field and is generally as planned by MacGibbon and Ross (1887-92). The foundation of the SW tower is now visible and another internal wall. There is no trace of a moat, nor of a crannog. There is little doubt, however, that the area was once a loch, and the castle stands on a slight rise, which would have been either the end of a low peninsula or a very shallow point in the water. There is no knowledge now of the alleged causeway. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (A A) 11 April 1975. An evaluation was undertaken in July 2005 prior to the construction of housing. The site was located on a rise 200m to the SW of Caisteal Dubh (NN95NW 1), a 13th-century castle in the vicinity of a possible souterrain (NN95NW 3) and on the edge of a small loch drained in the early 18th century. Eight trenches were machine-excavated across the site, equating to 290m of linear trenching. Only one feature of archaeological significance was discovered; a possible 18th-century rubble field drain that may relate to the draining of the loch, following the lowest contour of the rise. Report to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS. Sponsor: Classic Experiences Pitlochry Ltd. K Clapperton 2005. [2] [3]</p> <p>An old ruin stands in the neighbourhood of the village of Moulin. It appears to have been nearly a square, measuring 76' feet by 80', and had a round turret at each of the four corners. It stood within a small lake, which has been drained: The vestiges of a causeway, leading from the building to the nearest rising ground, a difference of 110 yards, are quite distinct. A part of the south wall, 50 feet' in length, 25 in height, and 5 in thickness, are still standing: also some fragments of the north west walls, and most of the north-west turret. The stones of the wall are placed in regular horizontal rows, but not hewn, pinned with small flat stones, and cemented with lime and sand, which, masons say must have been mixed with water to a thin consistence, and then poured in among the stones, as each row was laid. One side of a window, or some such opening, is to be seen in a part of the turret which remains, there is no appearance of an aperture of any kind in all the rest of the wall. No authentic accounts whatever, respecting the building have ever been found. Some suppose it to have been a religious house, as the lands about it are known to have been church lands. It is said to have belonged some time to the Cummins, who were earls of Atholl and Badenoch in the 14th century. A tradition prevails, that a number of persons, infected with the plague, were shut up, and afterwards buried in it. Hence it is thought unsafe, by the country people, to remove any of the stones, lest the infection break forth. It has been known, for many years back, by the name of the Old Castle of Moulin. [4]</p> <p>The New Statistical Accounts notes that 'the only difference [from the Old Statistical Accounts] that the area which is considerable, has been planted with larch trees, which as they now conceal some portion of the ruin, from whatever situation viewed, the effect of the whole is, in consequence, not so imposingly venerable. It is impossible to say when or by whom this castle was erected. The style of architecture would assign to it the eleventh or twelfth century.' [5]</p> <p>As previously described. Upstanding but fragmentary remains, with evidence of remedial pointing. Located in a semi-rural setting in the centre of a large field with open views of Moulin and Pitlochry. The setting does not contribute greatly to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its surviving fabric and archaeological potential. No intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance from the asset and intervening infrastructure. [6]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-99 Volume 5 Moulin Parish PP. 69 &70 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017) [5] New Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1834-45 Volume 10 Moulin Parish PP. 649 & 650 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017) [6] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	714	Site Name	Moulin Village Hall
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9446659160
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	School	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47528 Canmore 227261	HER ref	MPK13059

Description

Built as a school, which closed in 1898 when pupils attended a new combined school at Ballinlochan, the building subsequently became a laundry and was converted for use as the village hall in 1954. 1851; altered 1954. Single storey, 3-bay former school with small gabled porch and belfry. Squared and snecked rubble with long squared rubble quoins. Pointed arch doors with voussoirs. Square windows. W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Porch to centre bay with boarded timber door and plate glass fanlight, round clock in small square timber housing in gablehead and small stone belfry above comprising rubble base straddling ridge and giving way to small rounded buttressed arch with pointed, battered coping; blocked opening on return to right appearing as second door. Windows in flanking bays. S ELEVATION: window in gabled bay to left of centre, and further window to centre. N ELEVATION: window in gabled bay to right of centre, and door immediately to left. E (REAR) ELEVATION: blank dry-dashed elevation with 2 steel buttresses. 6-pane glazing pattern in timber windows. Graded grey slates. Overhanging eaves with plain bargeboarding. Built as a school, which closed in 1898 when pupils attended a new combined school at Ballinlochan, the building subsequently became a laundry, and was converted for use as the village hall in 1954. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Moulin Conservation Area, its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric which enhances its heritage value. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to distance and 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 24 January 2017

Site Number	715	Site Name	Blairmount, Moulin
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9441359182
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB47529 Canmore 227108	HER ref	MPK13914

Description

18th century, altered (possibly raised) mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay (above ground), rectangular-plan traditional house with attached single storey ancillary. Harled. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: centre bay at ground with small half-timbered porch on rustic poles and part-glazed timber door, 2 small windows to right and further single window in bay to left; 3 regularly disposed windows at 1st floor, each breaking eaves into dormerhead. N (CHURCHYARD) ELEVATION: window off-centre right at ground and off-centre left at 1st floor, both deep-set. W (KIRKMICHAEL ROAD) ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation with broad gablehead stack. E ELEVATION: gabled elevation with broad gablehead stack and single storey piended ancillary projecting at ground with 2 square windows to left and door to right. 12-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped harled stacks with thackstones and some cans. Plain bargeboarding to dormer windows. GATEPIERS, BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: flat-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers with low coped boundary walls and inset hooped iron railings. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located within the Moulin Conservation Area, while its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric, the asset's setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. There are no views to the proposed scheme due to topography, intervening infrastructure and distance. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	716	Site Name	Moulin Church, Churchyard
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9444259210
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Churchyard	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39860 Camore 227249	HER ref	MPK13118

Description

John Campbell Walker (Edinburgh), 1831, rebuilt and spire added 1875, porch after 1926. Simple gothic, rectangular aisless church with centre tower and slated pyramid spire. Roughly coursed snecked rubble with droved and stugged margins. Segmental-headed openings. 2- and 3-stage sawtooth-coped buttresses; vousoirs; stop-chamfered arrises. N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical 5-bay elevation with dividing buttresses. Advanced tower (see below) to centre with tall windows in flanking bays; small jerkinheaded bipartite dormer windows with trefoil-headed tracery and decorative cast-iron finials over bays 2 and 4, 2 small ridge ventilators above. TOWER: 3-stage tower with full-height 3-stage diagonal buttresses and pyramidal spire with decorative cast-iron cockerel weathervane. 1st stage with timber door to N and square-headed window to W; drip course to N giving way to 2nd stage with window below roundel (both louvered) to N, E and W; moulded course at 3rd stage below trefoil-headed, slate-roofed, bipartite, louvered lucarne with small blind roundel and decorative cast-iron finial to each face. S ELEVATION: tall window to each of 5 bays with dividing buttresses and 3 dormer windows (as above) over centre bays. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: broad gabled elevation. Later small pitch-roofed porch to centre with blind roundel in gablehead, pointed-arch timber door on return to right and 2 trefoil-headed windows on return to left; further lean-to addition with door and small window adjoining to right. Tall window at 2nd stage and stone-cross-finished gablehead. W ELEVATION: broad gabled elevation with 2-leaf square-headed timber door to centre, single window above and stone cross finial; flanking diagonal buttresses. Diamond-pattern leaded bordered glazing with coloured margins to dormer and porch windows; 8-pane glazing pattern to replacement bottom pivot timber windows. Grey slates. Ashlar-coped skewers. INTERIOR: fine galleried interior with open ceiling. Porch with dedication plaque worded "erected by members, parishioners and friends, in memory of Duncan Macalister Donald Minister of Moulin 1882 - 1926". Queenpost truss roof with barleytwist queenposts; horseshoe gallery with panelled fronts and barleytwist pilasters on moulded brackets and plain columns; fixed timber pews; boarded dadoes. Curved stair with barleytwist balusters to polygonal pulpit with barleytwist pilasters. Classical marble murals to former ministers and fallen of WWI and WWII. GRAVEYARD, BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GATES: 18th and 19th century rubble walled enclosure with pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers and decorative cast-iron gates. Graveyard with predominance of 19th century stones, some early relief-carved stones including winged skulls, death heads and trade emblems. 2 early grave slabs, 'Crusader graves', each with medieval sword (see Notes), largest with later initials 'WMD' and date '1808'. Early carved stones include that inscribed '17 DM (carved heart) MT 86' and memorial 'ERECTED BY JOHN & JAMES ROBERTSON IN MEMORY OF THEIR FATHER FINLAY ROBERTSON LATE TENNANT OF ACHNEHILE' with winged angel head and date '1789' to obverse. E wall of church with mural tablet 'SACRED TO THE PIOUS MEMORY OF MRS SUSAN CAMPBELL Daughter of LORD NEIL CAMPBELL and Wife of JOHN STEWART ESQ of Urrard Who departed this life AD 1740 Aged 30 Years Erected by HER SON NEIL AD 1803'. Some tablestones including 3 narrow slabs on 12 fluted columns. Celtic Cross and obelisk memorial, 1 surmounted by elegant Victorian angel with uplifted arm. Ecclesiastical building no longer in use as such. Moulin Church was founded (either in the year 490 or 670) by St Colm. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1613, a shield bearing this date is incorporated into the fabric. Extended in 1704 and again rebuilt after fires in 1813 and 1875, the church finally closed in 1989 when the congregation joined with Pitlochry Parish Church. "Giving off a portion to the quoad sacra parish of Tenandry, Moulin is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth ?185" (Groome). The 'Crusader graves' are traditionally thought to be those of Knights of St John, and if so could date to the late 12th century. The graveyard closed for burials in 1896. [1]

Churchyard associated with Moulin Church. There is no intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance from the asset and intervening infrastructure. [2]

Sources

[1] Historic Environment Scotland
 [2] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	717	Site Name	Moulin Church (Church of Scotland)
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9441959230
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Former Church	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39860 Canmore 227248	HER ref	MPK13119

Description

John Campbell Walker (Edinburgh), 1831, rebuilt and spire added 1875, porch after 1926. Simple gothic, rectangular aisless church with centre tower and slated pyramid spire. Roughly coursed snecked rubble with droved and stugged margins. Segmental-headed openings. 2- and 3-stage sawtooth-coped buttresses; vousoirs; stop-chamfered arrises. N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical 5-bay elevation with dividing buttresses. Advanced tower (see below) to centre with tall windows in flanking bays; small jerkinheaded bipartite dormer windows with trefoil-headed tracery and decorative cast-iron finials over bays 2 and 4, 2 small ridge ventilators above. TOWER: 3-stage tower with full-height 3-stage diagonal buttresses and pyramidal spire with decorative cast-iron cockerel weathervane. 1st stage with timber door to N and square-headed window to W; drip course to N giving way to 2nd stage with window below roundel (both louvered) to N, E and W; moulded course at 3rd stage below trefoil-headed, slate-roofed, bipartite, louvered lucarne with small

blind roundel and decorative cast-iron finial to each face. S ELEVATION: tall window to each of 5 bays with dividing buttresses and 3 dormer windows (as above) over centre bays. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: broad gabled elevation. Later small pitch-roofed porch to centre with blind roundel in gablehead, pointed-arch timber door on return to right and 2 trefoil-headed windows on return to left; further lean-to addition with door and small window adjoining to right. Tall window at 2nd stage and stone-cross-finished gablehead. W ELEVATION: broad gabled elevation with 2-leaf square-headed timber door to centre, single window above and stone cross finial; flanking diagonal buttresses. Diamond-pattern leaded bordered glazing with coloured margins to dormer and porch windows; 8-pane glazing pattern to replacement bottom pivot timber windows. Grey slates. Ashlar-coped skewers. INTERIOR: fine galleried interior with open ceiling. Porch with dedication plaque worded "erected by members, parishioners and friends, in memory of Duncan Macalister Donald Minister of Moulin 1882 - 1926". Queenpost truss roof with barleytwist queenposts; horseshoe gallery with panelled fronts and barleytwist pilasters on moulded brackets and plain columns; fixed timber pews; boarded dadoes. Curved stair with barleytwist balusters to polygonal pulpit with barleytwist pilasters. Classical marble murals to former ministers and fallen of WWI and WWII. GRAVEYARD, BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GATES: 18th and 19th century rubble walled enclosure with pyramidally-coped square-section ashlar gatepiers and decorative cast-iron gates. Graveyard with predominance of 19th century stones, some early relief-carved stones including winged skulls, death heads and trade emblems. 2 early grave slabs, 'Crusader graves', each with medieval sword (see Notes), largest with later initials 'WMD' and date '1808'. Early carved stones include that inscribed '17 DM (carved heart) MT 86' and memorial 'ERECTED BY JOHN & JAMES ROBERTSON IN MEMORY OF THEIR FATHER FINLAY ROBERTSON LATE TENNANT OF ACHNEHILE' with winged angel head and date '1789' to obverse. E wall of church with mural tablet 'SACRED TO THE PIOUS MEMORY OF MRS SUSAN CAMPBELL Daughter of LORD NEIL CAMPBELL and Wife of JOHN STEWART ESQ of Urrard Who departed this life AD 1740 Aged 30 Years Erected by HER SON NEIL AD 1803'. Some tablestones including 3 narrow slabs on 12 fluted columns. Celtic Cross and obelisk memorial, 1 surmounted by elegant Victorian angel with uplifted arm. Ecclesiastical building no longer in use as such. Moulin Church was founded (either in the year 490 or 670) by St Colm. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1613, a shield bearing this date is incorporated into the fabric. Extended in 1704 and again rebuilt after fires in 1813 and 1875, the church finally closed in 1989 when the congregation joined with Pitlochry Parish Church. "Giving off a portion to the quoad sacra parish of Tenandry, Moulin is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth ?185" (Groome). The 'Crusader graves' are traditionally thought to be those of Knights of St John, and if so could date to the late 12th century. The graveyard closed for burials in 1896. [1]

No further information. [2]

Converted to Pitlochry and Moulin heritage centre. Tower likely to be later addition. There are no views to the proposed scheme due to topography, intervening infrastructure and distance. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	718	Site Name	Bruach Fuarain, Moulin
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9446159238
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47530 Canmore 227142	HER ref	MPK13862

Description

Early to earlier 19th century with later alterations. Single storey, 6-bay, traditional rectangular-plan cottage (probably formerly terrace of 4). Sneaked rubble with slab lintels. W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: timber door with closely aligned flanking windows in bay to outer right, 2 windows to left of centre and bipartite window to outer left. E ELEVATION: 3 windows grouped toward to centre and small lean-to timber porch to outer left. 4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped squared rubble stacks. The unaltered roofline of Bruach Fuarain provides a good traditional backdrop to Moulin village green with ancient tree and timber Jubilee Seat commemorating the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953 and her Silver Jubilee in 1977. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located at the village square in the centre of Moulin Conservation Area (Asset 740) its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric which enhances its heritage value. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography, intervening infrastructure and distance. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	719	Site Name	Chapel Stone
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9153859253
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Standing Stone	Period	Early Medieval
NRHE ref	LB17694 Canmore 26277	HER ref	MPK1615
Description			
<p>Possibly 9th century. Cross slab, 4'8" (1.422m) high with raised Celtic cross and boss detail to each side. Relocated to the current site in 1950 when the Hydro-Electric Scheme flooded land adjacent to the former site, Margaret Barbour referred to this slab as 'the Priest's Stone' at 'Chapelton of Clunie', foundations of which are located nearby to the N. [1]</p> <p>A probable 7th century cross-slab locally known as the "Priest's Stone". It is 4ft high and 19-21ins broad. Each face bears a cross carved in relief. A Reid 1912; H Mitchell 1923. This stone is known locally by both its listed names, although some old inhabitants insist it is "Priest's Stone". With the creation of the local hydro-electric scheme, the stone has been moved and re-erected at NN 9154 5924. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (J B) 20 February 1975. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>Located on the verge at the edge of Foss Road the setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset, which is derived from its fabric. There are limited views of the proposed scheme to the north largely screened by mature woodland and vegetation. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	720	Site Name	Mansholm, Moulin
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9459859264
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Former Manse	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB39863 Canmore 227134	HER ref	MPK13864
Description			
<p>1820, extended 1882, altered 1957. 2-storey, 3-bay, piend-roofed former manse L-plan with later wing and porch. Harled with stone margins. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Small piended porch with bipartite window and door on return to right to centre bay at ground, windows in flanking bays and 3 smaller windows close to eaves at 1st floor. Later set-back bay to outer left with bipartite window to each floor, that to 1st floor breaking eaves into dormerhead. E ELEVATION: advanced bay to left of centre with 2 window to ground and further window close to eaves to outer right at 1st floor, dominant wallhead stack to centre; 3 later set-back bays to right with bipartite window to each floor of centre bay, further bipartite to left at ground with single piended dormerheaded window above, and window in bay to right at ground. N (REAR) ELEVATION: asymmetrical elevation with variety of elements including stair window to centre of original block and projecting wing to left. 4-, 12-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped harled stacks with cans. INTERIOR: not seen 2000. BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATES: coped rubble boundary walls with hooped ironwork gates and decorative ironwork posts. Glebe land belonging to the parish church manse included garden and ground amounted to 4.5 acres. Conversion to a home for retired nurses took place in 1957 and reversion to a domestic dwelling in the late 20th century. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>Located towards the eastern edge of the village of Moulin within the Moulin Conservation Area (Asset 740). Its local setting of period properties and village fabric enhance the assets heritage value. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography, distance and the intervening infrastructure of Pitlochry. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	721	Site Name	Moulin Hotel
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9438959268
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Hotel	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB39862 Canmore 167864	HER ref	MPK11705

Description

Early 18th century block to NE, remodelled later; angled entrance bay and adjoining bays to S after 1861; extended by John S H Brander, Pitlochry, 1936; S wing 1971; altered to rear. 2-storey, part with dormered attic, L-plan hotel in irregular terrace to S. Harled with painted stone margins. E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: entrance bay in re-entrant angle to right with paired rustic pillars flanking deep-set 2-leaf panelled timber door and flanking narrow lights, corniced canopy above forming 1st floor verandah with 4 similar pillars and part-glazed 2-leaf door giving way to jettied attic with single window and tabbed margins, decorative horseshoe detail to bargeboarding in finialled jerkinhead roof. Advanced gabled bay (containing oldest part) to right with decorative ironwork bracket and hanging sign to centre at 1st floor, 5 regularly-fenestrated bays on return to left, penultimate bay to right with deep-set pointed-arch timber door and pedimented rusticated porch '1695' date (painted) and 'MOULIN INN', dormer windows breaking eaves at attic (2 to left blinded). 2 recessed 19th century bays to left of entrance with 2 large windows to each floor, and advanced gable (1971) beyond to left also with 2 windows to each floor and further small window in gablehead; bay to outer left with window to each floor. N (BALEDMUND ROAD) ELEVATION: near symmetrical centre bay of 2-storey and attic with 5 openings to ground (grouped 1-1-3), 3 regularly disposed windows to 1st floor, and wallhead stack to centre above with flanking pedimented dormer windows. Lower bay to outer left with window to each floor at right, small window under projecting catslide roof at centre, door on return to left to raised platform with steps to outer left below signboard, flat-roofed (later) dormer windows to centre and outer right. Low single storey bay to right with 2 square openings to near centre (that to right blocked), window slapping to left and hayloft opening with boarded timber door to centre above. W (REAR) ELEVATION: irregular altered elevation with variety of elements including margined stair window to left of centre. 12-pane glazing pattern to principal elevation, largely plate glass glazing elsewhere, all in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped painted rubble and ashlar stacks with cans. Projecting eaves with plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: 1st floor of original wing with boarded timber reveals. 19th century wing with some decorative plasterwork, timber fireplace with tiled slips and shutters. Trials were held in an old meeting room above the bar. Additions were carried out in 1936 for F D Park. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located on the square in the centre of Moulin within Moulin Conservation Area (Asset 740). Its local setting of period properties and village fabric enhance the assets heritage value. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography, intervening infrastructure of Moulin and distance. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	722	Site Name	Bridge over Moulin Burn
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9437259286
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bridge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47526 Canmore 227062	HER ref	MPK13982

Description

Late 18th to early 19th century. Single segmentally-arched bridge with rounded splayed approaches. Roughly coursed rubble with flat squared-rubble coping. Voussoirs. [1]

Located within Moulin Conservation while its local setting comprises period properties and village fabric, the asset's setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset which derives from its fabric. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to the intervening infrastructure of Moulin and topography [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	723	Site Name	Old Mill, Moulin
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9439359376
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Mill	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB47527 Canmore 227263	HER ref	MPK13058
Description			
<p>18th century. Small L-plan saw mill (disused and in poor condition) with overshot water wheel. Snecked rubble with mix of large and roughly squared quoin stones. Timber lintels. W ELEVATION: projecting gable to left with wheel at ground, and timbered gablehead with variety of openings; return to right with small window high up to centre, and long low recessed range to right. E ELEVATION: gabled bay to right with small opening close to ground at left, door (formerly accessed by steps) off-centre right and small opening above in gablehead. Slightly recessed long low timbered range to left. S ELEVATION: timbered gable with timber door. Formerly a meal mill, but appearing on the 1st OS Map as a saw mill, powered by the Moulin Burn. Liddell thinks the mill was probably founded at the same time as Moulin Church which would date to the late 15th or early 16th century. In the garden of a modern house nearby are the remains of two houses, one of which was the miller's house. Thought to date back to Roman times, by the sixteenth century Moulin was sometimes known as Balmazie (Mill Town). The survival of the water wheel is remarkable and promotes the interest of this historic industrial property. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>This asset could not be located during the walkover survey. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	724	Site Name	Pitfourie Standing Stone 230m ESE of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9426059409
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Standing Stone	Period	Prehistoric
NRHE ref	SM1534 Canmore 26312	HER ref	MPK1648
Description			
<p>The monument comprises a standing stone of Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. It is already scheduled but the area of the original scheduling is inadequate. The stone stands in an arable field on sloping ground at around 170m OD. It stands some 2.1m high and measures approximately 3m around the base. The base of the stone is markedly narrower than the top and several packing stones are clearly visible, suggesting that ploughing has removed soil from around the base. There is a tradition that the stone formerly formed part of a stone circle but there is no indication of other stones in the field. The area to be scheduled encompasses the stone and an area around it in which traces of associated ritual activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 20m as marked in red on the accompanying map. [1]</p> <p>A massive block of quartzitic whinstone 7'3" high. Several more stones are said to have stood here, some of which are supposed to be lying half buried in the field. All are smaller than the extant stone. F R Coles 1908. A careful examination of the ground around the stone disclosed no evidence for the site of a circle. A Reid 1912. There is some local confusion as to whether the name "Dane's Stone" applies to this feature or NN95NW 11. The name is relatively recent; Mitchell (1923) does not record it, although he describes the stone. Visited by OS (A A) 11 April 1975. H Mitchell 1923. A standing stone, 2.1m x 1.3m x 0.6m, increasing to 0.9m wide at ground level. There is no trace of further stones. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (J B) 6 February 1975. Pitfourie Standing Stone, also known as the Dane's Stone or Dane Stone, is a standing stone of possible late Neolithic or Bronze Age date which stands in an arable field on the north edge of Moulin, Pitlochry. It is a Scheduled Monument. The stone fell over during February 2014 due to slow attrition of soil by agriculture and recent waterlogging of the ground. A trench measuring 3m x 3m was excavated centred on the socket, and the socket was fully excavated. No further archaeological features were identified. Following the excavation, the stone was re-erected in its socket. Funder: Historic Scotland. CFA Archaeology Ltd. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>The scheduled monument of Pitfourie Standing Stone, also known as The Dane's Stone or Dane Stone, is a standing stone of possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date which stands in an arable field on the N edge of Moulin. The stone fell over during February 2014 due to slow attrition of soil by agriculture and recent waterlogging of the ground. A trench, centred on the socket and measuring 3 x 3m, was</p>			

excavated, 18–31 March 2014. The socket was fully excavated but no further archaeological features were identified. Following the excavation, the stone was re-erected in its socket. [4]

Located in a semi-urban setting in a field on the northern edge of the settlement of Moulin. The setting does not contribute to the assets heritage value which derives from its fabric. No intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance from the asset and intervening infrastructure. [5]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Milburn, P. (2014). Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. New Series, Volume 15. PP. 169
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	725	Site Name	Lower Drumchorrie Dun 260m WNW of
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	NN9316459466
Value	High	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Dun	Period	Iron Age
NRHE ref	SM2667 Canmore 26285	HER ref	MPK1622

Description

No information provided. [1]

A dun (OS 6" map, annotated by A L F Rivet, 4 June 1962, after information from R W Feachem) on the upper Pitlochrie golf course. The inner wall can be seen at two points 80' apart and directly opposite to each other. The external diameter is 107' and the wall is 13'6" thick. On the E side, a few courses of the masonry of the inner wall-face are still in position. The view extends S to the pass of Dunkeld. Two "tees" have been constructed on the wall, one on the W side, the other on the E. W J Watson 1913. Called "Craigiedun", "The Fort by the Rock", it is about 300 yards NW of the Drumchorry farm buildings. J H Dixon 1925. This is a homestead (c/f NN44SE 7). It is almost circular, measuring 31.1m ESE-WNW by 30.4m overall, with a wall varying between 2.6m and 3.0m in thickness. The wall is mutilated and turf-grown, but a few inner and outer facing stones are evident. Almost the whole of the interior is occupied by a golf tee which has also destroyed the SE arc. The entrance is not evident. The name is not known locally. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (J B) 11 April 1975. [2]

No further information. [3]

The Old Statistical Account notes that 'The vestiges of small circular buildings supposed to have been Pictish forts are to be seen in different parts of the parish.' [4]

The New Statistical Account notes that 'Specimens of ancient round forts, which are absurdly attributed to the Danes, not only in Scotland but throughout Britain generally, are also to be seen.' [5]

Clearly seen as discernible earthworks with exposed boulders c. 0.4m, 0.65m and 0.15m in size, with a possible entrance to the north. Its setting includes its location within Pitlochry golf course, with good all round views, including east towards the River Tummel and distant views of the existing A9. Traffic noise is audible. The setting does not contribute to the assets heritage value which derives from its surviving material remains. [6]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-99 Volume 5 Moulin Parish PP. 70 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017)
- [5] New Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1834-45 Volume 10 Moulin Parish PP. 650 available from www.access.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot/ (Accessed January 2017)
- [6] Jacobs walkover survey 25 January 2017

Site Number	726	Site Name	Lodge House, Baledmund
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9438459719
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47620 Canmore 227252	HER ref	MPK13116

Description

Early 19th century, with later additions and alterations. Simple single storey and attic, 3-bay lodge house. Rubble with squared rubble quoins. S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Part-glazed timber door to centre with windows in flanking bays and later flat-roofed bipartite dormer windows over outer bays. E ELEVATION: gabled elevation with window and door to right giving way to dominant stack above. W ELEVATION: blank elevation with gablehead stack, off-set to right of centre. N (REAR) ELEVATION: variety of openings with lower piended projection to left. 4-, 6-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates. Coped ashlar stacks. Listed for group value with Baledmund House and in consideration of sympathetic treatment of alterations. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located to the north of the village of Moulin at the junction of a private access road and public footpath the setting contributes to our understanding of the asset as a Lodge House. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography, mature vegetation and the intervening infrastructure of Moulin. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	727	Site Name	Clunie Power Station, Loch Faskally
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9126759775
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Power Station	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47621 Canmore 171482	HER ref	MPK11944

Description

Harold Ogle Tarbolton (architect for the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board architectural panel) and J Guthrie Brown of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (consulting engineer), 1949-50. 7-bay rectangular-plan classical modern power station comprising integrated turbine hall, switch house, transformers and repair shop with integrated administration block and control room for Tummel Garry scheme. Pre-cast concrete blocks. Slightly advanced coped eaves course. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: roughly 3 bays with taller advanced centre bay. Projecting moulded doorcase to centre with relief carving of North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board coat of arms above 2-leaf timber panelled door. Segmental headed voussoired window above. Rectangular windows to flanking bays at ground and 1st floor with slightly advanced cills. S (SERVICE RANGE) ELEVATION: roughly 3-bay office block to right € with stepped bays to left (W). Advanced 3-bay transformer shed with open roof and metal screens to side set into concrete surrounds. Regular fenestration to office block with irregular fenestration to stepped bays. W ELEVATION: turbine hall to left (N) and various machinery set within compound of mesh screens and concrete frames to right. Full-height keystone rectangular window to centre bay of turbine hall. N (TURBINE HALL) ELEVATION: oversailing tailrace to right (W) roughly 7 bay symmetrical turbine hall elevation with administration block to far left €. Advanced end bays to turbine hall with 5 full-height keystone windows with dividing pilasters to centre bays; slightly smaller windows with broad transom bands to advanced flanking bays. Lower 5-bay section to administration block at far left € 2 storey with raised basement to terminal bays. Regular fenestration. Predominantly small pane glazed metal windows with some hopper top openings to turbine hall; later PVCu glazing to administration block. Flat platform roof recessed behind parapet; integrated rainwater goods. INTERIOR: large vestibule opening onto top lit double height marble staircase with upper landing leading to offices and former control room. Timber doors and polished parquet flooring. Former doorway to turbine hall on axis with main entrance now blocked (2009). Predominantly plain functional interior to turbine hall. Single large space with trussed ceiling and large travelling gantry crane. Some terracotta tiles to floor. MEMORIAL ARCH: 1951. Horse-shoe shaped arch constructed of quartzitic schist with flanking ashlar buttresses and flat coping. Inscribed To the memory of the men who lost their lives on the construction of Clunie Tunnel. Clunie power station is a well-detailed and substantial example of a Modernist designed scheme undertaken by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) and is a good example of the confident use of exposed concrete by NoSHEB. The station is located in a wooded setting on the banks of the man-made Loch Faskally which provides pondage for Pitlochry Power Station lying directly downstream (see separate listing). The station acted as the control centre for the Tummel Garry scheme with some of the original control room retained to the interior. The memorial arch is a replica of the cross section of the tunnel which connects the power station to Clunie Dam (see separate listing). The arch commemorates the death of 5 men during the construction of the tunnel when lightning struck a face where a live charge had just been laid. Clunie power station forms an important component of one of the major post-war hydro electric developments by the NoSHEB, expanding a scheme developed during the 1930s (see separate listings for Tummel Bridge and Rannoch power stations). The scheme played a key role in the realisation of the social agenda of NoSHEB by providing power for export to the populous central belt and in turn subsidising other schemes to supply power to remote north highland communities and

stimulating economic regeneration. This commitment saw the development of schemes in locations such as Loch Dubh near Ullapool and Storr Lochs on Skye. Johnston's social aspirations and wider wishes to reinvigorate the economy of the Highlands were behind these projects which were a key part of the NoSHEB development plan. All of the developments carried out by NoSHEB were subject to parliamentary approval and objections on the grounds of scenic amenity were common. In order to meet these objections the board appointed a panel of architectural advisers. After receiving recommendations from RIAS Reginald Fairlie (1883-1952), James Shearer (1881-1962) and Harold Ogle Tarbolton (186-1947) were appointed in 1943. Initially the role of the panel was to adjudicate on competition entries for designs, but by 1947 it had become one of designers. The panel had little control over the form of the buildings, as they left this to engineers, but they did influence the appearance and the style of the designs. The design of Clunie Power Station is typical of Harold Ogle Tarbolton's bold designs for NoSHEB as can be seen in his work at Sloy (see separate listings). This contrasts with the later approach of the board after Tarbolton's death, with the focus on the integration of buildings with the landscape by the use of vernacular features. Harold Ogle Tarbolton became involved in the design of hydro electric infrastructure for NoSHEB late in his career (he died in 1947), but he had been a member of the Amenity Committee which considered the work carried out under the Galloway Water Power Act of 1929, acting as advisory architect for the Galloway schemes and designed the associated housing schemes. As a consequence of his experience in Galloway and his original training as a civil engineer he was appointed to the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board alongside James Shearer and Reginald Fairlie. His two most prominent commissions for the power stations are those at Loch Sloy and Pitlochry (see separate listings). Both of these designs are characterised by confident use of modern classicism and bold application of pre-cast concrete panels. (Category changed from A to B and description updated as part of the Hydro Electric Power Thematic Survey 2011) [1]. From the Clunie dam (NN86SE 66), water is led to Clunie generating station through a two-mile long tunnel, horseshoe shaped in cross-section, with an equivalent diameter of 23 ft. A vivid impression of the size of the tunnel, the largest tunnel in Britain at the time, is given by the memorial arch of the same section above the power station. Approximately 400 000 tons of rock had to be excavated in its construction. The contractor was Cementation Co. Ltd. From its outlet the main tunnel trifurcates, in steel, into branches each 1212 ft in diameter serving the three turbines. This remarkable trifurcation, now covered over, was made in the workshops of Sir Wm. Arrol & Co. The turbines are of 20.4MW capacity, each operating on a maximum head of 173 ft. R Paxton and J Shipway Reproduced from 'Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Lowlands and Borders' with kind permission of Thomas Telford Publishers. This is a large power station receiving water via tunnel and pipeline from Loch Tummel. The station houses three turbines. The water from the tailrace exits into Loch Faskally, a man-made loch formed behind the dam and Power Station at Pitlochry. In addition to the turbine hall, this station was also the former control centre for the scheme and has offices and control rooms as well as workshops. There has been a degree of later alteration to the interior including the blocking of a door on axis with the main entrance which gave access to the turbine hall. In addition to the power station the site also contains a memorial arch at the entrance to the station car park which commemorates those who lost their lives during the construction of the scheme. This is a good example of a large power station incorporating a control centre for the whole scheme. The design is a confident modernist expression, in keeping with the contemporary opinion of the cutting edge nature of hydroelectricity. The original interior plan form of the station has been altered but it retains a purity of design to the exterior. There is additional interest from the presence of the memorial arch. Electric Board Annual Reports (1943-1990); P L Payne, 1988; J Miller, 2002, 42: 88918 Scottish Hydro Electric, 2000, 18; J Gifford, 2007, 741. [1]

No further information. [2,3]

The assets setting comprises the Loch Tummel reservoir that contributes to our understanding of its function as a hydro electric power station. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography, mature woodland and vegetation. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	728	Site Name	Baledmund House
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9422459818
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47619 Canmore 161475	HER ref	N/A

Description

Probably early 19th century in origin; SW wing John Leonard, dated 1895. 3-storey traditional house with substantial tall 2-storey and attic Scots Baronial style wing. Harled with red sandstone doorway, oriels, corbels, crenellations and pediments. Hoodmoulds; stone transoms and mullions. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 3-bay elevation of original house to right, full-width verandah on square-section timber piers with decorative braces, 2 closely aligned windows to right and 2-leaf part-glazed door (formerly window) to left, 3 windows to each floor above. 4-bay advanced wing to left of centre with crowsstepped gable, various windows notably canted oriel window in gablehead with small window in bartizan to left angle; slightly recessed bay to left with windows and ball-finished dormer window breaking eaves above. Outer left angle corbelled to square with steeply pitched finished dormer window above. Corbelled and crenellated tower canted to outer right with hoodmoulded part-glazed timber door to ground and windows above. Return to right with crowsstepped gable to left, door and window to ground, window at 1st floor with dated monogrammed panel to right and further window in gablehead; bay to right with dominant 4-light transomed projecting stair window giving way to stone-pedimented and finished dormer window breaking eaves above. W ELEVATION: various windows; 3-bay elevation of later wing to right with crenellated porch to centre, narrow light to right and door on return to right, narrow stone-pedimented and finished dormer window breaking eaves above. Flanking gables crowsstepped, that to left with heavy hoodmould over later? Tripartite window. Narrow courtyard to left, and lower gabled bay of original house beyond to outer left. E ELEVATION: blank gabled elevation of original house. N (REAR) ELEVATION: rambling

elevation with variety of elements including projecting piended single and gabled 2-storey bays to left of centre, and 2 tall stacks breaking eaves to right, that to right with full-height projecting chimney breast. Multi-pane glazing patterns throughout, windows to later wing with plate glass lower sashes and stair window, all in timber sash and case windows. Graded grey slates. Coped ashlar and harled stacks with cans. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative rainwater hoppers. INTERIOR: good late 19th century decorative scheme in place. Plain and decoratively-moulded plasterwork cornices; panelled shutters and brass sash lifts. Segmental-arched hall leading to stairhall with cantilevered, timber-balustered, dog-leg staircase with ball-finialled newels and landing with semi-elliptical arch. Dining room to W with corniced architraved doorpieces and carved timber fireplace with fluted pilasters and bolection moulded frieze. Drawing room with carved timber fireplace with fluted Ionic columns, cast-iron grate with fluted brass mountings, and black marble fireplace to play room in original house (see Notes). Toilet to NE with Edwardian fittings, china handbasin 'Doulton & Co, Lambeth, London', and cistern 'The Edina Cistern' on decorative cast-iron brackets. PRIVATE CEMETERY: small private cemetery enclosed by ironwork railing with decorative finials and 2-leaf gates. Steps up to burial area inscribed "This burying ground was made by JGF in 1888 and reconstructed by MDF & ESF in 1924". 6 gravestones including obelisk memorial to 'James Ferguson of Baledmund. Died 21 Dec 1887', and shallow relief cross carved into rough stone with tablet 'IN LOVING MEMORY OF GRIZELDA MORNA'. WALLED GARDEN, BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GATES: coped rubble walled garden. Low coped rubble boundary walls with dome-pedimented circular rubble gatepiers, that to W with armorial panel and that to E with monogrammed panel, 2-leaf ironwork gates. Baledmund belonged to the Ferguson family as early as 1715 when as a result of the Jacobite Rebellion 'Finlay Fergusson (sic) of Baledmund' was taken prisoner at the Battle of Preston. The adjacent steading bears a small quatrefoil dovecot dated 1808, possibly contemporaneous with the original house described above. The drawing room and playroom fireplaces bear a close resemblance to two in nearby Balnakeilly, which is dated 1821 and accredited to the architect Charles Sim. Baledmund Lodge House is listed separately. [1]

No additional information. [2] [3]

This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	729	Site Name	Coronation Bridge, Tor an Eas
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9031960167
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bridge	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	LB47622 Canmore 165319	HER ref	MPK11380

Description

1911. Suspension footbridge over River Tummel with commemorative plaque "THIS BRIDGE WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AND WAS OPENED ON 22ND JUNE 1911, THE CORONATION DAY OF KING GEORGE V" flanked by ball and spike-finialled slender latticed (scissor-braced) pylons. Lattice parapets (criss-cross) and girder span from cables. Leading from the Foss Road to Linn of Tummel, this bridge was opened two years before a similar construction at Port-Na-Craig. Similar to designs by the Blackie Brothers, engineers, of Aberdeen, such as that at Abergeldie, Grampian, 1885, or to work by James Abernethy & Co, engineers, also of Aberdeen, as at Invercauld, Grampian, 1924. [1]

This suspension bridge carries a footpath over the River Tummel about 930m above (to the WNW of) its debouchement into the River Tay. The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Blair Atholl (to the NE) and Moulin (to the SW). Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 14 October 2009. [2]

The assets setting comprises the River Tummel and the wooded slopes of the surrounding hills of Torr an Eas and Creag Torr Fionn that provide a pleasing backdrop to the asset enhancing its heritage value. No intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance from the asset and mature woodland. [3]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017

Site Number	730	Site Name	Colliebrochain
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9085160593
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Remains of Cottage	Period	Medieval
NRHE ref	LB6044 Canmore 26450	HER ref	MPK1780
Description			
<p>Stout rubble chimney of single-storey building: no other remains. Inscription: ROBERT THE BRUCE/RESTED HERE AFTER/THE BATTLE OF METHVEN. [1]</p> <p>All that remains of the old house of Coille -brochain (200 yds S of the present house) is a gable with a modern tablet built into it inscribed 'Coille Brochain - Robert the Bruce rested here after the Battle of Methven MCCCVI 1306'. Dickinson (1961) mentions that Bruce was in Atholl in 1306, but there is no specific mention of Coille Brochain. J H Dixon 1925. As described by Dixon, except that the tablet has weathered and the date is no longer visible. No further information could be found locally. Visited by OS (RD) 4 October 1967. As described. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JB) 12 March 1975. [2]</p> <p>No further information. [3]</p> <p>Located within a circular enclosure planted with mature trees and scrub defined by a stone wall which is a poor state of repair comprising large boulders 0.5m x 0.5m. Views to the north-east include a substation and pylons, while those to the east towards the proposed scheme are limited by topography and mature woodland and road noise from the existing A9 is faint. The setting is rural in character with extensive areas of woodland surrounding the asset, although the asset itself is located within a field currently utilised for grazing. The asset sits on an elevated area of ground and has excellent views of the hills to the east. A small substation and associated fixtures is located c. 100m to the east of the asset detracting slightly from the value of the local setting but not diminishing our ability to understand the asset and its place in the wider landscape. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	731	Site Name	Coille Bhrochain Cottage
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN9122260912
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Cottage	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	LB6045 Canmore 163377	HER ref	MPK11122
Description			
<p>Possibly late 18th to early 19th century. Picturesque, cottage orné style single storey and attic, 3-bay cottage with flanking panted singlestorey wings. Originally part of Bonskeid Estate with thatched roof and rounded eyelid dormerheads converted to timber gables over roundheaded windows when altered to slate roof. Decoratively astragalled windows, rustic poles to small open porch. Roughly squared and coursed granite and sandstone rubble with roughly squared granite quoins and margins. FURTHER DESCRIPTION: symmetrical entrance elevation to SE comprising part-glazed timber door to centre, square-headed windows in flanking bays and 3 roundheaded windows above breaking eaves into timber-pedimented dormerheads. Lower flanking wings with later square-headed window to right and roundheaded window to returns at NE and SW. Horizontal 8-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows, mostly with horns, roundheaded windows with decorative simple Y-traceried astragals. Grey Scottish slates, except to (slated) lower part of rear roof. Coped ashlar gablehead stacks with polygonal cans. Plain bargeboarding. INTERIOR: modernised. Some moulded cornices, cast iron horseshoe fireplaces with plain granite and timber surrounds, and 4-panelled timber doors. Possibly dating from the late 18th to early 19th century, Coille Bhrochain Cottage is sited on raised ground now surrounded by mature trees. It would originally have commanded fine views over the River Garry. Appearing on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as Killyvrochan Cottage, it is a good example of estate architecture. Despite the loss of its thatched roof during the latter part of the 20th century it retains much of its picturesque charm. The distinctive glazing pattern is of particular note. The cottage is well-proportioned with good sized rooms and is thought to have been built as accommodation for visitors to Bonskeid House. Alexander Stewart, heir of the Bonskeid Estate, retained a room at nearby Old Coille bhrochain, now ruinous, as Bonskeid House had been destroyed by fire earlier in the 18th century. Alexander worked as a doctor at Dunkeld and in 1796 leased the lands of Bonskeid to Lady Bath and her husband Sir James Pulteney. Around that time building began on stables and a coach house on the site of Bonskeid and Lady Bath is reported to have lived 'in a tent near Coillebhrochain till she unexpectedly died'. It is perhaps a reasonable assumption that the 'tent' may have been the thatched cottage orné, but no proof of this has been found during current (2007) research. The current Bonskeid House, designed by Andrew Heiton, dates from 1881. The name Coille bhrochain translates from the Gaelic as 'wood of the brose', indicative of the legend that Robert the Bruce was given refuge here in 1306 after his defeat at the battle of Methven when he is said to have eaten Athol Brose. List description revised June 2007. [1]</p>			

This asset was assessed from the road. Located on the edge of the B8019 there are limited views of the proposed scheme to the south east largely screened by mature woodland. [2]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	732	Site Name	Bonskeid House, East Lodge
Designation	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NN8965861115
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Lodge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6046 Canmore 25846	HER ref	MPK1214

Description

Single-storey and attic rubble-built, steep roof with patterned slates. Interesting dormer and bay window features. Andrew Heiton, archt., c. 1881. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

As described. No intervisibility with the proposed scheme due to topography, distance from the asset and mature woodland. [4]

Sources

- [1] Historic Environment Scotland
- [2] National Record of the Historic Environment
- [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	733	Site Name	Tenandry Church
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9111261500
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB6043 Canmore 225425	HER ref	MPK13108

Description

Simple T-plan Tudor Gothic, rubble-built with margins. Good spired bellcote, 1836. Ecclesiastical building in use as such. [1]

No further information. [2] [3]

Located by the unnamed road to Killiecrankie, there are very limited views south to the proposed scheme due to mature woodland, vegetation and 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 2016

Site Number	739	Site Name	Killiecrankie, Bridge over the River Garry
Designation	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NN9117362768
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bridge	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	LB47631 Canmore 226982	HER ref	MPK14101
Description			
<p>1833. Single segmental-arched bridge with smaller segmental flood water arch to N, cutwater (possibly of natural rock) between. Squared and coursed rubble with narrow bull-faced voussoirs and low flat-coped parapets. Similar in design to a bridge built at the southern end of the Killiecrankie Pass but subsequently replaced, both bridges were built from funds raised by subscription. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2] [3]</p> <p>As described. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to topography and the intervening infrastructure of Killiecrankie. [4]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] National Record of the Historic Environment [3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [4] Jacobs walkover survey 2016</p>			

Site Number	740	Site Name	Moulin, Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area	NGR	NN9453059270
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Conservation Area	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	CA568
Description			
<p>Designation Ref: 13.17555. PERTH & KINROSS. Group / Parish: CA568. Designated Nov. 1989. No appraisal available. No information provided. [1]</p> <p>The following is taken from Designation Ref: 37.675469. PERTH & KINROSS. Group/Parish: CA574: the fields to the north of Manse Road form an important component of the setting of Moulin, particularly when viewed from the A924 approaching from the north-east. The inclusion of this area within the conservation area suggests it has a value as open space for the setting of the conservation area. Any development on this land would be unduly prominent and, notwithstanding the additional controls imposed by its location within the conservation area, it is considered that any development would be detrimental to the landscape setting and character of the conservation area. [2]</p> <p>The hills to the north form an impressive backdrop to the Conservation Area when approaching from the south. The focal point of the conservation area is the central square and its associated buildings including the Moulin Hotel. Properties including the Village Hall and Bruach Fuarain, Moulin provide a cohesion to the setting as there is a consistency in materials and style. There are no views towards the proposed scheme due to intervening topography and distance. [3]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] [2] Perth and Kinross Council [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017</p>			

Site Number	741	Site Name	Pitlochry, Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area	NGR	NN9400058240
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Conservation Area	Period	18th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	CA574
Description			
<p>Designation Ref: 37.675469. PERTH & KINROSS. Group/Parish: CA574. The name Pitlochry was thought to be a corruption of 'Pit cloich aire' ('place of the sentinel stone'), a name tracing back to 208 AD, when Emperor Septimus Severus led his forces across</p>			

Scotland. Whilst some commentators do not believe that the Romans penetrated Highland Perthshire, there has been a legend locally that the Romans did have a camp on the north bank of the River Tummel, now submerged under Loch Faskally, on what was the old recreation ground and which was called Dalchampaig ('field of the camp'). The resident Picts from Moulin were said to have responded to this Roman threat by positioning their own sentinel behind a large boulder, possibly situated where Tigh-na-Cloich ('house of the stone') Hotel now stands in Larchwood Road, so as to keep watch on the Romans in the camp below. Another theory is that the town's name derived from the Pictish word 'pet' (place or piece of land) and the Gaelic words 'cloich riach' (stones cutting the surface). Before Pitlochry was established as a village, it was three separate hamlets. The westernmost was in the area of Larchwood Road. Sunnybrae, the stone cottage with a red corrugated iron roof which sits at the bottom of Larchwood Road, is said to be the oldest building in the town and formerly part of this hamlet. The middle hamlet was situated near what is now the centre of Atholl Road, on both sides of the Moulin burn. This hamlet consisted of two rows and a small square of thatched cottages. The third hamlet was a little higher up the hill to the north-east of Bonnethill Road, at Toberargan, and was probably the oldest of the three. Toberargan refers to a well and it was here that the early Celtic Church held its services. The conservation area incorporates the town centre and residential areas to the north and north-west of the centre. The main street, Atholl Road (General Wade's road), runs on a northwest/south-east axis. The land slopes downwards from north to south. Areas of Victorian suburban expansion flank the north and west of the centre. Beyond the town centre to the north and east are areas of more recent residential development. The southern boundary of the town centre is flanked by the railway line. The River Tummel and Loch Faskally are around 300 metres further south of the railway. The conservation area will therefore sit at the core of the town in this valley landscape, framed by the hillside to the north and the railway and river to the south. As one approaches Pitlochry on the main road from the east and west there are substantial areas of mature and semi-mature trees on both sides of the road. These approaches provide a 'tree-lined avenue' effect which creates an attractive entrance and a sense of visual enclosure and frame to the town from within. Open views across the town are significant when at a higher level above the main street, particularly around Strathview Terrace, the Church of Scotland (West Church) and Toberargan Road. A variety of roofscapes and landmarks are evident as one looks south from these vantage points, as are the substantial areas of trees in the middle distance just south of the railway and forested hills beyond. Views into the conservation area from its periphery and further, such as from the A9, highlight the importance of the principal hotels and their wooded grounds as landmarks. Views towards the Church of Scotland situated on a knoll above the town centre, are also important. [1]

The assets local setting comprises modern buildings as a result of the expansion of Pitlochry from its historic core. The wider setting comprises Ben Vrackie that provides a backdrop to the town from the south and the Tay Forest Park. There are limited views of the proposed scheme due to topography and the built environment [2]

Sources

- [1] Perth and Kinross Council
- [2] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	775	Site Name	Middleton of Fonab Boundary Wall
Designation	None	NGR	NN9397657055
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Boundary Wall	Period	19th Century
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Recorded during the walkover survey, drystone boundary wall comprising of boulders c. 1m x 0.6m x 0.5m and greater. It was noted that there is no other field boundary of this type in the locality. There are no views towards the existing A9 due to topography and mature woodland. [1].

This asset is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile map. [2] [3]

Sources

- [1] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017
- [2] Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet XL (includes: Logierait, Moulin), Published 1867
- [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet XL.NW (includes: Logierait, Moulin), Published 1900

Site Number	776	Site Name	Milton of Fonab Clearance Cairn
Designation	None	NGR	NN9366257203
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Clearnace Cairn	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref	None	HER ref	None

Description

Clearance cairn comprises large boulders c. 1.5m x 1m x 0.8m in size. [1]

This asset is not recorded on the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps and the size of the boulders suggests that modern mechanical excavators have created the asset. [2] [3]

Sources

[1] Jacobs walkover survey 23 January 2017
 [2] Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet XL (includes: Logierait, Moulin), Published 1867
 [3] Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet XL.NW (includes: Logierait, Moulin), Published 1900

Site Number	777	Site Name	Garry Bridge
Designation	None	NGR	NN9143060989
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Road Bridge	Period	20th Century
NRHE ref	Canmore 166707	HER ref	MPK11462

Description

No additional information. [1] [2]

 Noted during the walkover survey as a modern road bridge of concrete construction with steel fence type parapets, of no historic note. Views south towards the proposed scheme are largely screened by mature woodland [3].

Sources

[1] National Record of the Historic Environment
 [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
 [3] Jacobs walkover survey 24 January 2017

Site Number	792	Site Name	Dunfallandy Possible Field Boundaries and Enclosures
Designation	None	NGR	NN48726634
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Possible Field Boundaries and Enclosures	Period	Uncertain
NRHE ref		HER ref	

Description

A number of trends have been identified across the dataset for this parcel, which although weak and tentative, cannot be ruled out due to their proximity to Mains of Dunfallandy Farmstead, cross slab, burial ground and cairn (CANMORE IDs 131760, 26295, 26309 and 26297). Sub-circular and sub-rectangular positive anomalies have been observed in the centre-west of the dataset, which could be archaeological in origin (A51). These are adjacent to a long linear trend running from the south-west to the north-east, which is bisected at regular intervals by field drains most likely pre-dates (A52). The trend is negative and wide and is likely to be geological in origin. A similar negative trend runs from the north-east to the south-west in the east of the data and similarly may be geological in origin, though again, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out (A53). Rectilinear trends are visible in the south-east of the dataset which appear to form very tentative enclosures (A54). Though as the anomalies are very weak, these could be from a combination of natural variations and field drains. A stronger negative trend in the east of the data runs from the south to the north-east and though whilst it could be geological in origin, given the proximity to the farmstead, could be archaeological in origin (A55). Three former field boundaries are visible within the dataset for Parcel 10, all of which have been confirmed when compared with historic mapping (OS Plan 1976, Old Maps 2017). One runs from the north-east to the south-west through the centre of the dataset (A56) and is surrounded by a band of magnetic noise (A64) which may relate to the destruction of the former boundary. The second runs through the western half of the dataset following the same north-east south-west orientation (A57) and coincides with a band of geology along the same orientation (A60). It may be that this is a coincidence, or perhaps the boundary followed an old river channel or natural ravine that is not visible in the field now. The third former field boundary to the west of this has a strong signal similar to that of a service (A58), however, historic mapping confirms a former boundary in this location (OS Plan 1976, Old Maps 2017). A number of parallel positive linear trends are visible in the data in a herringbone pattern, consistent with the response given by field drains (A61). These seem to all run towards/run up to anomaly A59 - the geological trend - which may be realted in some way, perhaps an underground stream or trend of well-draining geology. Two strongly magnetic linear trends are visible in the western half of the data, with dipolar responses that are typical of services or pipes (A62). One runs north to south and appears to intersect /run underneath the larger possible service, which runs from the north-west of the dataset in a south-east direction [1].

A field boundary correlating to anomaly (A58) is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].

Field boundaries correlating to anomalies (A57) and (A58) are depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [3].

Roy's military survey depicts the location as cultivated fields [4].

Sources	
[1]	A9 Dualling Programme Pass of Birnam to Glen Garry - Stage 3 Scotland Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2017)
[2]	Perthshire, Sheet XL (includes: Logierait; Moulin), Published 1867
[3]	Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XL.NW, Published 1900
[4]	Roy's Military Survey 1747 - 52

Site Number	HLT 1	Site Name	17th -19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries involved the enclosure of arable land as well as the building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings. Field boundaries were designed to be rectilinear wherever possible, as this was felt to improve the efficiency by reducing unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common. [1]

Sources

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

Site Number	HLT 2	Site Name	Managed Woodland
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Unknown
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Deciduous woodlands were managed to provide both timber and roundwood. This necessitated a balance between felling, long term selection of stands and coppicing and pollarding, which allowed new growth that was suitable for roundwood, used for poles, firewood and charcoal production. Uncoppiced trees were also grown to be felled for long lengths of timber for floorboards, panelling, carpentry and ship-building. Nowadays, woodlands are managed for the long term production of fine timber as well as for recreation. Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient, and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding. [1]

These areas are depicted as woodland on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]

Sources

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

[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867

Site Number	HLT 3	Site Name	19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Post-Medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common with sinuous edges and more open spaces. [1]

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

Site Number	HLT 4	Site Name	19th Century to Present Urban Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Post-Medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Villages, towns and cities cover extensive areas of Scotland and include housing, schools, shops, hotels and churches, as well as prisons, hospitals, universities and various other municipal buildings. Some extend around planned villages or crofting townships; others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger 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. Some 'urban areas' have grown since the early 1800s; others have been created quite recently. In some instances suburban street plans reflect the previous pattern of field boundaries. This type is predominately characterised by modest housing units of late 20th or early 21st century date. [1]

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

Site Number	HLT 6	Site Name	Recreation Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Unknown
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

A vast range of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, visitor centres and historic sites open to the public. With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses. [1]

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

Site Number	HLT 8	Site Name	Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Retaining Core Elements
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Medium	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Post-Medieval
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Formal gardens are first recorded in Scotland in the medieval period. From the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. [1]

This type retains the core elements depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]

Sources	
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)	
[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867	

Site Number	HLT 15	Site Name	Transport
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Historic Landscape	Period	Post-Medieval/Modern
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			
<p>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]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)</p>			

Site Number	HLT 16	Site Name	Reservoir
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Condition	N/A
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	N/A
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			
<p>Since the 19th century reservoirs of considerable size have been created in Scotland's hills by damming rivers or lochs. At first these modified or artificial water bodies were formed to provide a supply of clean drinking water to the urban conurbations of the Central Belt. Following the 2nd World War reservoirs were built across the north of the country as part of a national scheme for the provision of hydro-electric power. Many smaller highlands lochs are used for fishing their water levels being managed by the construction of small of dams and sluices.</p> <p>Some reservoirs are no longer in use. They have been drained and left as rough grazing but the earthworks and associated features remain. [1]</p> <p>This type retains very little of the important elements depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)</p> <p>[2] 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867</p>			

Site Number	HLT 17	Site Name	Freshwater Area
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	N/A
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	N/A
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			
<p>Lochs or rivers over 50m wide are recorded as HLT data. [1]</p>			
Sources			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)</p>			

Site Number	HLT 24	Site Name	Uncultivated Land, Flood Margin
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Historic landscape	Period	Unknown
NRHE ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			
This type is characterised by its location at the margins of cultivated land and rivers. This type is uncultivated due to regular inundation by the adjacent river. Often this type will exhibit scouring effects e.g. erosion of the river bank and loss of soils. [1]			
Sources			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment data. Available online from: http://map.hlamap.org.uk/ (Accessed July 2016)			