

# Appendix A9.2: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey undertaken by Jacobs UK on behalf of Transport Scotland to support the cultural heritage inputs into the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing section of the A9 Dualling (hereafter the 'proposed scheme').
- 1.1.2 For baseline information on Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) (HLT 14) please refer to Appendix A9.3 (Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (The Jessop Consultancy, 2022)).

## 1.2 Sources Consulted

- 1.2.1 A study area was defined comprising the footprint of the proposed scheme and an area extending 200m in all directions from it.
- 1.2.2 For the study area, the following sources were consulted:
- HES Portal for information on designated cultural heritage resources 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 (accessed July 2024);
  - Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (obtained 05 August 2024);
  - HES PASTMAP (HES, 2021), Historic Landuse Assessment (HES, n.d.) and Canmore (HES, 2022) websites;
  - historic mapping including that available online via the National Library of Scotland (NLS, 2022);
  - the National Records of Scotland for documentary, cartographic and published sources (see Section 1.9);
  - online sources held by the Society of Antiquities of Scotland (accessed February 2022; see Section 1.9);
  - Discoveries and Excavation Scotland (accessed February 2022; see Section 1.9);
  - OASIS grey literature archive curated by the Archaeological Data Service (accessed February 2022; see Section 1.9);
  - aerial photography available online held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography and Britain from Above (accessed online January 2022; see Section 1.9);
  - high-resolution LiDAR data acquired for the proposed scheme (Bluesky, 2020). The results of the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR are discussed further in Appendix A9.4 (LiDAR Analysis Report) and individual cultural heritage resources identified from LiDAR data within the study area have been incorporated into the cultural heritage baseline.
  - LiDAR data available online as open-source data (Scottish Remote Sensing Portal, n.d., obtained February 2021);

- the results of ground investigations, including archaeological monitoring, undertaken for the proposed scheme (Fugro, 2016a, 2016b, 2017, 2018; Soil Engineering, 2015; Fyles, 2015; Glew et al, 2020);
- site inspections and a walkover survey to identify cultural heritage resources not identified from desk-based sources, and to inform the assessment of value (sensitivity) of these and previously identified cultural heritage resources (undertaken 07 June 2022 and 17 – 21 June 2024);
- the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) was used to identify relevant research objectives to which archaeological remains within the study area could potentially contribute information (ScARF, 2012a, b, c and d);
- the Perth and Kinross Archaeological Research Framework (PKARF; PKHT, 2022);
- an archaeological geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2025; see Appendix 9.5); and
- published and unpublished archaeological reports and other relevant bibliographic sources (see Section 1.9).

1.2.3 Consultation with the noise specialists identified that the extent of the study area was sufficient to identify and assess potential noise effects on the setting of cultural heritage resources. The Zone of Visual Influence (or Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)) was used to identify cultural heritage resources outside the study area the settings of which could be affected by the proposed scheme. Possible visual effects on cultural heritage resources within the ZTV were then screened using information from sources identified in Section 1.2, modern Ordnance Survey mapping and on-line aerial imagery and through consultation with Historic Environment Scotland (HES), Perth and Kinross Council (PKC) and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT). Where the potential for an effect on the setting of a cultural heritage resource was identified, these cultural heritage resources were included in the cultural heritage baseline.

#### **Assessment of Value (Sensitivity)**

1.2.4 The value (sensitivity) of baseline cultural heritage resources was assessed using the method presented in Appendix A9.1 (Cultural Heritage Approach and Method).

## **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

1.3.1 For constancy the chronology used in this appendix is informed by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF). 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. This section is also informed by the PKARF published in 2022 (PKHT, 2022).

### **Prehistoric Period**

- 1.3.2 There is currently no known evidence of activity dating from the Palaeolithic period (12,700BC – 9,800BC) in Perthshire (PKHT, 2022). While evidence for Mesolithic (10,000BC to 4,000BC) hunter-gatherer communities is largely limited to finds of stone artifact assemblages from the Tay estuary (Nicol and Bjarke Ballin, 2019), approximately 40km to the west of the study area, there is a Mesolithic camp site at Edramuckly Burn near Loch Tay (Canmore ID 24495; Denison, 2001). This evidence suggests the focus for Mesolithic activity was concentrated on estuarine environments, with some seasonal exploitation of uplands areas.
- 1.3.3 The archaeology of the Neolithic in Highland Perthshire is characterised by ritual and funerary monuments, such as standing stones (individual or rows of upright stones which may have had a ritual function) and chambered long cairns (sub-rectangular mound of stones covering stone-built chambers). It is also at this period that rock art (marks carved into natural rock structures with no known function) begin to be created with notable groups in Strathbraan and Strathtay (PKHT, 2022), including those identified on Birnam Hill (MPK2458 and MPK2303). While evidence of settlement from this period is rare, pits containing Neolithic pottery provide evidence of activity from this period, including those identified during excavations in 2019 at Luncarty (Paton and Wilson, 2019).
- 1.3.4 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 (2,500BC – 800BC). Ritual monuments such as standing stones and stone circles also continued to be erected and used during this period.
- 1.3.5 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).

### Pictish Period (AD297 – AD900)

- 1.3.6 While the term Pict was first used by Roman writers from AD297 to refer to the peoples living north of the Forth, most knowledge comes from archaeological remains and examples of Pictish art, the most familiar of which are the symbol stones, decorated with symbols and patterns and animals including imaginary beasts. Typical symbols incised into stones include the 'mirror and comb', '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).

### Medieval Period (AD400 – AD1500)

- 1.3.7 Reflecting the turbulent nature of politics and society in medieval Scotland, it is unsurprising that the most common and often best-preserved monuments from this period are defensive or religious in nature including motte and bailey castles introduced by incoming Anglo-Norman families (RCAHMS, 1994). While in their simplest form, such as those at Murie and Lawton in southeast Perthshire, mottes are earthwork mounds which were surmounted by a timber or stone keep. They can also include a bailey or earthwork enclosure often defended by a palisade. While few in number, deer parks also developed in this period such as the example at Laihwood in north-east Perthshire (RCAHMS, 1990).
- 1.3.8 Throughout this period abbeys including those at Scone, Coupar Angus and Dunkeld, were among some of the wealthiest landowners in Scotland. Along with monasteries, large farms or granges were required to support the monks (Bond, 2004). For example, the great Cistercian abbeys at Coupar Angus and Campsie were served by large granges (RCAHMS, 1990). Some of the remains of religious buildings of this period have been incorporated into later buildings, such as at Dunkeld Cathedral or the Norman doors at Clunie and Collace churches (RCAHMS, 1994).
- 1.3.9 It was during this period that the system of burghs, an incorporated town having its own charter and some degree of political independence, was introduced by King David I, stimulating the growth of towns and urban settlement in Scotland. Excavations in Perth in 1992 currently provide the best evidence for the development of a burgh (ScARF, 2012c). Conversely the nature of medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still not well understood. While there were nucleated medieval village settlements in rural Scotland, smaller townships (or clachans) were more common with families working the land in joint tenancies using the runrig system. Under this system an area of land was divided into irregular strips, each of which was then allocated by lot to a tenant on a rotation system. It is likely that the continual use and adaption of townships from this period until the Improvement Era, and the largely ephemeral nature of their construction could account for the lack of archaeological evidence for the vernacular architecture of this period.

### Post-Medieval AD1500 onwards

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

- 1.3.11 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 woodland for timber and as shelter belts.
- 1.3.12 This period also saw new investment in farm buildings with the introduction of planned farms. These buildings remain a common building style within today's landscape and comprise large symmetrical farmhouses, groups of farm buildings or steadings with specific functions and combination courtyard farms combining both farmhouses and agricultural buildings (Naismith, 1985). Frequently these farmhouses and farmsteads were deliberately sited to be visible within the agricultural landscape and the principal elevation often faced onto established roads or routes. As well as larger farms and farmsteads, improved cottages were constructed, frequently related to farming estates or individual landlords these were intended to offer higher living standards (Carruthers and Frew, 2003). These can be characterised as small single-storey houses, often built in groups or pairs of rubble construction with mural hearths as well as thatched or later pantile or slate roofs (Beaton, 1997).
- 1.3.13 The 19th century also saw civilian investment in transport infrastructure, which resulted in the increased accessibility of the Highlands and improved movement of people and resources around the country. Networks of turnpike roads developed enabling the movement of agricultural surpluses to urban centres. Structures such as bridges and culverts were constructed to carry the new turnpike roads, and tollhouses were erected at regular intervals. The mid-19th century saw the expansion of the railways into the Highlands with towns such as Pitlochry, Dunkeld and Aberfeldy experiencing considerable growth with the development of grand hotels and elegant villas to support the growing Highland tourism industry. Many of the lower parts of the Perthshire glens are characterised by a wealth of Victorian buildings, most of which adopt local vernacular styles, interpreted in a classically 19th century way.
- 1.3.14 By the middle of the 19th century the rapid expansion of the national railway network heralded what became known as railway mania, a term used to describe the boom in speculative railway investment. While plans had been put forward for a branch line to Dunkeld by the Scottish Midland Junction Railway as early as 1845, it was not until 1854 that work on the Perth and Dunkeld Railway began (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006). Already established as a staging post for visitors touring the Highlands (Black, 1840), Dunkeld's popularity as a Highland resort was further influenced by the visit of Queen Victoria in 1842 (Stewart, 1979). While the Perth and Dunkeld Railway was partly designed to provide better access for visitors and those traveling further north by horse drawn coaches, much of the railway's income was derived from the movement of goods, with extensive sidings and goods yard to the north-east of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building), where the Birnam Industrial Estate is now located.

## 1.4 Baseline Conditions

- 1.4.1 A total of 134 archaeological remains, 123 historic buildings and 16 historic landscape types (HLT) are included in the cultural heritage baseline (Figures 9.1 to 9.4). An assessment of the value (sensitivity) of baseline cultural heritage resources is presented in Sections 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 and a gazetteer is provided in Annex A (Cultural Heritage Gazetteer). In summary:
- 74 cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity);
  - 15 cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be of medium value (sensitivity);
  - 90 cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity); and
  - 94 cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be of negligible value (sensitivity).
- 1.4.2 To provide consistency with the DMRB Stage 2 assessment (Jacobs, 2023), cultural heritage resources previously identified from an earlier, larger data gathering exercise as part of the DMRB Stage 2 Scheme Assessment Report have retained their unique identifier or ‘asset number’. Each new cultural heritage resource added to the baseline following further desk-based studies, LiDAR data and the walkover survey and geophysical survey undertaken during the DMRB Stage 3 assessment have been allocated an asset number. Therefore, the asset numbers referring to the cultural heritage resources do not start at one or run sequentially.

## 1.5 Archaeological Remains

- 1.5.1 A total of 134 archaeological remains have been included in the cultural heritage baseline:
- three have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity);
  - nine have been assessed to be of medium value (sensitivity);
  - 34 have been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity); and
  - 88 have been assessed to be of negligible value (sensitivity).
- 1.5.2 The locations of these cultural heritage resources are shown on Figure 9.1.

### **Archaeological Remains of High Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.5.3 Three archaeological sites within the cultural heritage baseline have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity), all of which are designated as Scheduled Monuments:
- Dunkeld, two standing stones 450m WNW of Newtyle (Asset 8);
  - Torrvald, Farmstead 700m SW of Dunkeld House (Asset 85); and
  - King’s Seat Fort (Asset 188).
- 1.5.4 Dunkeld Cathedral also forms part of the cultural heritage baseline. Asset 116 is both a Scheduled Monument and a Category A Listed Building. Given the nature of this cultural heritage resource, Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116) is considered under the sub-topic of historic buildings (Section 1.6).

- 1.5.5 Dunkeld, Two Standing Stones 450m WNW of Newtyle (Asset 8; a Scheduled Monument) comprises a pair of standing stones located to the east of the A984. Located at the foot of a steep wooded slope to the rear of a terrace overlooking the River Tay, the setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its elevated position overlooking the wooded Tay Valley, its roadside location, and proximity to quarry workings. Views over the terrace and river south-west towards Birnam Hill are filtered by existing roadside trees. The key characteristics of Asset 8 comprise its setting, rarity and representativeness as an example of this monument type in Scotland, potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric ritual practices through its physical remains, and research potential which could further contribute to regional research priorities relating to the dating of specific types of monument including paired stones.<sup>1</sup> These key characteristics and designation contribute to the value (sensitivity) of Asset 8, which has been assessed as high.
- 1.5.6 Torrvald, Farmstead 700m SW of Dunkeld House (Asset 85) is a Scheduled Monument that was first documented in 1566 and is of likely medieval origin (AD 400 to AD 1500). Torrvald Farmstead's physical remains, include two ranges of buildings and associated enclosures, and supporting documentary evidence have the potential to enhance the understanding of late medieval and early modern agriculture and settlement in Scotland. It is thought that the farmstead once stood in open farmland, but after a major programme of early 19th century afforestation, it is now surrounded by the coniferous woodland that covers Craigvinean Hill. The key characteristics of Asset 85 comprise the rarity of this type of site increased by its well-documented history, its potential to significantly contribute to the understanding of agriculture and settlement late medieval to early modern through its well-preserved physical remains and research potential of Asset 85 which could significantly enhance the understanding of agriculture and settlement which relate to research themes including the extent to which historic mapping can be used to identify pre-improvement settlements, what information farmsteads can provide about rural settlement including the identification of distinctive landscape features which may indicate regional variation, and factors that may have driven the abandonment of settlements<sup>2</sup>. Based on these key characteristics and its designation, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 85 has been assessed to be high.
- 1.5.7 Defined by four concentric ramparts and terraces enclosing the central walled citadel, King's Seat Fort (Asset 188; a Scheduled Monument) is an early historic or Pictish (AD600 – AD900) defended settlement located on a prominent naturally defensive position overlooking the River Tay (AOC Archaeology Group, 2017). While outward views are now limited by woodland, it is likely that the position of Asset 188 was chosen for its commanding and strategically important views. In addition, the limited regional distribution of sites such as Asset 188 suggests that they may have been strongholds of a local elite. Archaeological excavations undertaken as part of the King's Seat Archaeological Project identified the well-preserved physical remains of a high-status defensive settlement, including evidence of domestic activity, extensive metal working and international trade links (AOC Archaeology, 2017; 2018; 2019).
- 1.5.8 The key characteristics of Asset 188 include its setting including long distance views and prominent position, potential to significantly contribute to the understanding of early historic

<sup>1</sup> <https://scarf.scot/regional/pkarf/4-chalcolithic-and-bronze-age/4-5-research-agenda/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://scarf.scot/regional/pkarf/post-medieval-and-modern/8-2-landscape-and-settlement/8-2-4-rural-settlement/>

Scotland, including to further contribute to national objectives including in relation to settlement hierarchies, morphology and aspects of material culture<sup>3</sup>, as well as regional research questions such as what the chronology and patterns for large hilltop enclosures in the region were and whether inter-regional patterns of settlement can reveal information about societal structure during this period<sup>4</sup>. In consideration of this and this cultural heritage resource's designation as a Scheduled Monument, the value (sensitivity) of the Asset 188 has been assessed to be high.

### **Archaeological Remains of Medium Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.5.9 As part of the baseline, nine archaeological remains have been assessed to be of medium value (sensitivity), all of which are undesignated.
- 1.5.10 Occupied from 1735 until 1947, Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5) was originally built as a hospital for estate workers and in subsequent years used as a private house, let as a shooting lodge, Voluntary Auxiliary Hospital in World War I, and troop billet and munitions store in World War II (McLennan, 2018). The lodge was demolished in 1953 and land-take for the existing A9 and the realignment of the Western Drive removed the site of the principal building, and only the remains of ancillary buildings and elements of the former gardens survive (Photographs A9.2-1 and A9.2-2). The lodge became the residence of Sir William Drummond Stewart (1795-1871) in 1839, and in the early 1880s was leased to the nationally important artist John Everett Millais (1829-1896). The physical remains of Dalpowie Lodge and its historical associations have been the subject of research by the West Stormont Historical Society.
- 1.5.11 The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises its location within Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14) and position adjacent to the Western Drive which contribute to the understanding of Asset 5 as part of a former estate building. Outward views are largely limited by established woodland, including to the south, with the existing A9 screened by an established treeline. However, traffic noise from the existing A9 noise is audible.
- 1.5.12 In addition to its setting, the key characteristics that contribute most to the value (sensitivity) of Asset 5 comprise its potential to make some contribution to the understanding of the Murthly Castle estate landscape and its development through its physical remains, including retained upstanding fabric, ancillary buildings and gardens identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (see Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report), and any buried archaeological remains, and this cultural heritage resource's well-documented history and association with William Drummond Stewart and Millais. In recognition of these key characteristics, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 5 has been assessed to be medium.

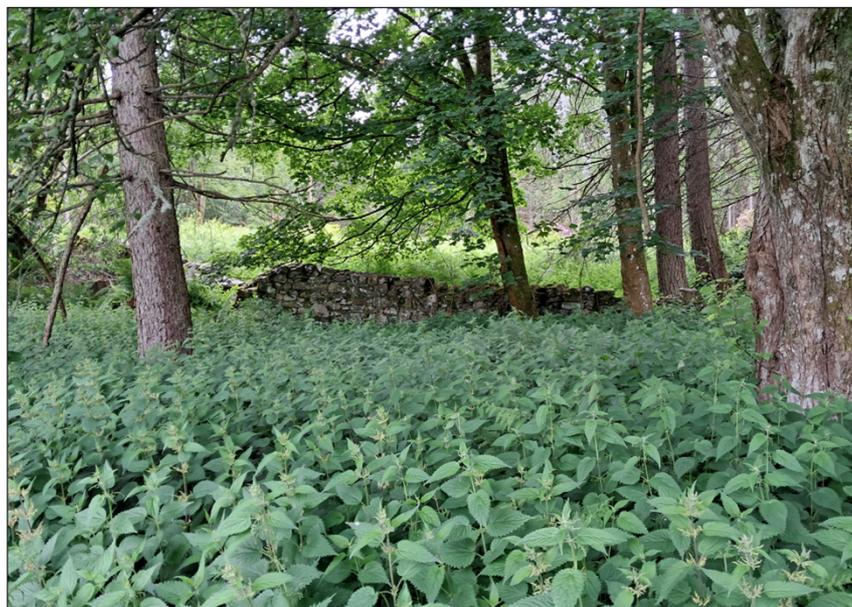
<sup>3</sup> <https://scarf.scot/national/medieval/2-from-north-britain-to-the-idea-of-scotland-tribes-kingdoms-states/2-8-the-future/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://scarf.scot/regional/pkarf/5-iron-age/5-7-research-agenda/5-7-9-settlement/>

- 1.5.13 Dalpowie, Hangedmen's Tree (Asset 809) is an oak tree located on a small knoll in woodland as you enter the Pass of Birnam. The tree is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perthshire (Sheet LXII)), 1867; Image A9.2-1) and is traditionally associated with criminal punishment and the burial of executed criminals (Ordnance Survey Name Book, 1859-1862a). The stump of a large, felled tree, likely an oak, was identified in this location during the walkover survey (Photograph A9.2-3).
- 1.5.14 The key characteristics of this cultural heritage resource are its cultural associations, although there is also some potential buried archaeological remains near Asset 809. In recognition of these key characteristics, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 809 has been assessed to be medium.
- 1.5.15 Asset 960 comprises possible enclosures, pit-like anomalies, and sub-circular anomalies identified by archaeological geophysical survey in Geophysical Survey Area P02\_05 (Headland Archaeology, 2025). Based on the interpretation that these are the remains of enclosures, possible round-houses and pits of prehistoric date the value (sensitivity) of this cultural heritage resource has been assessed to be medium.
- 1.5.16 Identified by archaeological geophysical survey in Geophysical Survey Area P02\_03, Asset 962 is the sub-circular anomaly approximately 20m in diameter (Headland Archaeology, 2025). Based on the interpretation that this is the remains of a small enclosure of prehistoric date the value (sensitivity) of this cultural heritage resource has been assessed to be medium.



**Photograph A9.2-1: The remains of the outbuilding associated with Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-2: The remains of the walled garden associated with Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Image A9.2-1: An extract of the Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition (Perthshire (Sheet LXII)) (1867) showing the location of the 'Hangedmens Tree'. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.**



**Photograph A9.2-3: The tree stump identified during the walkover survey as Hangedman's tree (Asset 809), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.5.17 Niel Gow's Tree (Asset 817; Photograph A9.2-4) is a riverside oak which according to local tradition the 18th century violinist composed and performed (Ordnance Survey Name Book, 1859-1862b). Gow made an important contribution to Scottish fiddle music (Jackson, 2000, pages 13 -28), and musicians frequently perform his music at this location. An art instillation in the form of a carved bench is located next to the tree.

- 1.5.18 The setting of Asset 817 includes the southern bank of the River Tay, views north towards Dunkeld House (HLT 19) and the existing A9 to the south which has severed the physical connection between Asset 817 and Gow’s former home at Inver (Asset 88). There is a tradition that Gow’s patron the Duke of Atholl would stand on the northern bank of the River Tay and listen to Gow perform (Stewart, 1926, page 106), and as such the tree’s riverside location and intervisibility with Dunkeld House (HLT 19) are important elements in its setting (Photograph A9.2-5). In addition to its setting, the key characteristics of Asset 817 include its contribution to the appreciation of the history of Scottish fiddle music through its physical remains, rarity as unique site associated with a local tradition, and association with an important artistic figure (Gow), and his former home in Inver, and the Duke of Atholl, including the intervisibility with Dunkeld House (HLT 19).
- 1.5.19 In recognition of these key characteristics, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 817 has been assessed to be medium.



**Photograph A9.2-4: View of Niel Gow’s Tree (Asset 817) on the south bank of the River Tay, facing west. Jacobs, 2024.**



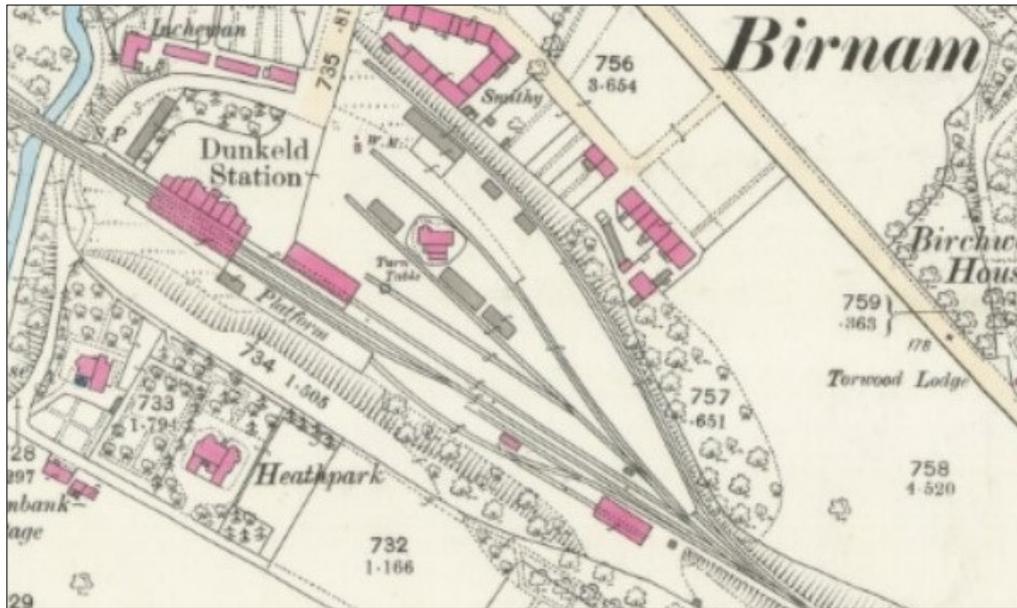
**Photograph A9.2-5: View from the north bank of the River Tay within Dunkeld House (HLT 19) looking south towards Niel Gow's Tree (Asset 817). Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.5.20 As well as providing access to passengers wishing to travel into the Highlands, from 1856 the Perth and Dunkeld Railway also serviced goods traffic between Perth and Dunkeld. Conceived as part of the original scheme for the terminus of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway at Birnam, the Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard (Asset 832) required the construction of an embankment to raise ground levels to the north-east to enable access to the goods yard from the mainline.
- 1.5.21 The Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition map surveyed in 1863 (Perth and Clackmannanshire, LXII.9 (Little Dunkeld), ca. 1866) shortly after the extension of the railway line north identifies the former extent of the goods yard, the buildings and elements of railway infrastructure within it (Image A9.2-2). These comprise:
- *the station goods shed* - designed by Andrew Heiton Junior, the architect for the station building (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building<sup>5</sup>) and located to the south-east of the station buildings on the southern platform, the goods shed is likely to have managed the storage and distribution of smaller goods, parcels and passenger luggage;
  - *a station house* - located at the centre of the goods yard within a small enclosure, the station house was built in 1857 to provide accommodation for railway staff (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 24);

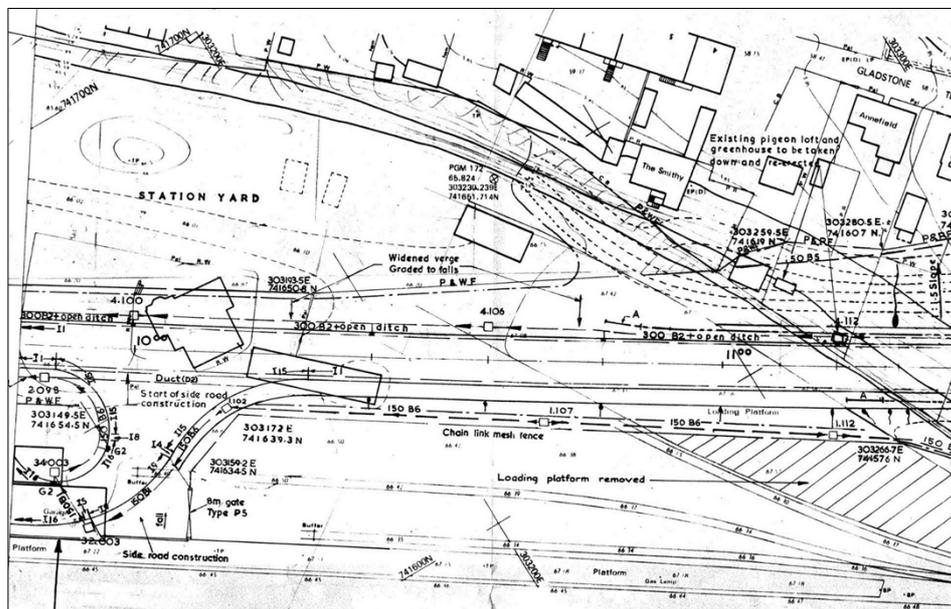
<sup>5</sup> <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/443434>

- *a turntable* - mentioned in an 1856 Board of Trade inspection report (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 11), the turntable may have been similar to the that at Wick (Canmore ID 280176) shown in a photograph of 1878 as a circular brick lined pit with a wooden hand operated turntable designed for a single locomotive or rolling stock (Ross, 2010, page 50). The turntable at Birnam may have gone out of use by the end of the 19th century as it is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25" Second Edition map (1900);
- *storage buildings* - depicted running parallel to the sidings, these buildings are likely to have been simple wooden or corrugated sheds providing storage for goods such as coal and timber, and stabling for horses (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 22);
- *a weighing machine* - used for establishing the cost of goods shipments, a weighing machine is indicated on the historic mapping;
- *sidings* - five sidings are depicted providing access to the goods shed and store buildings within the goods yard; and
- *a boundary wall* - aligned north/south an enclosure boundary is depicted to the west of the goods yard defining the boundary between it and the station forecourt. A section of this may survive on Station Road.

- 1.5.22 Following nationalisation in 1947 goods services by rail continued, but by the 1960s had gone into a steep decline, with the Beeching Report published in 1963 identifying a large number of uneconomical goods stations. Goods services at Birnam and Dunkeld station closed on 4th August 1969 (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 40). As can be seen from the as built drawings for Birnam by-pass (Scottish Development Department, 1975) (Image A9.2-3) the goods yard was removed by the existing A9, although part of the boundary wall on Station may survive.
- 1.5.23 A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey over part of the goods yard identified weak traces of linear perpendicular positive reflection trends, roughly 7m apart, at the western end of the survey area on the grass verge immediately south of Station Road (Headland Archaeology, 2025). The anomalies are present to varying degrees across multiple depth slices ranging from approximate depths of 0.75m to 1.25m. The anomalies do not align with the direction of survey, Station Road, extant structures or buildings marked on historic mapping associated with Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard (Asset 832) but could identify traces of a since demolished building or infrastructure associated with the yard. No other possible archaeological features were identified.
- 1.5.24 The key characteristics of the site of Dunkeld and Birnam Station, goods yard (Asset 832) comprise its potential to make some contribution to the understanding of the development of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway, and of Birnam from 1856, through any surviving physical remains and the goods yard embankment, sidings (Photograph A9.2-6), and a section of possible boundary wall on Station Road. In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 832 has been assessed to be medium.



**Image A9.2-2: An extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition (Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Combined), ca.1886) showing Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods yard (Asset 832). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.**



**Image A9.2-3: Extract from As Built drawing for Birnam By-Pass dated July 1975 depicting the impact of the construction of the existing A9 on the remaining elements of Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods yard (Asset 832) (Scottish Development Department, 1975).**



**Photograph A9.2-6: Two extant sidings forming part of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard (Asset 832). Jacobs 2015.**

- 1.5.25 Ladywell Enclosure (Asset 941) comprises a univallate circular enclosure, measuring approximately 50m in diameter, visible as a cropmark on modern aerial imagery (Bing, 2024). No associated interior features were identified from aerial imagery; however, isolated finds, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Canmore ID: 73426), were recovered nearby. This cultural heritage resource may be an enclosure of later prehistoric date given its size and location in a strath – typical of this site type in the region<sup>6</sup>. Murthly Cropmarks (Asset 942) comprise a group of cropmarks identified from modern aerial imagery. The group includes several circular features measuring between 10m to 50m in diameter and has been interpreted as the remains of a possible settlement. The key characteristics of Assets 941 and 942 include their physical remains and potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement in the region. In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be medium.
- 1.5.26 Asset 107 comprises the conjectured site of the Bishops Tower House (Asset 107). While no evidence of the structure is visible above ground, the summit of Bishop’s Hill appears to have been levelled with tracks, an artificial scarp, and foundations noted. Its setting comprises its riverside location and position to the west of the cathedral (Asset 116; a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building). Asset 107’s key characteristics comprise its potential to contribute the understanding of Dunkeld as a religious centre through its physical remains and potential to contribute to regional research questions relating to ecclesiastical property in the region, especially lands and rights held by non-monastic religious institutions and churchmen.<sup>7</sup> In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of this cultural heritage resource has been assessed to be medium.

<sup>6</sup> <https://scarf.scot/regional/pkarf/5-iron-age/5-4-the-resource/5-4-1-buildings-and-cultivation-remains/5-4-1-6-enclosures/#:~:text=Most%20of%20these%20enclosures%2C%20defined,such%20as%20roundhouses%20and%20souterrains.>

<sup>7</sup> <https://scarf.scot/regional/pkarf/medieval/7-5-religion-and-ritual/7-5-4-wider-religious-landscapes/>

### **Archaeological Remains of Low Value (sensitivity)**

- 1.5.27 A total of 34 archaeological remains included in the baseline have been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity).
- 1.5.28 The Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192; Photograph A9.2-7) was one of the first military roads conceived by Major General Wade (1673-1748) to improve communication within The Highlands and consolidate Government control in Scotland following the 1715 Jacobite Rising. The Coupar Angus to Amulree Military Road (Site of) (Asset 101) was constructed in the 1760s under the supervision of Wade's successor, Major Caufield (1698-1767), to link a number of Wade era roads. As Inspector of Roads from 1732 until 1767 Caufield was more prolific than Wade, with the majority of the approximately 800 miles of road construction overseen by him, including Asset 101, resulting in improvements to existing routeways (Farquharson, 2011, page 22).
- 1.5.29 While subsequent periods of road building on the alignment of these military roads, including the existing A9, will have removed or truncated any physical remains of the earlier roads, there is some potential for physical remains associated with Assets 101 and 192 to survive within later estate and forestry tracks. A linear feature following the route of Asset 101 was identified to the north of the existing A9 during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (see Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report) and a disused track to the north of Auchlou Cottage (Asset 793) identified during the walkover survey may also be part of the route of Asset 101. The key characteristics of Assets 101 and 192 comprise their potential, albeit it limited due to their condition, to contribute to the understanding of regional and local variations in construction techniques and materials through their surviving physical remains, their research potential to contribute to research themes analysing the internal ordering of the state (ScARF, 2012d), and association with historical figures (Wade and Caulfield). Therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 101 and 192 has been assessed to be low.
- 1.5.30 Later communication routes within the study area are evidenced by the Inver Wood, Former Road (Asset 932; Photograph A9.2-8). Asset 932 was identified during the walkover survey as an overgrown linear trackway running parallel to the existing A9 leading to a small stone bridge (Asset 931) which crosses a minor unnamed watercourse. While overgrown, there is evidence of later (tarmac) surfacing and low drystone retaining walls along the western boundary of the road. A road is depicted in this location on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perthshire Sheet LXI, 1867), with later mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXI.NE, 1900) showing the same route with a milestone indicating 'Kenmore 21 1/4' and 'Dunkeld 2 1/3' (Asset 849). The key characteristics of Asset 932 comprise its limited potential to contribute to the understanding of later infrastructure construction techniques and materials, and development of the road network at a local level, through its surviving physical remains. Therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 932 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-7: An estate track on the alignment of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192) between the River Tay and the existing A9, north of the existing Tay Crossing, facing north. Jacobs, 2019.**



**Photograph A9.2-8: View along Inver Wood, Former Road (Asset 932), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.5.31 In addition, two further cultural heritage resources associated with historic transport and communications have been identified within the study area. These comprise Ladywell, Cropmarks (Asset 49) and Inver, Inver Ferry Crossing (Site of) (Asset 99). The former comprises the cropmarks remains of trackways associated with the 1860s construction of the Highland Mainline Railway and the latter is the location of the West Ferry crossing at Inver, one of several ferries which operated until the completion of Telford's Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100; a Category A Listed Building) in 1808 (Ford, 2004, pages 25-28).

- 1.5.32 The West Ferry was an important river crossing as it connected the main road through the Pass of Birnam from Perth and the Strath Braan road from Amulree (Asset 101), to the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192) on the opposite side of the River Tay. As the landowner the ferry crossing was owned by the Duke of Atholl, who let the concession to operate the ferry (Ford, 2004, page 25). Possible structures of large rounded cobbles projecting into the river from the banks were identified during the walkover survey (Photograph A9.2-9). The key characteristics of these cultural heritage resources comprise their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of Victorian railway construction methods at a local level and the historic ferry crossings of the River Tay through their surviving physical remains. Therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 49 and 99 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-9: View of possible stone structures from the south bank of the River Tay which may be associated with the Inver, Inver Ferry Crossing (Site of) (Asset 99), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.5.33 The game of curling is known to have been played in some form in Scotland as early as 16th century, reaching the height of its popularity in the mid-19th to early 20th century (Smith, 1981). Once commonly found throughout Scotland, the Scottish Curling Places Database holds information on over 2,500 historic curling ponds across Scotland (Historic Curling Places Project, 2021). Two curling ponds comprising Rohallion, Curling Pond (Asset 833) and Birnam, Curling Pond (Asset 834) were identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping. These cultural heritage resources were both identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (see Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report) as truncated by the B867 and existing A9, respectively. Asset 834 remains partially extant as a waterlogged sub-circular feature with gently sloping sides to the north and north-east (Photograph A9.2-10). The key characteristics of Assets 833 and 834 are their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of the development of the sport of curling at a local level through their surviving physical remains. In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 833 and 834 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-10: Surviving earthworks associate with Birnam, Curling Pond (Asset 834), facing south towards the embankment of the existing A9. Jacobs, 2019.**

- 1.5.34 A number of saw pits (rectangular pit where a log could be cut into planks using a two-handed saw) and groups of saw pits (Assets 900, 902, 904, 913, 916, 917, 918 and 923) comprising sub-rectangular depressions with associated ephemeral banks were identified in areas of woodland during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (see Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report) and during the walkover survey (Photograph A9.2-11). In addition, Asset 914 was identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme and interpreted as a possible ditch of unknown date or function; however, given the number of saw pits in this area, it is likely this cultural heritage resource is also of this type.
- 1.5.35 Saw pits provide evidence of local timber processing at a time when selective felling meant it was often more efficient to process larger tree trunks and limbs on site. This practice continued throughout the post-medieval period until the early 20th century when clear felling and mechanisation enabled timber to be more early extracted and processed elsewhere. Their location within areas of plantation contribute to the understanding of these features as part of local timber processing heritage. Their key characteristics comprise their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of post-medieval timber industry at a local level through their physical remains, and as such the value (sensitivity) of Assets 900, 902, 904, 913, 914, 916, 917, 918 and 923 has been assessed to be of low.



**Photograph A9.2-11: One of a group of saw pits (Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 1; Asset 900), facing north-west. Jacobs 2024.**

- 1.5.36 Birnam Perth Road, Structures (Asset 912) comprises two rectangular features identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (see Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report). Linear earth banks were identified during the walkover survey (Photograph A9.2-12) and interpreted as the footings of a rectangular structure with a large overgrown rectangular enclosure to the south. A former road and track were also identified located to the north. While a cluster of buildings is depicted in approximately this location on Roys Military Survey (1747 - 52), no corresponding features are shown on later mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perthshire (Sheet LXII)), 1867; Ordnance Survey 6", Perth and Clackmannan (Sheet LXII.SW)), 1948).
- 1.5.37 The key characteristics of Asset 912 comprise its potential to make some contribution to the understanding of building materials and techniques through its physical remains and the research potential of Asset 912 which could contribute to a number of regional research themes surrounding building traditions (PKHT, 2022). In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 912 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-12: View of the earth banks forming the northern corner of the possible structure associated with Birnam Perth Road, Possible Structures (Asset 912), facing south. Jacobs 2024.**

1.5.38 Three cultural heritage resources provide evidence for local industrial activity in Inver during the modern period comprising:

- Inver, Mill Lead (Asset 839) follows the same alignment as depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition, Perthshire (Sheet LXII), 1867; Image A9.2-4) and carried the spent water from the mills to the east of Inver to join the River Tay. The lead was identified during the walkover survey as comprising a partially drystone lined channel with modern concrete culvert (Photograph A9.2-13). However, this cultural heritage resource may have been the subject of reprofiling over time including as a result of the construction of the existing A9.
- Inver, River Braan, Weir 1 (Asset 841) and Inver, River Braan Weir 2 (Asset 843; Photograph A9.2-14) identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition, Perthshire (Sheet LXII), 1867; Image A9.2-4). The weirs enabled water to be drawn from the River Braan, providing a reliable source of water to power the various mills which operated at Inver including the Inver Mill Farm, Farmstead and Watermill (Asset 73). While these weirs survive in the River Braan, they are in poor condition.

The key characteristics of these cultural heritage resources comprise their limited potential to contribute to the understanding of industrial activities at a local level through their surviving physical remains; therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 839, 841 and 842 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-13: View of Inver, Mill Lead (Asset 839), facing south. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Image A9.2-4: An extract of the Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition (Perthshire (Sheet LXII)) (1867) showing Inver, River Braan, Weir 1 (Asset 841) and Inver, River Braan Weir 2 (Asset 843) on the River Braan (red circles) and Inver, Mill Lead (Asset 839) (blue dashed line). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.**



**Photograph A9.2-14: View of Inver, River Braan Weir 2 (Asset 843), facing west. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.5.39 The site of a windmill (Asset 104) to the west of Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building) is depicted in 'Theatrum Scotiae' as a tower mill with four sails. A spread of stone, up to 9m in diameter, in woodland near the cathedral may comprise the remains of this cultural heritage resource. The key characteristics of this cultural heritage resource comprises its limited potential to contribute to the understanding of early civic and commercial activity within the settlement of Dunkeld through its surviving physical remains; therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 101 has been assessed to be low.
- 1.5.40 Although construction was abandoned in 1842, the foundations of the new palace (Asset 178), commissioned by the 4th Duke of Atholl, are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks (SC 1707338, 1989). Its setting comprises its riverside location, relationship with Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19), and position to the west of the cathedral (Asset 116; a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building). The key characteristics of Asset 178 comprise its setting and limited potential to contribute to the understanding of the development of high status houses during this period, and its historical associations with the Dukes of Atholl, the pre-eminent regional family. In consideration of these key characteristics, Asset 178 has assessed to be of low value (sensitivity).
- 1.5.41 Asset 961 is the possible remains of rig and furrow identified by archaeological geophysical survey in Geophysical Survey Area P02\_04 (Headland Archaeology, 2025). The key characteristics of this cultural heritage resource comprises its limited potential to contribute to the understanding of local agriculture through its surviving physical remains; therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 961 has been assessed to be low.

#### **Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.5.42 A further 88 cultural heritage resources were identified in the study area and comprise:

- sites associated with road transport and communication routes (Assets 30, 40, 797, 798, 799, 844, 849, 850, 852, 865, 867, 898, 903, 919, 940 and 953);
- sites associated with other forms of transport comprising the inn at the ferry crossing at Inver (Asset 887), Inver Coach Works (Asset 861), Birnam, Inn (Site of) (Asset 877), and the Highland Railway (Assets 822, 830 and 864);
- the sites of domestic and leisure buildings in Birnam and Little Dunkeld that have been removed and, in some cases, their locations redeveloped (Assets 810, 816, 836, 837, 838, 845, 857, 858, 859, 860, 862, 863, 870, 872, 875, 876, 881, 882, 883, 884 and 930);
- the sites of two wells at Ringwood (Assets 868 and 869);
- the site of a kennel (Asset 853), to the north of Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5) and associated with the Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14), identified from historic mapping (Ordnance Survey 25", Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14, 1866);
- the sites of industrial structures associated with local timber milling (Assets 840), gas works (Assets 11 and 957), whiskey production (Asset 878), and mineral extraction (Assets 9, 794, 847, 854, 855, 856, 880, 888, 891, 894, 895, 905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 915, 920, 921, and 924),
- the site of a small rectangular roadside sheepfold (Asset 874) depicted on historic mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.SW, 1901) and is no longer extant (Bing, 2024);
- the site of 20th century allotments (Asset 498) located in woodland within The Hermitage (HLT 20);
- the site of the old jail (Asset 111) depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5, 1867) to the west of Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building);
- a possible boundary identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme (Clune Hill, Possible Boundary; Asset 897), comprising a curvilinear feature on the same alignment as a boundary feature depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perthshire (Sheet LXII)), 1867), and four denuded linear banks and ditches of unknown data and function (Assets 892; Photograph A9.2-15, 899, 901, 909, 914 and 954); and
- the locations of recovered finds, including coins (Assets 82, 92, 97, 102, 929, 947, 948, 950 and 959).

1.5.43 The key characteristics of these cultural heritage resources comprise their very limited potential to contribute to the understanding of the post-medieval period including transport and movement in the region, the local economy and industrial practices, the relationship between urban and rural communities, and the management of the local landscape through any surviving physical remains. In consideration of their poor state of preservation, or as finds that have been removed, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be negligible.



**Photograph A9.2-15: View of Dalpowie, Earthbank (Asset 892), facing north-west. Jacobs, 2024.**

#### **Potential for Previously Unrecorded Archaeology**

1.5.44 While the proposed scheme largely comprises on-line widening, there is the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to be present in undisturbed areas within the footprint of the proposed scheme. Areas of higher potential for previously unrecorded archaeology within the study area include:

- the pasture field to the west of the existing A9 and arable fields to the south of the Tay Crossing (approximately ch.7,950 to ch.7,350) and arable field to the north-east of Perth Road (approximately ch.2,300 to ch.3,000).
- Agricultural fields to the south of the existing A9 (approximately ch.-650 to ch.-850).
- The River Tay.
- Areas of woodland that have not been intensively felled such as areas of the Pass of Birnam and Clune Hill (approximately ch.0 to ch.1,300).

1.5.45 The potential for previously unrecorded archaeology is reduced in areas of modern disturbance which is likely to have disturbed or removed any archaeological remains that may have been present. In addition to the existing A9, including the junctions and side roads (Scottish Development Department, 1975), areas of reduced potential include:

- Areas of quarrying and mineral extraction, such as Birnam Quarry;
- Modern development in the study area including more recent expansion of Dunkeld and Birnam;
- Areas disturbed for the construction of the railway, including at Ladywell;

- The wayleaves required for the installation of utilities such as the high-pressure gas main to the north of the existing A9 (such as at approximately ch.4,300 to ch.4,700), the Ladybank water treatment works (approximately ch.3,450 to ch.3,900) and Scottish Gas facility in the large arable field to the north-east of Perth Road (GoogleEarth, 2024); and
- Areas of more intensive forestry activity such as to the north of the existing A9 at Inver (approximately ch.4,350 to ch.4,900) identified during the analysis of high-resolution LiDAR data captured for the proposed scheme and visible on modern satellite imagery (GoogleEarth, 2024).

## 1.6 Historic Buildings

1.6.1 A total of 123 historic buildings have been included in the cultural heritage baseline comprising:

- 67 have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity);
- five have been assessed to be of medium value (sensitivity);
- 50 have been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity); and
- one have been assessed to be of negligible value (sensitivity).

1.6.2 Historic buildings within the cultural heritage baseline are characterised by modern (AD1500 onwards) buildings that largely illustrate the expansion of existing settlements resulting from improved communication networks and the growth of Victorian Highland tourism, and those related to the development of regional transport systems. Other historic buildings include those associated with the Atholl and Murthly estates and the designed landscapes associated with their principal houses.

### **Historic Buildings of High Value (Sensitivity)**

#### *Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116)*

1.6.3 Dunkeld's early growth as a settlement is linked to its development as a focus of medieval pilgrimage and as a centre of ecclesiastical administration. Construction of Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; Photograph A9.2-16), a Category A Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument, began in the 13th century and continued into the 16th century (HES, 2004), with the Cathedral showing elements of Norman and Gothic architecture. The Cathedral fell into ruin during the Protestant Reformation of the 1560s and was badly damaged during the Battle of Dunkeld in 1689 (HLT 11), with the 13th century choir surviving intact as the parish church. The parts of the Cathedral that are scheduled date from a period of late medieval building campaigns instigated by Bishop Cardeny in 1406, consisting of a three-storey nave of seven bays, to which a south porch and north-west tower were added by Bishop Lauder before 1483. Asset 116 includes the area surrounding the Cathedral building, comprising the Cathedral precinct, woodland to the west and parts of the parkland associated with Dunkeld House (HLT 19) to the north. These areas have a high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains associated with the Cathedral and the settlement of Dunkeld before its redevelopment after the Battle of Dunkeld in 1689 (HLT 11).



**Photograph A9.2-16: View of Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; a Category A Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument) from the Cathedral precinct, facing south-east. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.6.4 The Cathedral is located on the western edge of Dunkeld linked via the ornamental Dunkeld Cathedral Gates (LB5632; a Category B Listed Building) of the Cathedral precinct to the town via Cathedral Street. The Cathedral's setting comprises the public open space of the Cathedral precinct which to the south is bordered by mature specimen trees that filter views south towards and across the River Tay, that creates a sense of intimacy and seclusion. There are a small number of grave markers within the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral building, modern wooden benches and up-lighting which illuminate the Cathedral at night. To the north beyond the Cathedral precinct boundary of cast-iron railings, the setting is more open with parkland forming part of Dunkeld House (HLT 19). Beyond the open parkland the land rises towards wooded hills which form part of the dramatic landscape setting of Dunkeld. Significant views include internal views within the confines of the Cathedral precinct, those to and from Cathedral Street to the east (Photograph A9.2-17) which create a visual link between the town and the Cathedral, and filtered views south towards the River Tay. The sense of intimacy and seclusion created by the Cathedral's surroundings contribute to our appreciation of the Cathedral's architectural interest and the understanding of Asset 116 as a place of pilgrimage and religious observance.

- 1.6.5 Dunkeld Cathedral's key characteristics include its setting and architectural detail and features, which evidence its development from the 13th century and its rarity as one of the most complete medieval Cathedrals in Scotland whose high level of authenticity and completeness of design makes a significant contribution to the Cathedral's architectural interest and the potential to provide an understanding of the development of the Cathedral complex through its physical remains and contemporary written accounts of the buildings construction. In addition, Asset 116 makes a significant contribution to the understanding of religious institutions at a national level and played an important role during the battle of 1689 (HLT 11). Given Asset 116's designations as a Category A Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument, and the significant contribution to the understanding of medieval and later ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland and potential to further increase that understanding through its physical remains, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 116 has been assessed to be high.



**Photograph A9.2-17: View west along Cathedral Street towards Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; Category A Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument). Jacobs, 2024.**

*Roman Bridge over Birnam Burn (Asset 4) and Birnam Burn Bridge (Asset 3)*

- 1.6.6 Constructed in 1851, the Roman Bridge over Birnam Burn (Asset 4; a Category A Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-18) was designed in Roman aqueduct style executed in rustic masonry with a heavily corbelled refuge at each spandrel and a crenelated parapet. It is currently included on the Buildings at Risk Register (reference number 5102). Birnam Burn Bridge (Asset 3; Photograph A9.2-19), a Category C Listed Building, is a single arched 19th century stone bridge with no parapets approximately 15m south of Asset 4. Their setting comprises a heavily wooded gorge cut by the Birnam Burn and historical relationship with the Western Drive to Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14). The key characteristics of these bridges comprise their setting, architectural detail and features, their contribution to the understanding of the development of the designed landscape at a national and regional level and their historical context in relation to the development of the design of Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14). In recognition of their designations and these key characteristics, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 4 and 3 has been assessed to be of high.



**Photograph A9.2-18: View of the Roman Bridge over Birnam Burn (Asset 4; a Category A Listed Building) facing south-west. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-19: View of Birnam Burn Bridge (Asset 3; a Category C Listed Building), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**

*Dunkeld Bridge over River Tay (Asset 100)*

- 1.6.7 Opened in 1809, Dunkeld Bridge over River Tay (Asset 100; Photograph A9.2-20), is a Category A Listed Building which was designed by the nationally important Scottish engineer Thomas Telford (1757-1834). In 1801 Telford was commissioned to carry out a survey of highland roads and bridges in order to consider how to improve internal communication throughout the Highlands (Ford, 2004, page 29). Telford identified Dunkeld as one of four strategic crossing places of the River Tay, and critical to providing access to the central Highlands (Glover, 2017, pages 188 and 189). Asset 100 is Telford's largest Scottish bridge and the most ornamental, with its functionality enhanced by modest embellishment in Gothic style that was successful in harmonising it with its dramatic surroundings (Paxton and Shipway, 2007).
- 1.6.8 The setting of Dunkeld Bridge over River Tay (Asset 100) comprises the tree lined south bank of the River Tay, its relationship with Dunkeld's historic townscape, particularly Bridge Street and Atholl Street and the natural amphitheatre of woodlands and forested hills formed by Birnam Hill to the south, Craig Vinean to the west, Craig a Barns to the north-west, Crieff Hill to the north-east and Newtyle Hill to the east. The key characteristics of Asset 100 are its surviving architectural detail and features, setting, and historical associations with the nationally important civil engineer Thomas Telford. Given its designation, and architectural and historical interest evidenced by its key characteristics, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 100 has been assessed to be high.



**Photograph A9.2-20: View looking east from within Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103) towards Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100; Category A Listed Building). Jacobs, 2024.**

*Dunkeld Bridge, Tollhouse (Asset 98)*

- 1.6.9 Built in 1834 to replacing a temporary structure, Dunkeld Bridge, Tollhouse (Asset 98), a Category B Listed Building, did not form part of Telford's original design for Dunkeld Bridge (Asset 100; Ford, 2004, page 53). The tollhouse is a single-storey ashlar building with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay, and its architectural details and features include Tudor style windows and tall square chimneys. These key characteristics contribute to the architectural interest of Asset 98, while its roadside location and association with the Dunkeld Bridge over River Tay (Asset 100) is an important element of its setting. In consideration of its designation, setting including its group value with Asset 100 and architectural and historic interest, the value (sensitivity) of this cultural heritage resource has been assessed to be high.

*Deancross Old Tollhouse (Asset 10)*

- 1.6.10 Likely built in the early 19th century, Deancross Old Tollhouse (Asset 10) is a Category B Listed Building, overlooking the River Tay, comprising a single storey, rubble stone structure with Tudor hood moulds and octagonal chimney stacks. Its roadside location on the A984 in Deans Cross and relationship with the other buildings of Dean's Cross (Assets 937 and 938) are important elements of its setting. In consideration of its designation and architectural and historic interest, the value (sensitivity) of this cultural heritage resource has been assessed to be high.

*Macbeth Cottage, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 21)*

- 1.6.11 Macbeth Cottage, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 21; a Category B Listed Building), dates from before the expansion of Birnam, its design is an exaggerated picturesque style including elaborate bargeboards and a Jacobethan porch (Photograph A9.2-21). These architectural detail and features are reflected in the design scheme of some of the later mid-Victorian buildings, including Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building).
- 1.6.12 The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the junction between Perth Road and the road to St Columba's Church (Asset 20) within a private garden. Its position in an area of Victorian housing contributes to its setting. In recognition of its designation, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 21 has been assessed to be high.



**Photograph A9.2-21: View of the south-west-facing elevation of Macbeth Cottage, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 21; a Category B Listed Building) showing its architectural detail and features and roadside setting. Jacobs, 2024.**

*Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26)*

- 1.6.13 Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-22) is an outstanding and well-detailed example of mid-Victorian Scottish railway architecture. The railway acted as a catalyst for the rapid expansion of Birnam and the developed of it as a Highland resort.



**Photograph A9.2-22: View of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building) looking south-west from within the station car park. Jacobs, 2018.**

- 1.6.14 The Act of Parliament authorising the building of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway gained Royal Assent in July 1854, with construction beginning the following month (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 8). Running from the mainline at Stanley Junction, the choice of Birnam rather than Dunkeld as the location for the terminus station and goods yard (Asset 832) was partly influenced by the 6th Duke of Atholl's wish to retain the revenue from tolls for the Dunkeld Bridge over River Tay (Asset 100; a Category A Listed Building), and to allow for the future expansion of the railway line north (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 7).
- 1.6.15 Designed by Perthshire architect Andrew Heiton Junior (1823-1894) the original 1856 station comprised a substantial building incorporating the station offices (the station building) and a trainshed (a large structure providing a shelter over the tracks and platforms of a railway station) some 40m long with an overall roof covering both the south and northbound platforms. Heiton's design included a separate goods shed to the south-east on the north platform and an engine shed to the south-east of the southern platform. The earliest identified photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station was taken in c.1863 shortly after the expansion of the railway line north and while the station building is largely obscured by the goods shed, the trainshed and engine shed is visible.

- 1.6.16 Changes were required to Heiton’s 1856 design when Dunkeld and Birnam became a through station following the expansion of the railway line north to Pitlochry in 1863. Depicted on the 25 inch to the mile First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1863; Image A9.2-2) the overall roof was initially retained before being removed in 1876/7 to enable the extension of the northern platform and the addition of wooden buildings including a gentlemen’s waiting room (Ross, 2010, page 57). At this time a glass platform canopy was added to the south-facing elevation of the station building covering the south platform (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 37), and the engine shed was removed to allow changes to the configuration of the track layout. Changes identified from 25 inch to the mile First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping suggests that both platforms were extended to the south-east sometime after 1863 and before 1898. The footbridge was added in 1885.
- 1.6.17 Heiton’s design reflected the station’s importance as the terminus of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway, the arrival and departure point for tourists visiting the Highlands, and Birnam’s intended development as a Highland resort. Described as ‘*consciously picturesque*’ (Gifford, 2007, page 98), Heiton’s choice of Tudor cottage style for the station building may have been influenced by existing buildings in Birnam, including the mid-1840s Macbeth Cottage, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 21) and the 1853 Torwood, Free Church School (Asset 836), as well as an attempt to reflect the picturesque grandeur of the station’s wider setting. Under pressure from the Perth and Dunkeld Railway Board to keep expenditure low (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 22), Heiton’s design may also have been influenced by his need to use largely locally sourced building materials.
- 1.6.18 The architectural detail and features of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) which evidence Heiton’s design for the station building comprise:
- *high near-symmetrical projecting multi-gables* – the symmetrical projecting multi-gables are of squared and snecked whinstone rubble, bonded together with sand/lime mortar with sandstone finishes at all quoins, mullions, lintels, sills, and jambs. The walls are capped with a curved “corrugated iron” cope. Rubble masonry walls comprise an internal and an external leaf of masonry with the spaces between filled with random rubble stones set in mortar. The south-facing elevation is finished in render scored simulated coursing and painted, but it is not clear if this is a latter change.
- The station building is roofed with slated duo-pitch with a ridge running centrally along the length of the building. Two higher ridge lines run front to back of the building forming the projecting gables either side of the lower central porch. All pitched roofs of the main building are covered in Scottish slate with lead or zinc flashings;
- *central open porch* – the open porch projects from the north-facing elevation and has a pointed arch to the north and shouldered arches to the east and west in dressed sandstone, decorated with plan gothic cross/quatrefoil decoration. The roof is duo-pitched with dressed tied rafters supporting slating on sarking;
  - *Tudor style windows* – the tall Tudor style mullioned and transomed windows are of sandstone with tri-partite glazing;
  - *carved stone decoration* - simple but decorative friezes, including the blank shields above the projecting gable windows;

- *carved barge boards* – the elaborate carved barge boards on the roof gables, pendant timber eaves and finials protect the walls by providing a roof overhang have no structural purpose but add significantly to the architectural character of the building;
- *tall octagonal chimneys* – the tall triple octagonal dressed square cut stone chimney stacks each with a single terminal, and single stacks emerging from the apex of the gable walls at each end of the building, add height to the building;
- *projecting stone walls* - two substantial stone walls projecting from either end of the station building on the south platform once supported the overall roof of the trainshed but now support the later platform canopy; and
- *south and north platforms* – the platforms that formed part of Heiton’s design were later extended to the south-east. The low platforms reflect the type of locomotives and rolling stock for which the station was designed to serve. The platforms are approximately 0.3m lower than modern rolling stock and wooden box steps are provided along the platforms to enable passengers to disembark. Some of the original stone platform copes survive, although the majority have been replaced by modern concrete copes and surfacing are modern. The platform walls retain much of their original rubble stone with areas of later and modern brick repairs. Repair works for a station regeneration programme included replacement of platform copes and repairs to but not the replacement of the platform walls (Bovis and Railtrack, 1998).

1.6.19 Later architectural detail and features resulting from changes following the extension of the railway line north in 1863 and which did not form part of Heiton’s original 1856 design comprise:

- *the platform canopy* - utilising the wall used to support the overall roof of the trainshed which it replaced, the once glassed platform canopy is supported by cast-iron brackets with cherry decoration made by the Rose Street Foundry at Inverness (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 37; Photograph A9.2-23). Originally roofed in glass (Ordnance Survey Name Books, 1859-1862c), the canopy roof is now of modern felt on tongue and groove boarding over timber rafters supported on a continuous wrought iron purlin spanning between the brackets. The brackets are tied to the south-facing elevation by threaded rods to a cast or wrought iron backing plate and supported by stone corbels at its base. A report for a station regeneration programme identified that the associated works included replacement of the roofing felt and repairs to the wooden roof structure (Bovis and Railtrack, 1998).
- *the footbridge* - built of steel and cast-iron with latticework, the footbridge retains the remains of the posts which once supported glass gas lanterns (Photograph A9.2-24). The footbridge is of a standard Highland Railway design, other examples of which included those at Pitlochry, Dalwhinnie, Kingussie and Aviemore stations (LB39867; MHG17883; LB36282; LB257). A report for a station regeneration programme identified that the cast iron deck plates and treads of the footbridge were over 100 years old and in a very poor state of repair (Bovis and Railtrack, 1998). As part of the station regeneration programme works these were replaced with mild steel, along with the latticework, defective chord members were repaired and the footbridge was shot blasted before being repainted (Bovis and Railtrack, 1998).

- *the platform extensions* - the platforms have been extended to the south-east. This may reflect the increase in size of engines employed on the Highland Railway, and their capacity to pull longer sets of carriages.



**Photograph A9.2-23: View of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building) looking north-west from the footbridge. Jacobs, 2018.**

- 1.6.20 More recent additions to Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) include the metal framed and plastic passenger shelter, bicycle storage boxes and rack, station signage including information and advertising boards, commemorative plaques, lighting columns, seating and decorative planters.



**Photograph A9.2-24: View of the cast-iron footbridge located to the south-east of the station forming part of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building), facing south-east. Jacobs 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-25: View of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building) looking west from the south-bound platform. Jacobs, 2018.**

1.6.21 The setting of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) comprises:

- *Dramatic landscape setting:* The spectacular amphitheatre formed by the Tay Valley provides a dramatic landscape setting for the station, with views of the station from the platforms, and north from the footbridge (although somewhat screened by existing roadside planting), framed by the forested hills beyond (Photograph A9.2-25).

- *Relationship between the station, Station Road and Birnam* - Station Road previously provided a direct link from the station to the speculative developments along Perth Road which developed shortly after the arrival of the railway and which was the commercial centre of Birnam's Highland resort. However the existing A9 has severed this direct link, and roadside planting and buildings within Birnam Industrial Estate immediately to the north-east of the station means that there are only limited views (generally in winter) of historic buildings along Station Road and Birnam both from the station building entrance and from the footbridge.
- *Former forecourt* - The former approach to the station from Station Road terminated in an informal forecourt to the front (north) of the station. Due to the construction of the existing A9 and the existing carpark, the former public forecourt is no longer legible.
- *Elements of railway infrastructure* - The Highland Main Line railway, the Dunkeld and Birnam Station Signal Box (Asset 16; a Category B Listed Building), semaphore signalling, the remaining sidings within the Network Rail works area, as well as the operation of train services including the movement and noise of trains form part of the setting of Asset 26.
- *Existing A9* - The existing A9, including visible road traffic and traffic noise, forms part of the setting of the station but does not make a positive contribution to its value. It also physically severs Asset 26 from Station Road and Birnam. The existing A9 is not a positive element in the setting of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26).

1.6.22 Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge's (Asset 26) contributes to the understanding of the effect of the rapid expansion of the national railway network from the mid-1850s in allowing quicker and cheaper travel and provided opportunities for people to holiday in once remote areas, such as the Highlands, which before had only been possible by the better off. The development of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway makes a significant contribution to the economic and social history of the Birnam and to a lesser extent Dunkeld, particularly the development of facilities to support the Highland tourism industry, including hotels and guesthouses, and the social changes occurring from the mid-19th century onwards.

1.6.23 The key characteristics of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) are the architectural detail and features which evidence Heiton's original design for the station building and later changes following the extension of the railway north, the station's relationship with Birnam and its influence on its development as a Highland resort, and its dramatic landscape setting. Based on its designation, rarity as an almost complete Victorian railway station by the renowned Perthshire architect Andrew Heiton Junior, its relationship to Birnam and contribution to the understanding of the economic and social history of Birnam, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 26 has been assessed to be high.

*Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Signal Box (Asset 16)*

- 1.6.24 Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Signal Box (Asset 16; Photograph A9.2-26), a Category B Listed Building, dates from when the signalling at Dunkeld and Birnam station was simplified in the early 1900s (Fenwick and Sinclair, 2006, page 42). Built in 1919 it is a typical brick-built structure conforming to a Highland Railway design employed from c.1900 (Signalling Study Group, 1986, page 197). Asset 16 is a rare example of a Highland Railway signal box of this design, the only other surviving example being that at Boat of Garton railway station (LB258; a Category B Listed Building). The signal box's setting comprises its intervisibility with Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building) and surviving semaphore signals. As a Category B Listed Building, and due to its association with the Category A Listed Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26), Asset 16 has been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).



**Photograph A9.2-26: Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Signal Box (Asset 16) view looking north-east from the eastern end of the south-bound platform at Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building). Jacobs, 2018.**

*Inver Railway Viaduct Over River Braan (Asset 71) and Railway Bridge Over Hermitage Road, With Tunnel Entrance Above (Asset 75)*

- 1.6.25 Inver Railway Viaduct Over River Braan (Asset 71; a Category B Listed Building) and Railway Bridge Over Hermitage Road, With Tunnel Entrance Above (Asset 75; a Category C Listed Building) were designed by the architect and civil engineer Joseph Mitchell (1803-1883). As a railway engineer his line between Dunkeld and Forres is considered to be his greatest achievement (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980, 2021a). Similar to his work on the Killiecrankie Railway Viaduct and Tunnelmouth (LB17698; a Category B Listed Building), Mitchell's design for Assets 71 and 75 was intended to complement the picturesque landscapes the Highland Railway passed through (Ross, 2010, page 104; Dingwall, 1995, pages 26-28), including The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20). The key characteristics of Assets 71 and 75 are their architectural detail and features, including the viaducts segmental arch and flanked by crenelated refuges, and relationship with other elements of railway infrastructure. In consideration of their designations, and contribution to the understanding of the

development of Scottish railway architecture through their high level of authenticity and completeness of design and functional relationship with the Highland Main Line railway, Assets 71 and 75 have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).

#### *Birnam and Little Dunkeld*

- 1.6.26 Large villas and mansion houses were built in Birnam from the 1850s onwards away from Perth Road, around Torr Hill and on Birnam Bank to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway. These substantial houses were often commissioned by wealthy individuals as private home and let to provided seasonal accommodation for more affluent visitors to Birnam. Built for a Miss McLagan in 1858, Birchwood House, Torr Hill, Birnam (Asset 24; a Category B Listed Building) is described by Gifford (2007, page 199) as '*light-hearted*', while Erigmore, Torr Hill, Birnam (Asset 23; a Category B Listed Building), was originally built as a private house but was regularly let in the 1870s to the artist Millais. These large villas and mansions are predominantly in Scots Baronial style and share a number of key characteristics including rounded often corbelled turrets, bay windows, ashlar dressings, large porches and masonry dormer heads. Their setting, including those of Assets 14, 15, 19 and 22 on Birnam Bank (a group of Category B and C Listed Buildings), comprise large, secluded gardens and associated service buildings. These historic buildings evidence the growing popularity of the Highlands particularly amongst wealthier Victorians who had the income and leisure time required to own or rent large houses in the Highlands. In consideration of their designations as Category B and C Listed Buildings, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 14, 15, 19, 22, 23 and 24 have been assessed to be high.
- 1.6.27 One of the first buildings to be constructed in Birnam in response to the development of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway was Birnam Hotel, Adjoining Gates and Annexe (Asset 64; a Category B Listed Building). Commissioned by Sir William Stewart in the 1850s (Ransom, 2012, page 32), the hotel may have replaced an earlier roadside inn (Asset 877). Birnam Hotel reflects the Scots Baronial style of architecture found elsewhere within Birnam and on the Murthly Estate which was popular at the time. The key characteristic of Asset 64 are the architectural details and features reflecting the Scots Baronial style, including the large square tower with bracketed broad eaves, tall sandstone mullioned and transomed windows, corbelled rounded corner turret and crowsteps. The hotel is deliberately positioned on Perth Road, and its setting comprises its roadside location, car park and public spaces including its garden. Smaller hotels and boarding houses also developed within Birnam. Guthrie Villas Nos 1 And 2, Oak Road/St Mary's Road, Birnam (Asset 62), a Category C Listed Building, was built in the 1890s and is identified as a temperance hotel on the Second Edition 25 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map (1900). Given their designations, and contribution to the understanding of the development of Birnam as a Highland resort, Assets 62 and 64 have been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).
- 1.6.28 Other forms of accommodation available to the Victorian tourist included purpose-built blocks which provided serviced flats that were let as seasonal lodgings, often with shops on the ground floor. The earliest of these are those forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 48, 51, 53, 54 and 55; all Category B Listed Buildings), which like the Birnam Hotel (Asset 64), were built for Sir William Stewart in the 1860s, along with Tower Buildings, Perth Road And Station Road, Birnam (Asset 47; a Category B Listed Building) and Parkview, Station Road, Birnam (Asset 38;

a Category C Listed Building). The ground floor of Parkview (Asset 38; a Category C Listed Building) originally housed a grocer which also provided a dressmaking and tailoring services (Ransom, 2012, page 31). At the top of Station Road the Merryburn Hotel, Station Road, Birnam (Asset 32; a Category C Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-27) was built as an emporium selling fancy goods to holiday makers. These buildings are an eclectic mix of designs reflecting the architectural styles popular at this period. While they share many of the key characteristics of the Scots Baronial style employed at Birnam Hotel (Asset 64), including corbelled circular angle turrets, other architectural detail and features comprise ornately carved bargeboards and simple stone carved decoration similar to those employed by Heiton at Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Asset 26). While 1 Murthly Terrace, Birnam (Asset 59; a Category C Listed Building) lacks these decorative features it has retained its original function as a shop. Given their designations, as a group of Category B and C Listed Buildings, and their contribution to and the understanding of the development of Birnam as a Highland resort, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 32, 38, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55 and 59 have been assessed to be high.



**Photograph A9.2-27: View of Merryburn Hotel, Station Road, Birnam (Asset 32), facing south. Jacobs 2024.**

1.6.29 Shown on the First Edition 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map (Perth and Clackmannanshire, LXII.9 (Little Dunkeld), ca. 1866), Assets 31, 34, 35, 36 and 37 form a group of Category C Listed terraced houses on Birnam Terrace. These buildings are of a unified design whose key characteristics include their squared rubble stone construction and first floor dormer windows to front and rear. Also identified on the first edition map (1863) are the two blocks of terraced houses forming Gladstone Terrace. Dunsville, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam (Asset 27) and Craigielea, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam (Asset 28) are similar in style to Assets 31 and 34-37, while Gladstone Terrace, Terrace Block House, Birnam (Asset 25; Photograph A9.2-28), has central barge boarded gables with narrow round arched windows. Assets 25, 27 and 28 are Category C Listed Buildings. The setting of Assets 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36 and 37, includes their roadside location within Birnam Conservation Area, and their relationship with other similar terraced houses on Birnam Terrace and Gladstone Terrace that form part of the mid-Victorian development of Birnam. In consideration of their designations and the contribution of Assets 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36 and 37 to the understanding of the development of Birnam, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be high.



**Photograph A9.2-28: View of Gladstone Terrace, Terrace Block House, Birnam (Asset 25; a Category C Listed Building), facing south-east. Jacobs 2024.**

- 1.6.30 Other Victorian domestic buildings within Birnam and Little Dunkeld comprise:
- Elsey Cottage, Birnam (Asset 17) and Birnam Bank Cottage, Birnam (Asset 18) - a pair of early Victorian cottages to the rear of Birnam Bank, whose setting comprises Birnam Glen and the secluded area forming part of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway.
  - Java House, Birnam (Asset 56) - dating from the 1880s Asset 56 is a former police station of red ashlar with white sandstone dressings whose setting comprises Inchewan Burn and the modern fire station to the south. The key characteristics of Asset 56 include any remaining features associated with its former function as a police station.

- Ladywell Cottages, Birnam (Asset 61) - a row of brick cottages dating from the late 19th century that were remodelled in the 1970s. The setting of Ladywell Cottages includes Inchewan Burn and Perth Road to the north.
- Birnam, Glen Tuck Shop and Lindisfarne (Asset 63) - located opposite Birnam Hotel (Asset 64) at the entrance to Birnam Glen, the setting of Asset 63 also includes Perth Road and Inchewan Burn. The key characteristics of this late 19th century building include its sandstone long and short dressings and thistle finials.
- Lagbeag, Little Dunkeld (Asset 87) – while Asset 87 may retain architectural detail and features from the 18th century, the building has undergone a number of periods of remodelling. Its setting comprises its private garden and the surrounding settlement of Little Dunkeld.
- Nursery Cottage, Little Dunkeld (Asset 95) – its roadside location on the A923 within Little Dunkeld provides the setting for this early 19th century cottage, whose architectural detail and features include central dormers, porch and gothic windows.

1.6.31 The key characteristics of Assets 17, 18, 56, 61, 63, 87 and 95 comprise their setting as well as their surviving architectural detail and features. Given their designations as Category B and C listed buildings, and their contribution to the understanding of the development of the settlements of Birnam and Little Dunkeld, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be high.

1.6.32 Birnam, Murthly Terrace, Fountain (Asset 60), a Category C Listed Building, was built for Thomas and Mary Underwood and is inscribed '*In commemoration of two golden days at Birnam 1st December 1863, 1st December 1913*'. A further memorial to Thomas Underwood is located in Little Dunkeld churchyard (Asset 90) where he is buried (findagrave.com, 2021). The fountain is located in the centre of Birnam in a prominent position at the junction of St Mary's Road and Perth Road. Along with its prominent roadside setting, its architectural features, including the freestone shaft with ball finial on a square pedestal and granite bowl, are the key characteristics of Asset 60. The value (sensitivity) of this Category C Listed Building has been assessed to be high.

1.6.33 Having worked on alterations to Blair Castle (LB6074) and the rebuilding of Birnam Hotel (Asset 64) after the 1913 fire, the architect James Macintyre Henry (1852-1929) was chosen by the 7th Duke of Atholl to design Dunkeld House (Asset 146), which was completed in 1900 (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980, 2021b). Built on the north bank of the River Tay approximately 1.3km to the north-west of the Dunkeld, Asset 146 sits comfortably within the earlier designed landscape (part of Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19)) which was modified to accommodate it. While the building has been enlarged as part of its redevelopment as a hotel, it retains some of the architectural detail and features of the 1900 building, including the symmetrical bay windowed south-facing elevation, which are a key characteristic of Asset 146. Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19), the hotel gardens, the River Tay to the south and modern elements associated with the Dunkeld House's current function as a hotel form the setting of Asset 146. Views from the south-facing elevation towards and beyond the River Tay are filtered by existing riverside trees. In consideration of its designation, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 146 has been assessed to be high.

1.6.34 Three historic buildings identified as special features of Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) have been included in the cultural heritage baseline. These comprise:

- Dunkeld House, Terraced Garden (Asset 110; a Category C Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-29) - dating from the mid-18th century and the terraced garden comprises six terraces supported by rubble stone walls built into a south-facing slope designed to enable the cultivation of exotic plants. The setting of Asset 110 includes policy woodland associated with Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) and the east drive to Dunkeld House. Asset 110's largely enclosed woodland setting diminishes our appreciation and understanding of its chosen location on a south-facing slope and restricts views to the south.
- West Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld (Asset 802; Category B Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-30) – one of two grottos built in the 18th century on the northern bank of the River Tay, the west grotto is a domed structure of rustic boulder masonry with three gothic arches. The setting of Asset 802 includes Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19), the riverside path that leads to it, and the River Tay. Important views include those to the south towards the river, these include views of the River Tay from within the grotto which are framed by the gothic arches.

East Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld (Asset 806; Category B Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-31) – known as 'the mousetrap' the east grotto is built into a terrace just above the northern bank of the River Tay near Dunkeld. Built of similar materials to Asset 802, the architectural detail and features of Asset 806 include the central round arched doorway with a small round window either side. Its riverside setting within Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) provides views south over the River Tay.



**Photograph A9.2-29: View of the looking south of Dunkeld House, Terraced Garden (Asset 110; a Category C Listed Building) from the eastern drive. Jacobs, 2022.**



**Photograph A9.2-30: View of West Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld (Asset 802; Category B Listed Building) overlooking the River Tay, facing north-west. Jacobs 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-31: View of East Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld (Asset 806; Category B Listed Building) overlooking the River Tay, facing north-west. Jacobs 2024.**

- 1.6.35 The key characteristics of Assets 110, 802 and 806 comprise their surviving architectural detail and features, and their location within Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19). Given their designations as Category B and C Listed Buildings, and their contribution to the understanding of 18th century landscape design, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources have been assessed to be high.
- 1.6.36 Little Dunkeld, Parish Church (Asset 94; a Category B Listed Building) was designed and built by the Dunkeld architect John Stewart in 1797-8 (Gifford, 2007, page 196). A simple rectangular building, its architectural details and features, the key characteristics of Asset 94, include a bellcote and exterior urn decoration and internal features such as the original 18th century pulpit. Its setting comprises the surrounding Little Dunkeld, churchyard (Asset 90; a Category C Listed Building) which is defined by a rubble stone wall enclosure, with associated memorials, notably two 18th century Adam and Eve gravestones (Willsher, 1992). Given their designations, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 94 and 90 has been assessed to be high.
- 1.6.37 Construction of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Birnam (Asset 46) began in 1856 in response to the growing population of Birnam. The architectural detail and features of Asset 46 which contribute to the gothic style of St Mary's are more reminiscent of English church architecture of the time and include the square three-stage crenelated tower. Other important features of St Mary's are the stained-glass windows, including those produced by Morris & Co to a designed by Edward Burne-Jones. The setting of Asset 46 includes its roadside location on Perth Road in Birnam and the surrounding churchyard defined by a stonewall topped with iron railings. In consideration of its designation as a Category B Listed Building, and the architectural detail and features which contribute to its architectural interest, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 46 has been assessed to be high.

- 1.6.38 To the south-east of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Bheine Mhor, Perth Road Birnam (Asset 29), the School House, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 33), Drill Hall (Armoury House), Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 39) and the Bungalow, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 42), illustrate the late Victorian expansion of Birnam along Perth Road. While Asset 42 has been significantly altered in the 20th century, Assets 29, 33 and 39 share many of the design features seen elsewhere on earlier Victorian buildings in Birnam. Originally built in the late 1890s as a drill hall, armoury and accommodation for the drill instructor, but now a house, Asset 39 shares many of the design elements of the Tudor cottage style used by Heiton in his 1853 design for Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Asset 26), such as the mullioned windows and projecting porch. In consideration of their designations, as Category B and C Listed Buildings, and their contribution to the understanding of the expansion of Birnam in the late Victorian period, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 29, 33, 39 and 42, have been assessed to be high.
- 1.6.39 Buildings associated with Little Dunkeld, Parish Church (Asset 94) and St. Mary's Episcopal Church (Asset 46) include the Manse, Little Dunkeld (Asset 96) and The Rectory, Oak Road, Birnam (Asset 50), both Category C Listed Buildings. The manse (Asset 96) was built in the early 19th century and its architectural details and features, its key characteristic, includes a decorative Doric pilaster door piece and bay windows, while Asset 50 is a typical mid-Victorian villa. Some distance from Little Dunkeld, Parish Church, the setting of Asset 96 includes its large garden and grounds, while the setting of Asset 50 includes St. Mary's Episcopal Church and churchyard. Given their designations the value (sensitivity) of Assets 96 and 50 have been assessed to be high.
- 1.6.40 Assets 76, 77, 79, 86, 88 and 91 (Category C and B Listed Buildings) are a collection of 18th and 19th century cottages which, along with Inver Square, former Inn (Asset 80; a Category B Listed Building; Photograph A9.2-32), form the historic core of Inver. Asset 78, a Category B Listed Building, is a surviving example of a K6 telephone kiosk designed by Gilbert Scott. While modernised, the key characteristic of Assets 76, 77, 79, 86 (Photograph A9.2-33), 88 and 91 are their uniform construction of rubble stone walls and slate roofs and retention of original architectural detail and features. The former inn (Asset 80) stands out as a harled and white-washed building at the centre of the group, and Asset 88 is notable as the home of the 19th century musician Niel Gow. Views from these cultural heritage resources are limited by adjacent buildings and established vegetation creating a largely inward focus centred on the village square. Traffic noise and vehicle movement forms part of their setting, and for Asset 91 there are limited views of the existing A9. While a large modern caravan park is located to the south, the rural character of the village is maintained. In consideration of their designation as Category B and C Listed Buildings, and in the case of Asset 88 its association with Neil Gow, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be of high.



**Photograph A9.2-32: View of Inver Square, former Inn (Asset 80; a Category B Listed Building) at the centre of Inver, and the Inver, Telephone Kiosk (Asset 78; a Category B Listed Building), facing north-west. Jacobs 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-33: View of Belvedere Cottage, Inver (Asset 86; Category C Listed Building), facing south. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.6.41 Inver Bridge Over River Braan (Asset 70; a Category B Listed Building) carries the main road leading into Inver from the A822 over the River Braan. The bridge was built by Thomas Clark, a stonemason from Dunkeld in the 1740s. The architectural detail and features, its key characteristic, include two rubble stone segmental arches with cutwaters. In consideration of its designation, its architectural interest expressed by its key characteristics and as a well-preserved example of an 18th century bridge the value (sensitivity) of Asset 70 has been assessed to be high.

- 1.6.42 Historic buildings located outside the settlements within the study area include the mid-19th century Rohallion Buffalo Hut (Asset 6; a Category B Listed Building) which was once home to two Native Americans who were brought to the area by Sir William Drummond Stewart of Murthly Castle in the 1830s. Asset 6's setting comprises its elevated position and long distance views towards Murthly Castle. The key characteristics of this unusual example of estate architecture are its conical roof and large gabled porch, historical associations and the contribution long distance views towards Murthly Castle make to its value (sensitivity). Given this cultural heritage resource's designation, and the significant contribution its key characteristics make to the architectural and historical interest, the value (sensitivity) Asset 6 has been assessed to be high.

#### **Historic Buildings of Medium Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.6.43 The Conservation Areas of Birnam and Dunkeld (Assets 44 and 103) reflect their contribution to the understanding of the period of development spanning the 18th and 19th centuries and have been assessed to be of medium value (sensitivity).
- 1.6.44 While the Cathedral (Asset 116) survived the Battle of Dunkeld (HLT 11) in 1689 the town of Dunkeld itself was largely destroyed. Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103) includes the Cathedral precinct and the historic core of Dunkeld including the principal streets laid out immediately after 1689 and in the early 19th century. While the majority of the Conservation Area is located to the north of the River Tay, Asset 103 extends south to include the south bank of the River Tay to the east and west of Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100). The majority of the buildings within the Conservation Area forming the principal streets are listed buildings.
- 1.6.45 The new town built after 1689 comprises Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street and to the east Brae Street. Cathedral Street is narrow and formed by two rows of early 18th century two storey terraced cottages. The Cross and the High Street are formed around the former open marketplace now dominated the central gothic drinking fountain to the 6th Duke of Atholl designed in 1866 (LB5619; a Category B Listed Building). Buildings around the marketplace are characterised by rows of early to mid-18th century two storey terraced cottages interspersed with larger three storey buildings of a similar period including 'The Ell House', The Cross, High Street (LB5646; a Category B Listed Building). The 18th century buildings are simple in form, with harled rubbles stone walls, slate roofs and multi-pane sash windows. Later buildings are more decorative largely mid-Victorian commercial and civic buildings, notably the Bank of Scotland, High Street (LB5616; a Category C Listed Building) with its Renaissance Palazzo style frontage and the Tudor Gothic style Duchess Anne Restaurant (former Duchess of Atholl Girl's Industrial School) Cross, Dunkeld (LB5617; a Category B Listed Building). The original 18th century buildings on Brae Street have been replaced by mid-19th and later tenement blocks with simple vernacular architectural detail and features.

- 1.6.46 Bridge Street and Atholl Street were laid out after 1809 with the majority of the buildings erected by the 1830s. Characterised by largely two storey commercial buildings including T.I. Stanton to Scottish Gas Board, Atholl Street, (E) (LB5587; a Category C Listed Building), some with original shop fronts, these are interspersed with some variations of building types, such as the Royal Hotel, Atholl St. (W) (LB5594; a Category B Listed Building) with its the four-storey central block and to the south the Atholl Arms Hotel, Bridge St., and Boat Road (LB5624; a Category B Listed Building). Created slightly later Tay Terrace has an eclectic character with an interesting collection of building types illustrating some of the revival styles prevalent during the 19th century, including the Jacobethan style Taybank Hotel, Boat Road (LB5599; a Category C Listed Building).
- 1.6.47 The setting of Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103) comprises the dramatic bowl-shaped valley of the River Tay, defined by the surrounding steep sided wooded hills, the River Tay itself and areas of open parkland forming part of Dunkeld House (HLT 19) to the north-west. Identified in Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal (PKC, 2011, page 15), key views are towards and across Dunkeld House (HLT 19) to the north-west, views of the River Tay, including towards Dunkeld from the southern bank and along the river from Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100), and internally along Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street, Brae Street, Bridge Street and Atholl Street (Photographs A9.2-34 and A9.2-35).
- 1.6.48 As identified in the townscape character assessment undertaken for the proposed Scheme (see Appendix 10.2: (Townscape Character)), the Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal (Perth & Kinross Council, 2011) (p8-14) broadly divides the townscape of Dunkeld into four areas of distinct character area:
- D1 – Cathedral & Environs;
  - D2 – Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street and Stanley Hill;
  - D3 – Bridge Street & Atholl Street; and
  - D4 – Upland Area & Spoutwells.
- 1.6.49 Descriptive details of TCA D1, D2, D3 and D4 and TCA B2 from the townscape character assessment are provided in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

**Table A9.2-1: TCA D1 – Cathedral & Environs**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>'The western end of the town consists of the atmospheric area around the ruinous cathedral, parish church and heavily-shaded grounds with spectacular mature trees, of which the Dunkeld larches are particularly famous.'</i></li> <li>▪ <i>'The area has a sense of physical separation from the town because of the cathedral grounds' walls and gates and property boundaries to the east, which coincide with the historic edge of the Dunkeld House policies.'</i></li> </ul>

Townscape Attributes	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>'There is also minimal visual connection back towards the built-up parts of town, but its presence is nonetheless essential to its character and immediate setting.'</i></li> </ul>
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>'Views out from this area, over the river Tay to the south and open parkland to the north, show off its spectacular setting of wooded crags.'</i></li> <li>▪ <i>'The immediate setting forms picturesque amenity space for the town, with walks and landscaped grounds around Stanley Hill.'</i></li> </ul>
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>'Modern housing development in Atholl Park and Atholl Gardens has to some extent encroached on northward views.'</i></li> </ul>
Value	<p>Landscape designations: River Tay (Dunkeld) NSA, Dunkeld Conservation Area, Dunkeld House Garden &amp; Designed Landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition): Atmospheric area around the cathedral, featuring spectacular mature trees, contributes positively to the townscape experience.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: Setting of wooded hills and crags provide a spectacular backdrop to views from this area.</li> <li>▪ Rarity: The <i>'...ruinous cathedral, parish church and heavily-shaded grounds...'</i> are distinctive and unique.</li> <li>▪ Representativeness: The cathedral features mixed architectural styles, with Gothic and Norman elements intermingled throughout the structure.</li> <li>▪ Conservation/cultural interest: Dunkeld cathedral is a Category A listed building whose ownership is shared between Historic Environment Scotland and the Church of Scotland.</li> <li>▪ Recreational value: The cathedral grounds are an accessible, year-round visitor attraction.</li> <li>▪ Perceptual aspects: The area around the cathedral has an atmospheric and tranquil quality.</li> <li>▪ Associations: <i>'Dunkeld has been an ecclesiastical centre from at least the mid 9<sup>th</sup> century, when relics of St Columba, one of Scotland's most important saints, were transferred from Iona and remained at the cathedral until the Reformation.'</i></li> </ul>
Susceptibility to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape elements: Townscape elements of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> <li>▪ Townscape features: Townscape features of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> </ul>

**Table A9.2-2: TCA D2 – Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street and Stanley Hill**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>‘The overall character of this area is dominated by the dwellings restored or constructed under the NTS’ Little Houses Improvement Scheme. The built form is a very simple vernacular style in dense, two storey terraces. The buildings are plain harled with painted margins, their small openings revealing the thickness of rubble walls...Some later insertions into the streetscape have tried to emulate this simple vernacular pattern, such as the Drill Hall and Museum on the south side of The Cross.’</i></li> <li>▪ <i>‘The Cross forms an open triangle, originally used as a marketplace, with the 1866 memorial drinking fountain to the 6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Atholl the key feature at its centre. The buildings enclosing the Cross generally follow the Little Houses pattern, apart from the Tudor gothic Duchess Anne Halls, formerly the Duchess of Atholl Girls’ Industrial School, built in 1853 and closing off the former open corner of the space once leading to Dunkeld House.’</i></li> <li>▪ <i>‘The eastern end of High Street increases slightly in scale towards the Bridge Street junction and becomes more grandiose in character...A number of good quality historic shopfronts also survive in this area.’</i></li> <li>▪ <i>‘Brae Street and Sunny Brae historically formed the eastern tail of the 17<sup>th</sup> century east-west settlement. However, since the development of Bridge Street this area has been cut off from the main High Street area and has developed along slightly different lines. None of the original buildings remain but have been redeveloped mainly with fairly plain, mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tenement blocks with simple vernacular/vernacular revival details.’</i></li> </ul>
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>‘The view west along Cathedral Street is closed by the magnificent wrought iron gates of the cathedral. Narrow lanes run at right-angles from Cathedral Street and High Street towards the riverside. These allow for glimpse views of green garden spaces, the open spaces and riverside paths beyond and substantial historic stone boundary walls and relieve the sense of density and narrow enclosure of the street.’</i></li> </ul>
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>‘Extension to rear Langlea Lodge: A relatively recent extension to this early 19th Century gate lodge is not sympathetic to the original architecture of the building and has a negative impact on the setting of the Dunkeld House entrance gates.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Forecourt to Duchess Anne Hall: The surfacing materials in this space are in rather poor condition, adversely affecting the setting of this listed building.’</i></li> </ul>

Townscape Attributes	Description
Value	<p>Landscape designations: River Tay (Dunkeld) NSA, Dunkeld Conservation Area, Dunkeld Conservation Area, Dunkeld House Garden &amp; Designed Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition): Good quality stone masonry work and decorative features are in evidence throughout the town centre.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: The River Tay and wider landscape setting contribute to the scenic quality of the townscape.</li> <li>▪ Rarity: The high quality of the architecture and the picturesque setting are in many ways unique.</li> <li>▪ Representativeness: A variety and harmony of architectural styles contribute to the town’s Highland character.</li> <li>▪ Conservation/cultural interest: <i>‘The overall character of this area is dominated by the dwellings restored or constructed under the NTS’ Little Houses Improvement Scheme.’</i></li> <li>▪ Recreational value: The area features attractive riverside green space and footpaths.</li> <li>▪ Perceptual aspects: Sense of tranquillity along the River Tay.</li> <li>▪ Associations: High. The 1866 memorial drinking fountain to the 6th Duke of Atholl is the key feature at the centre of The Cross.</li> </ul>
Susceptibility to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape elements: Townscape elements of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> <li>▪ Townscape features: Townscape features of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> </ul>

**Table A9.2-3: TCA D3 – Bridge Street & Atholl Street**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>‘The street has a sense of harmony of design created by its scale, quality and palette of details and materials, interspersed with some variation of building type at certain points, such as the four-storey central block of the Royal Dunkeld Hotel acting as a focal point to this part of the street.’</i></li> <li>▪ <i>‘The terraces to either side of the High Street/Brae Street junction are of two storeys, rising directly from the footway and with double-pitched, slated roofs with ridges and eaves parallel to the street. These buildings have more decorative detail than those in High Street/Cathedral Street.’</i></li> <li>▪ <i>‘Tay Terrace and Boat Brae were created slightly later than the north-south streets, formed when a new area was reclaimed from the north bank of the Tay following the construction of the bridge.’</i></li> </ul>

Townscape Attributes	Description
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>'The views north and south along the axis of the street are important to the character of this area, especially those from and towards the bridge itself. At the north and south ends of the street, views open out into the wider landscape and along the course of the river.'</i></li> </ul>
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visual clutter (e.g. signage clutter) sometimes spoils the architectural character of building groups and public realm areas.</li> </ul>
Value	<p>Landscape designations: River Tay (Dunkeld) NSA, Dunkeld Conservation Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition): Good quality stone masonry work and decorative features are in evidence throughout the town centre.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: The River Tay and wider landscape setting contribute to the scenic quality of the townscape.</li> <li>▪ Rarity: The high quality of the architecture and the picturesque setting are in many ways unique.</li> <li>▪ Representativeness: A variety and harmony of architectural styles contribute to the town's Highland character.</li> <li>▪ Conservation/cultural interest: Thomas Telford's Dunkeld Bridge is a Category A listed structure. <i>'Bridge Street and Atholl Street contain an impressive collection of historic shopfronts. The backland areas to the west of the street retain an interesting historic character, preserving vestiges of industries once operating here such as bakeries and dairies...Tay Terrace has an eclectic character with an interesting collection of buildings illustrating some of the revival styles prevalent during the 19th century, alongside the simple, elegant Georgian design of the Atholl Arms Hotel at the corner with Bridge Street.'</i></li> <li>▪ Recreational value: The area features attractive riverside green space (including allotment gardens) and footpaths.</li> <li>▪ Perceptual aspects: Sense of tranquillity along the River Tay.</li> <li>▪ Associations: Writers and artists have been historically attracted to the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>
Susceptibility to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape elements: Townscape elements of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> <li>▪ Townscape features: Townscape features of high national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> </ul>

**Table A9.2-4: TCA D4 – Upland Area & Spoutwells**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>‘The group of cottages at Spoutwells forms a distinct but connected area to the north-east of the town centre...This small cluster of dwellings comprises Spoutwells House and two 19th century cottages along with a house of more modern origin which harmonises well with the character of the group.’</i></li> </ul>
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The setting, framed by forests and mountains beyond, is visually enriching.</li> </ul>
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The River Tay is screened from view by intervening vegetation.</li> </ul>
Value	<p>Landscape designations: River Tay (Dunkeld) NSA, Dunkeld Conservation Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition): Mature gardens and wooded areas contribute significantly to the townscape experience. Good quality stone masonry work is also in evidence.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: <i>‘Visually, the western slope and wooded ridges of the hillside leading up to Spoutwells provide an attractive frame to the views eastward out from Atholl Street.’</i></li> <li>▪ Rarity: The unique, picturesque setting contributes to the character of the townscape area.</li> <li>▪ Conservation/cultural interest: <i>‘The open space in this area appears historically to have been made up of extensive garden ground and nurseries related to the Atholl Estate. Substantial survivals of rubble boundary walls, some with in-set gates and steps, terracing, wooded pathways and hedgerows demonstrate the history of horticulture and recreation in this area and add significantly to its character.’</i></li> <li>▪ Recreational value: <i>‘...Spoutwells...acts as an access point to the wider network of paths and areas of rural recreation in the upland forests and around the lochs of Lowes, Butterstone and Craiglush.’</i></li> <li>▪ Perceptual aspects: Sense of tranquillity associated with green space, garden vegetation and landscape setting.</li> <li>▪ Associations: Writers and artists have been historically attracted to the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>
Susceptibility to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape elements: Townscape elements of national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> <li>▪ Townscape features: Townscape features of national importance which will have limited capacity to accommodate change.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> </ul>





**Photograph A9.2-34: View looking north-west from Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100; a Category A Listed Building), towards Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103). Jacobs, 2022.**



**Photograph A9.2-35: View looking east from The Cross towards the intersection between the High Street, Brae Street, Bridge Street and Atholl Street within Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103). Jacobs, 2022.**

- 1.6.50 Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) encompasses the majority of the settlement that developed in response to the Perth and Dunkeld Railway and Birnam's development as a Victorian Highland resort from the 1850s. Running through the centre of the Conservation Area is Perth Road, Birnam's main thoroughfare. To the north-west of Perth Road the splayed entrance to Mary's Road and Station Road, along with the forecourt of Birnam Hotel (Asset 64) and roadside amenity areas, contribute to the open character of the streetscape (Photographs A9.2-36 and A9.2-37). The architecture of this area is an eclectic yet harmonious mix of architectural styles including the Scots Renaissance Murthly Terrace and Baronial style Birnam Hotel (Asset 64). Beyond St. Mary's Church (Asset 46) to the south-east detached Victorian villas on Perth Road, such as Bheine Mhor, Perth Road, Birnam (Asset 29), give way to early 20th century semi-detached houses (Asset 886) and modern bungalows.



**Photograph A9.2-36: View east of the intersection of Perth Road with St Mary's Road and Station Road. Jacobs, 2022.**



**Photograph A9.2-37: View north-west down Perth Road within Birnam Conservation Area. Jacobs, 2022.**

- 1.6.51 To the north of Perth Road, Birnam Conservation Area extends to the southern bank of the River Tay, encompassing Torr Hill, Oak Avenue, Oak Road, Kirk View and St Mary's Road. This area is characterised by narrow treelined lanes concealing the secluded gardens of large Victorian villas and mansions, such as Ladyhill House And Outbuildings, St Mary's Road, Torr Hill, Birnam (LB11096) and Oransay, Oak Road, Birnam (LB11090) interspersed with areas of modern infill development. The narrow lanes and areas of mature woodland contribute to the rural character of this area of Birnam Conservation Area.
- 1.6.52 South of Perth Road, Station Road formally terminated at the forecourt of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) but is now defined by the Birnam Industrial Estate and the existing A9. The entrance to Station Road is marked by the Tower Buildings (Asset 47), whose projecting tower at the canted east corner of Station Road appears to act as a gateway. From its wide sweeping entrance, Station Road rises to the south, with forested hills forming a dramatic backdrop to the mid-Victorian buildings. Views north towards Perth Road are similarly framed. A modern building of glass and vertical timber cladding, the Birnam Arts & Conference Centre fits well into the streetscape with a design that references the materials and colour palette of the earlier buildings and boundary treatments. To the south-west of Station Road are late 20th century single storey houses. Leading off Station Road, Birnam Terrace and Gladstone Terrace are formed by a row of mid-Victorian terraced cottages.
- 1.6.53 To the south-west the Conservation Area extends beyond the Highland Main Line railway and the existing A9 to include an area of mid-Victorian villas on Birnam Bank, including Birnam Bank House, Birnam and The Lodge, Birnam (Assets 22 and 19), with large secluded wooded gardens which overlook Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26). This area is linked to the main settlement of Birnam by Birnam Glen which passes under the Highland Main Line railway and the existing A9.

1.6.54 The townscape character assessment undertaken for the proposed Scheme (see Appendix 10.2: (Townscape Character)), identified four Townscape Character Areas (TCA) within Birnam:

- TCA B1 – Birnam Conservation Area (north of existing A9);
- TCA B2 – Birnam Conservation Area (south of existing A9);
- TCA B3 – Erigmore Estate Leisure Park; and
- TCA B4 – South-East Corner of Birnam.

1.6.55 Of these four TCAs TCA B1 and TCA B2 make up Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44). Descriptive details of TCA B1 and TCA B2 from the townscape character assessment are provided in Tables 5 and 6.

**Table A9.2-5: TCA B1 – Birnam Conservation Area (north of existing A9)**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mid- to late-19th century village with a Victorian feel. The core of the village is characterised by a collection of substantial grey stone buildings along Perth Road (the former A9). Some examples of mid- and late-20th century housing are also visible within the area.</li> <li>▪ Key buildings within the area include the Birnam Arts &amp; Conference Centre, The Birnam Hotel &amp; Inn and St. Mary’s Church.</li> </ul>
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hedges and other garden vegetation soften the streetscape along Perth Road and contribute towards the green infrastructure of the area.</li> <li>▪ The stonework and architectural details of the Victorian era buildings along Perth Road contribute towards the visual interest of the area. The Birnam Arts &amp; Conference Centre (completed in 2001) is also an attractive architectural focal point, featuring a combination of timber clad and stone exterior, with street trees and planting at the interface between the building and Station Road.</li> </ul>
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existing A9 and associated traffic are clearly visible from Core Path DUNK/11.</li> <li>▪ Traffic on the existing A9 is also visible in filtered views looking south through roadside trees from Station Road and Gladstone Terrace.</li> </ul>
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition): Stonework and architectural details of buildings along Perth Road provide visual interest. The Birnam Arts &amp; Conference Centre (completed in 2001) is also an attractive architectural focal point.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: Vistas from the area are towards the wooded slopes of the wider surrounding landscape. Birnam Hill forms a backdrop</li> </ul>

Townscape Attributes	Description
	<p>to views looking south and Craig a Barns closes the view looking north-west along Perth Road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Rarity:</b> The high quality of the architecture and the picturesque setting are in many ways unique.</li> <li>▪ <b>Representativeness:</b> Architectural style along Perth Road is characteristic of the Victorian era.</li> <li>▪ <b>Conservation/cultural interest:</b> Mid- to late 19th century village with a Victorian feel.</li> <li>▪ <b>Recreational value:</b> Core Path DUNK/10 provides a scenic riverside walk through AWI riparian woodland along the southern bank of the River Tay.</li> <li>▪ <b>Perceptual aspects:</b> High. Sense of tranquillity associated with green space and landscape setting and visual interest associated with architectural details.</li> <li>▪ <b>Associations:</b> The Birnam area has strong cultural associations with Beatrix Potter who spent her childhood holidays there, and who is celebrated in the publicly accessible Beatrix Potter Garden, a tranquil green space situated behind the Birnam Arts &amp; Conference Centre. The Birnam Oak is located to the north of the area, accessible via Core Path DUNK/10.</li> </ul>

**Table A9.2-6: TCA B2 – Birnam Conservation Area (south of existing A9)**

Townscape Attributes	Description
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low density residential area comprising listed mid-Victorian villas with large, secluded wooded gardens.</li> <li>▪ Mid-19th century Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Category A listed building) enriches the character of the area.</li> <li>▪ The area has historically been separated from the rest of the village of Birnam by the Highland Main Line railway, and later by the existing A9.</li> <li>▪ The area is accessible via Birnam Glen (Core Path DUNK/11), linking the area with Birnam townscape character area B1 via an underpass below the existing A9.</li> </ul>
Positive Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The wooded north-facing slope of King’s Seat/Birnam Hill (to the immediate south of the area) is easily accessible via Core Path DUNK/11.</li> <li>▪ A 30m wide strip of native woodland separates and partially screens the residential properties from the Highland Main Line railway.</li> </ul>

Townscape Attributes	Description
Negative Character Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existing A9 and associated traffic are clearly visible from Dunkeld and Birnam Station and sever the station from Station Road and Birnam.</li> <li>▪ The existing A9 and associated traffic are partially visible from residential properties in filtered views through intervening vegetation.</li> </ul>
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townscape quality (condition). Mid-Victorian villas with large, secluded wooded gardens and Category A listed railway station building.</li> <li>▪ Scenic quality: Vistas from the area are towards the wooded slopes of the wider surrounding landscape.</li> <li>▪ Rarity: The high quality of the architecture and the picturesque setting are in many ways unique.</li> <li>▪ Representativeness: The architecture is characteristic of the Victorian era.</li> <li>▪ Conservation/cultural interest: Mid-Victorian railway station Category A listed building (1856) a key focal point.</li> <li>▪ Recreational value: Birnam Hill accessible via Core Path DUNK/11.</li> <li>▪ Perceptual aspects: Sense of tranquillity associated with green space and landscape setting.</li> <li>▪ Associations: Writers and artists have been historically attracted to the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>

1.6.56 The setting of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) comprises the wooded hills of Craig Wood and Fungarth Hill beyond the River Tay to the north, and Birnam Hill to the south. These hills and the River Tay form the narrow entrance to Strath Tay and mark the transition from the Lowlands to the Highlands. Key views within Birnam Conservation Area include those along Perth Road and Station Road (Photographs A9.2-38 and A9.2-39), views of the surrounding forested hills which frame the buildings within Birnam, and glimpsed views of the surrounding landscape between buildings that draw the eye out of Birnam into the hills beyond.



**Photograph A9.2-38: View north down Station Road towards Perth Road, with the buildings forming Murthly Terrace framed by the wooded hills behind. Jacobs, 2022.**



**Photograph A9.2-39: View south down Station Road towards Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building) with mid-Victorian buildings framed by Birnam Hill. Jacobs, 2022.**

- 1.6.57 Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge (Asset 189; Photograph A9.2-40) has been identified as a Wade era military bridge carrying the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192) over a small watercourse within a steep-sided gorge. While Wade generally sought to avoid constructing bridges over ditches and minor watercourses (Curtis, 1978 – 80), the severity of the gorge may have necessitated Wade to build a bridge at this location. Those bridges that Wade did commission were built by local masons (Farquharson, 2011, page 34). While Asset 189 has the potential to be a Wade era bridge, there remains the possibility that Asset 189 was constructed as part of a later programme of road improvements. The key characteristics of Asset 189 are its single arch, rubble stone construction and parapets with coping stones. The setting of Asset 189 includes its historical relationship with Asset 192, the woodland on the east bank of the River Tay and the embankment of the existing A9 to the north-west. Given the potential of its architectural detail and features to contribute to the understanding of regional or local variations in construction techniques and materials employed in the construction of this building type and its possible associations with Wade, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 189 has been assessed to be medium.



**Photograph A9.2-40: Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge (Asset 189) on the alignment of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192) and the gorge it crosses, facing north. Jacobs, 2018.**

- 1.6.58 Murthly Estate Bridge (Asset 951) is a stone road bridge with low parapets spanning the steep gorge of Birnam Burn. The bridge is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping to the south of 'Birnam Bridge' (Roman Bridge; Asset 4; a Category A Listed Building) on a drive leading to Birnam Wood. Birnam Burn Cascade (Asset 952; Photograph A9.2-41) comprises a sweeping drystone-lined stepped channel, running from a modern concrete culvert associated with the existing A9, down the slope into Birnam Burn. The setting of these cultural heritage resources is characterised by their location within woodland and relationship with the steep gorge and other bridges spanning the watercourse. Rushing water from Birnam Burn and traffic noise from the existing A9 also form part of their setting. The key characteristics of these cultural heritage resources comprise their architectural detail and features, setting, interest as forming part of a group spanning Birnam Burn, contribution to the understanding of the development of the designed landscape and their historical context in relation to the development of the design of Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14). In consideration of this, the value (sensitivity) of these cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be medium.



**Photograph A9.2-41: View of Birnam Burn Cascade (Asset 952), facing south. Jacobs, 2024.**

#### **Historic Buildings of Low Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.6.59 St Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Birnam (Asset 20) is a simple church with round-headed windows, an east apse and a west-facing porch. The church was designed in 1932 by Reginald Fairlie, a prolific architect responsible for designing a large number of public memorials and religious buildings across Scotland (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980, 2021a). Its setting comprises its secluded location off St Mary's Road and elevated location within Birnam. The key characteristics of Asset 20 are its setting, as well as its simple architectural detail and features. As a typical example of the simple design of churches and chapels of the period Asset 20 is of limited architectural interest and in recognition of its contribution to the understanding of the development of religious buildings and the social history of religious observance at a local level, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 20 has been assessed to be low.

- 1.6.60 The author, illustrator and naturalist Beatrix Potter spent childhood holidays in the Dunkeld and Birnam area. Walks in the surrounding countryside contributed to her interest in natural history, and local personalities provided inspiration for some of the characters in her books. Laid out in 1991-2 to commemorate these local associations, Birnam, Perth Road, Beatrix Potter Garden (Asset 57) is a public open space containing bronze sculptures of characters from her children's books by Fife artist David Annand (Gifford, 2007, page 198). As a commemorative garden, in a central location within Birnam, celebrating the social history of Dunkeld and Birnam through the local connections with a nationally important author and incorporating artworks by a local sculpture, Asset 57 has been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity).
- 1.6.61 A mill is known to have been present at Inver from the early 17th century, and Stobie's map of 1783 depicts two waterwheels symbolising mills at Inver (Jackson, 2000, page 73; Stobie, 1783). Inver Mill Farm, Farmstead and Watermill (Asset 73) comprised a separate corn or meal mill and a sawmill both powered by water drawn from the River Braan via a weir (Asset 843) with spent water fed to the River Tay by the mill lead (Asset 839). While one of the mills has been demolished (Asset 840), a building associated with Asset 73 survives. Given the few remaining architectural features of the mill and the limited contribution that these can make to the understanding of the social and economic history of Inver, Asset 73 has been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity).
- 1.6.62 The Royal School of Dunkeld (or Little Dunkeld School) (Asset 84) was completed in 1930 to a design by A. Watt Allison who was the architect to Perthshire Education Authority between 1919 and 1942 (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980, 2021c). Typical of purpose-built education authority schools of the period, its design is largely functional and is described by Gifford (2007, page 198) as '*perfunctorily classical*'. Its key characteristics are the functional design expressed by its architectural detail and features, which include some classical motifs, and its setting comprising its prominent location within Little Dunkeld and relationship with its grounds. While of limited architectural interest, as a purpose-built school designed by a local architect retaining much of its original 1930s architectural detail and features, Asset 84 contributes to the understanding of the provision of education facilities at a local level, and Asset 84 has been assessed to be of low value (sensitivity).
- 1.6.63 John Kinnaird, the stationmaster at Dunkeld and Birnam Station, was instrumental in the development of the Birnam Institute and John Kinnaird Hall (Asset 885). Financially supported by visitors to Birnam and local fundraising, the Institute was built in 1883 to a design by the Perth architect Charles Robertson (Birnam Arts, 2021). Initially providing a library and reading room, public hall, refreshment and games room, and staff accommodation, Asset 885 was later expanded to include public baths for residents and tourists (Birnam Arts, 2021). The key characteristics of Asset 885 are its architectural details and features, including the Jacobean touches and an octagonal cupola, and local historical associations. Birnam Institutes' setting comprises its prominent location on Station Road in the centre of Birnam. In 2001 the adjoining Birnam Arts & Conference Centre was added. A modern building of glass and vertical timber cladding its design references the materials and colour palette of the earlier building and those within the wider Birnam Conservation Area. Given its local architectural interest, articulated by its key characteristics and setting, and contribution to the understanding of the social history of Birnam, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 885 has been assessed to be low.

- 1.6.64 The Scottish War Memorial Project has recorded over 1,400 civic war memorials commemorating those lost to conflict from communities across Scotland (Scottish Military Research Group, 2021). Unveiled by the Duke of Atholl in 1921, the Birnam War Memorial (Asset 497) is a simple structure in the form a tall, tapered rubble stone cairn made from locally sourced stone (Stewart, 1926, page 94). Other examples of war memorials of a similar period and style include Bankfoot War Memorial (MPK18673) approximately 9km to the south-east. Originally intended to be widely visible from the settlements of Dunkeld, Little Dunkeld and Birnam, historic photographs show the high knoll on which it sits to be free from trees (Ransom, 2012, page 2). Although still a prominent landmark, surrounding woodland limits views to those to the north towards the Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay (Asset 100; Photograph A9.2-42). The surrounding woodland, open public space, maintained views, along with traffic noise and the movement of vehicles on the A823 form the war memorial's setting. The key characteristics of Birnam War Memorial are its architectural detail and features, prominent position, public open space and maintained views. In consideration of its architectural interest and contribution to the understanding of the impact of conflict on surrounding communities, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 497 has been assessed to be of low.



**Photograph A9.2-42: View looking north from Birnam War Memorial (Asset 497) showing the maintained views towards Dunkeld. Jacobs, 2022.**

- 1.6.65 While Canmore records the sites of over 1,200 milestones far fewer survive where they were originally erected. Birnam, Milestone (Asset 800; Photograph A9.2-43) records the distance between Perth and Dunkeld and may be associated with Telford's Highland Road improvements of the early part of the 1800s, and the Perth and Dunkeld Turnpike. The milestone's setting comprises its wooded roadside location next to Perth Road at the base of the embankment of the existing A9. It is likely that Asset 800 was moved to enable the construction of the existing A9.

- 1.6.66 Two further milestones (Assets 43 and 935) are also located within the study area. The former comprises a whitewashed stone marker with sloping triangular face located adjacent to the A822, while the latter comprises a stone milestone with a rounded back and top, and two faces adjacent to the A984, marking the distance to Dunkeld and Coupar Angus. The setting of these cultural heritage resources is characterized by their roadside locations with regular traffic noise and movement forming part of their setting.
- 1.6.67 Despite their limited architectural interest as a simple roadside markers, in recognition of the contribution to the understanding of historic road transport infrastructure, the value (sensitivity) of Assets 43, 800 and 935 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-43: View of Birnam, Milestone (Asset 800) on Perth Road, facing south-east. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.6.68 Telford was acutely aware of the type of traffic likely to use the Highland roads and made provision for this in the design (Haldane, 1973, page 69). It is likely that Woodland Cottage, Trough (Asset 851) was provided to enable horses easy access to water following the climb out of Dunkeld to the north-east. This cultural heritage resource is located on Kings Pass surrounded by an area of dense woodland. Despite its limited architectural interest, but in recognition of its likely association with Telford's Highland Road design, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 851 has been assessed to be low.
- 1.6.69 Thirteen cultural heritage resources forming part of the infrastructure associated with the Victorian railway line between Perth and Inverness have been identified within the study area. These include surviving railway bridges and underbridges depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and comprise:
- Hermitage Tunnel, The Hermitage (Asset 89) - excavated for the expansion of the railway line north to Pitlochry in the 1860s, the structure at the southern mouth of the tunnel forms part of the Railway Bridge Over Hermitage Road, With Tunnel Entrance Above (Asset 75), a Category C Listed Building.

- Inver, Highland Main Line Railway Road Bridge (Asset 825) - an attractive rubble stone arched bridge carrying a minor road over the railway line in a cutting to the south of Inver.
- Three railway bridges (Assets 819, 823 and 824) - while the abutments of large squared stone, supporting the bridge deck have been largely retained, the bridge decks themselves have been replaced, including those for Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Highland Main Line Railway Bridge (Asset 823; Photograph A9.2-44) which carries the railway line over Birnam Glen and Inchewan Burn and Little Dunkeld, Highland Main Line Railway Bridge (Asset 824) over the A822.
- Eight railway underbridges (Assets 818 (Photograph A9.2-45), 820, 821, 826, 827 (Photograph A9.2-46), 828, 829 and 831 (Photograph A9.2-47)) - underbridges, such as Inver Wood, Highland Main Line Railway Underbridge (Asset 827), are often associated with railway embankments and allow small watercourses and access tracks to cross under the railway line.

1.6.70 The majority of the bridges and underbridges built for the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in the 1850s and Highland Railway in the 1860s were to a standard design in common use elsewhere on the Victorian Scottish railway network (Ross, 2010). Their key characteristics comprise their surviving architectural details and features, including square stone abutments, and association with other elements of railway infrastructure, including the operational railway. Some modern alterations have been undertaken to these cultural heritage resources. While these cultural heritage resources make a limited contribution to the understanding of the innovation of railway architecture, , as articulated through their key characteristics, and are of local architectural interest, the value (sensitivity) of these thirteen cultural heritage resources has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-44: The Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Highland Main Line Railway Bridge (Asset 823), facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-45: Byres of Murthly, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge (Asset 818), facing north-east. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-46: Inver Wood, Highland Main Line Railway Underbridge (Asset 827), facing west. Jacobs, 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-47: Inch, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge (Asset 831), facing east. Jacobs, 2024.**

1.6.71 A total of 23 historic buildings (Assets 7, 41, 74, 793, 796, 811-813, 815, 835, 842, 846, 866, 871, 873, 879, 886, 933, 937, 938, 939, 944 and 945), the majority of which are located within the settlements of Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Inver, have been identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are still extant today. They comprise 19th and 20th century cottages, houses and other buildings of a common and widespread design that demonstrate local and regional building types and the use of locally sourced materials in their construction. These cultural heritage resources include:

- Ringwood Lodge, Cottage (Asset 7) - a much altered cottage located within woodland on the former alignment of the western drive associated with Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14), but now separated from it by the existing A9.
- Birnam, Park Cottage (Asset 74) - located at the base of the knoll on which the war memorial sits (Asset 497) near the junction of Perth Road and the A923, the setting of this 19th century cottage includes its roadside location and the open public space to the north.
- Auchlou, Inver (Asset 793; Photograph A9.2-48) - is a much-altered 19th century cottage which may have once formed part of the group of buildings associated with the Ferry Inn (Site of) (Asset 887) now severed from Inver by the existing A9 (Jackson, 2000, page 104).
- Pass Of Birnam, Dalpowie (Asset 811) - is a small cottage located on the former alignment of the western drive associated with Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14), whose setting comprises its location within a small garden, on the western drive of Murthly Castle (HLT 14) (which has been severed by the existing A9), within an area of dense woodland.

- Birnam, Ballincrieff (Asset 812) - is named as 'Arch Cottage' and 'Frankley Lodge' on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866; Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900). Asset 812 is located between the tree covered embankment of the existing A9 to the south-west and Perth Road to the north-east, and its setting comprises its enclosed garden, with grounds and associated outbuilding.
- Birnam, Torwood (Asset 813; Photograph A9.2-49) – two parallel terraces of mid-19th century houses. The front row is of six bays with the second and fifth slightly advanced and gabled, and the back row is lower and plainer.
- Birnam, Perth Road, Semi-detached Houses (Asset 886) - is a group of early 20th century semi-detached houses built as part of the expansion of Birnam along Perth Road.
- Ladywell (Asset 944) – a large, irregular in plan house, set back from the road with views north across the pasture fields beyond, located to the north of a disused threshing mill with detached ancillary structures surrounding it.
- Ladywell Cottage (Asset 945) - A roadside single-storey with attic floor, three bay, rubble stone cottage positioned within a private garden, overlooking pasture fields to the north.

1.6.72 Of limited architectural interest, but as examples of building types whose key characteristics, articulated as their surviving 19th and 20th century architectural details and features, demonstrate local and regional building types and the use of locally sourced materials, and their contribution to the understanding of the development of the settlements of Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Inver the value (sensitivity) of these 23 historic buildings has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-48: View of Auchlou, Inver (Asset 793), facing west. Jacobs 2024.**



**Photograph A9.2-49: View of Birnam, Torwood (Asset 813), facing north-east. Jacobs 2024.**

1.6.73 Inver Wood, Bridge (Asset 931; Photograph A9.2-50) is a small, single arch, rubble stone bridge crossing a minor unnamed watercourse identified during the walkover survey. The bridge has two low, parallel parapets with horizontal copes which are turned through a quadrant and carried down to the ground at the ends of the parapet walls and is likely a 19th century parliamentary bridge (Curtis, 1978 – 80). The bridge is on the alignment of a former section of road (Asset 932), immediately to the west of the existing A9. Its key characteristics comprise its simple, functional architectural features which contribute to its architectural interest and limited contribution this cultural heritage resource makes to the understanding of the development of the road network locally. Therefore, the value (sensitivity) of Asset 931 has been assessed to be low.



**Photograph A9.2-50: View of Inver Wood, Bridge (Asset 931), facing east. Jacobs 2024.**

### **Historic Buildings of Negligible Value (Sensitivity)**

1.6.74 Inver, Inverwood Cottage (Asset 814) comprises the remains of three buildings identified as 'Inverwood Cottage' on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition, Perth and Clackmannanshire (LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld)), 1866). Historic mapping shows this group of buildings within an area of woodland, severed from the road by the railway, with clearings to the immediate south-east, east and to the north-west. The remains of the two larger buildings were identified during the walkover survey adjacent to a path within dense woodland (Photograph A9.2-51). The surviving physical remains of this cultural heritage resource, the key characteristic of Inverwood Cottage, have the potential to make a limited contribution to the understanding of post-medieval buildings at a local level, and as such the value (sensitivity) of Asset 814 has been assessed to be negligible.



**Photograph A9.2-51: View of the southern-most building associated with Inver, Inverwood Cottage (Asset 814), facing south. Jacobs, 2024.**

## **1.7 Historic Landscape Types**

1.7.1 A total of 16 HLTs have been considered as part of the baseline (Figure 9.2) comprising:

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

## **Historic Landscape Types of High Value (Sensitivity)**

### Dunkeld Battlefield (HLT 11)

- 1.7.2 Recorded on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, Dunkeld Battlefield (HLT 11) is located on the north bank of the River Tay and defines the area in which the main events of the battle of Dunkeld took place on 21 August 1689. Dunkeld Battlefield is important as a rare example of a Scottish battle having taken place in a largely urban environment, and for the tactics employed by the Government troops to defend the town against a much larger Jacobite force. The battle of Dunkeld is historically significant in the context of the Jacobite rising, as the Jacobite commander's unwillingness to press home their advantage, leading to their defeat by a much smaller Government force. This stemmed the Jacobite advance south and permanently weakened the Jacobite military leadership and support for the Jacobite cause.
- 1.7.3 On the 17 August 1689 Government troops from the Cameronian Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel William Cleland were garrisoned in Dunkeld to prevent Jacobite forces from moving south towards Perth. The following day Jacobite forces lead by Colonel Alexander Cannon began to appear on the hills to the north and west of Dunkeld. Mackay's *Life of Lieut-General Hugh Mackay, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, 1689 and 1690*, identifies that by the 21 August the Government troops were outnumbered by 'five times its number' (Mackay, 1836, page 68).
- 1.7.4 Taking advantage of the higher ground, including Gallow Hill where the Jacobite cannon were positioned, the Jacobite forces advanced on the small detachment of Government troops stationed at Schiochies Hill, also known as Stanley Hill, and Dunkeld House (MPK5439). Following the Jacobite's unsuccessful Highland charge, the Government troops withdrew into the town of Dunkeld, then to the north and west of Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116), using the 'low garden walls not above four feet high' to form defence lines (Critchton, 1824, page 89). As the Government troops withdrew further into the town and occupied the Cathedral, the Jacobite forces were forced to advance through the narrow streets, preventing them from further employing the Highland charge which had seen such success at the battle of Killiecrankie (BTL12) a month earlier. After four hours of hard hand-to-hand fighting the Jacobite forces retreated to the hills north and west of Dunkeld, leaving much of the town on fire, but in Government hands. Despite superior numbers and the early loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland and other senior Government officers, the Jacobite forces failed to press home their advantage and withdrew.

- 1.7.5 The main events of the battle are well-documented, including first-hand accounts by Government sources, including from those present at the time. Critchton (1824) quotes directly from an account of the battle taken from the memoirs of Lieutenant General Mackey which was informed by contemporary eye-witness accounts, and from a letter by Blackader to his brother written on the day of the action. Both accounts give a similar narrative and support the understanding of the progress of the battle and the nature of the hand-to-hand fighting. Both Mackey and Blackader reference the burning of houses to counter the Jacobite forces use of them as firing positions, which lead to the destruction of Dunkeld. Mackey attributes the firing of houses to Captain Monro who *'sent out small parties of pikemen, with burning faggots upon the points of their pikes, who fired the houses'* (Critchton, 1824, page 97), while Blackader notes that with *'a great many of them getting into houses, to fire upon us, our men went and sett fire to the houses, and burnt and slew many of them'* (Critchton, 1824, page 104).
- 1.7.6 It is clear from contemporary accounts that the events of 21 August 1689 took place to the north of the River Tay, with the fighting concentrated in Dunkeld itself and around Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116). Only Mackey's record of the battle mentions the River Tay, identifying that *'all the out-posts being formed, the rebels advanced most boldly upon the yard-dykes all round, even upon those parts which stood within less than forty paces from the river'* (Critchton, 1824, page 95). The Cameronian Regiment held the town following the Jacobite withdrawal to their initial position on the hills north and west of Dunkeld from where they retired back to Blair Castle. No lines of retreat are known to have crossed the river to the south, and no specific actions relating to the river have been identified.

#### *Dunkeld Battlefield - Key Landscape Characteristics*

- 1.7.7 The key landscape characteristics of Dunkeld Battlefield (HLT 11) comprise:
- *The flood plain location of Dunkeld on the north bank of the River Tay, hemmed in by the river and surrounding hills*
    - This gave the Jacobite forces command of the higher ground to the north and west overlooking Dunkeld, while the River Tay to the south constricted Government troop movements making it difficult for them to form a defensive position.
  - *The hills to the north and west of Dunkeld, including Gallow Hill*
    - These helped to cover the Jacobite advance in force from Blair Atholl and enabled Cannon to conceal the size of his forces in the led up to 21 August.
    - Gallow Hill provided a commanding position from where the Jacobite leadership were able to observe the distribution of Government forces and direct their attack. Gallow Hill also provided an elevated firing position for the Jacobite cannon.
  - *Schiochies Hill, or Stanley Hill*
    - The knoll to the north-east of Dunkeld where a detachment of Government troops were stationed and the location of the Jacobite's first concentrated attack in the form of a Highland charge.
  - *The site of Dunkeld House (MPK5439) (Photograph A9.2-52)*

- The Government troops at Schiochies Hill withdrew to Dunkeld House following the initial engagement.
- *The open ground between Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116) and Schiochies Hill to the west of the Cathedral and the area between the Cathedral and the River Tay, now the Cathedral precinct, which at the time contained streets and houses*
  - The location of Dunkeld before it was destroyed as a result of the battle, these areas contained streets and houses and saw the worst of the fighting, with the Jacobite forces attacking the Government troops from all directions. The Government troops orderly withdrawal into Dunkeld forced the Jacobite army to use tactics they were unfamiliar with. This enabled the much smaller Government force to use the urban environment to their advantage as they withdrew into the core of the town around Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116), drawing the Jacobite forces slowly through the narrow streets.
- *The present townscape*
  - Unusual for a Scottish battle of the 17th and 18th century, the Battle of Dunkeld took place in a largely urban environment. While the firing of houses by Government troops destroyed Dunkeld and that the subsequent rebuilding of the town left areas to the north, south and west of the Cathedral undeveloped, the present townscape contributes to the understanding of the battle as having taken place within an urban environment.



**Photograph A9.2-52: View looking east towards the site of Dunkeld House (MPK5439), the site of Dunkeld before 1689, the tree covered Schiochies Hill and Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116). Jacobs, 2022.**

*Dunkeld Battlefield - Special Qualities*

- 1.7.8 The special qualities of Dunkeld Battlefield (HLT 11) comprise:

- *The physical remains of Dunkeld House (MPK5439) and the buildings and streets of Dunkeld destroyed by fire in 1689 which survive beneath the areas of undeveloped open ground forming the Cathedral precinct and the open fields to the north*
  - Evidence from archaeological investigations undertaken on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland in 2003 in the area to the north of the Cathedral identified buried archaeological remains associated with the earlier town and the site of Dunkeld House (Gondek and Driscoll, 2003; Kellog and Jones, 2003). A geophysical survey undertaken by University of Aberdeen as part of the Comparative Kingship Project mapped the extent of the northern and north-western edge of Dunkeld and noted that ‘the burning of the town has allowed the walls of individual structures to be clearly defined’ and as such ‘the layout of the old town is vividly detected in the results’ (O’Driscoll, Noble and Gonzalez, 2019, page 157). These physical remains have a high potential to retain buried archaeological remains associated with the battle that could contribute to the understanding of the events of 21 August 1689 and provide more information on the tactics employed by both sides.
- *Recovered artifacts and potential for artefacts associated with the battle*
  - Lead projectiles comprising musket shot and a pistol ball were recovered from the area to the north of the Cathedral during metal detecting in 2018 and may be associated with the battle of Dunkeld (Paul, 2019, page 156). A metal object recovered from the River Tay during underwater metal detecting survey undertaken as part of the River Hunters television programme (Season 2 Episode 1, broadcast 5 April 2021) was identified as a possible sword, however this object has not been dated and there is no evidence that it is associated with the battle. No other metal objects associated with the battle were recovered from the River Tay. The recovery of artifacts associated with the battle, including lead projectiles and their pattern of distribution could significantly contribute to the understanding of the battle.
- *Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; a Category A Listed Building and Scheduled Monument)*
  - Occupied by Government forces during the battle, Dunkeld Cathedral is the only surviving significant building present at the time of the battle. The building still bears the physical scars of the battle with impact marks from musket fire visible on the eastern wall. This tangible evidence of conflict contributes to the appreciation of the battle.

1.7.9 In consideration of the key characteristics of HLT 11 articulated as the key landscape characteristics and special qualities identified above, the significance of the battle in relation to 17th century Scotland history and the understanding of the first Jacobite Rising, the potential for the survival of physical remains associated with the battle which may provide further information on the battle itself and military tactics at the time, and inclusion on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, Dunkeld Battlefield (HLT 11) has been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).

#### Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14)

- 1.7.10 Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14) is recorded on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. A detailed description of the history and baseline of Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14) is presented in Appendix A9.3 (Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape).
- 1.7.11 Based on the key landscape features and special features identified above, and in consideration of its historic interest and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Murthly Castle GDL (HLT 14) has been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).

#### Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19)

- 1.7.12 Recorded on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) was first established in the early 18th century by the 2nd Duke of Atholl and comprised a semi-formal landscape incorporating tree-lined riverside walks set against the rugged backdrop of Craig a Barns and Craig Vinean (Dingwall, 1994, pages 143-4). Changes in the 19th century informalised the designed landscape, reflecting the style of landscape design influenced by the picturesque movement. While once incorporating The Hermitage (HLT 20), today the southern extent of the designed landscape at Dunkeld House (HLT 19) is defined by the north bank of the River Tay from the west of Craig a Barns to Dunkeld Cathedral precinct. Coniferous plantations on Craig a Barns form the northern edge of HLT 19, which extends east and north-east to Dunkeld and just beyond the A923 at Tullymilly. The policy woodland and the character of the surrounding forested hills, courtesy of John Murray the 3rd Duke of Atholl and his programme of afforestation in the mid-18th century, along with the River Tay, provide the topographical setting for HLT 19.

#### *Dunkeld House - Key Landscape Features*

- 1.7.13 The key landscape features of Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) comprise:
- *Hills and mountains beyond Strath Tay*
    - While views to the west and east of the Grampian Mountains are limited from within HLT 19, they provide a dramatic backdrop and additional framing to the surrounding forested hills of the Strath Tay and Strath Braan.
  - *The surrounding forested hills of the Strath Tay and Strath Braan*
    - The rugged hills and largely coniferous forestry of Creag Nheag, Craig a Barns and the Kings Seat to the north of the River Tay and those of Creag Bheag, Craig Vinean and Birnam Hill to the south of the River Tay provide a dramatic setting for HLT 19 which enhances and dominates the overall landscape.
  - *The River Tay*
    - The River Tay provides an important setting for the designed landscape around the present Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building), the east and west grottos (Assets 806 and 802; Category B Listed Buildings) and the policies on the north bank. The River Tay provides the backdrop for riverside paths (Photograph A9.2-53),

including the Bishop's Walk which runs between the Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116; Category A Listed Building and Scheduled Monument) and the American Garden.

- *The natural amphitheatre formed by the forested hills and flood plain to the north of the River Tay*
  - The natural amphitheatre formed by Craig a Barns, Crieff Hill and the bowl-shaped flood plain of the northern bank of the River Tay which contributes to the later picturesque landscape.
  - The flood plain to the north of the River Tay rises gently from the north bank of the river to the base of Gallow Hill and Creag Bhisteach. This area forms part of the parkland established in the earlier 18th century. The east drive which runs from the formal entrance at Dunkeld Lodge, Atholl Street (LB5596) before sweeping past Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116) crosses the flood plain.
- *Gallow Hill, Creag Bhisteach and the terraces to the north-west*
  - The gentle south-facing slope of Gallow Hill provided the right topographical conditions for the location of the south-facing walled garden.
  - Gallow Hill and Creag Bhisteach provided natural screening for ancillary estate buildings, such as Dunkeld House Kennels (MPK10054) from views north-west from within the designed landscape to the south-east.
  - The large flat terrace to the north-west of Gallow Hill and Creag Bhisteach provided space to create areas of open parkland enclosed by policy woodland to the north.
- *Schiochies Hill, also known as Stanley Hill*
  - A natural low knoll, now wooded (refer to Photograph A9.2-54), was landscaped and terraced in the early-18th century and used as a viewpoint across the park to the former Dunkeld House (MPK5439).



**Photograph A9.2-53: View looking south-east of the River Tay from the riverside path below the terraced lawns to the south of Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building). Jacobs, 2022.**



**Photograph A9.2-54: View looking north-east illustrating the natural amphitheatre formed by the forested hills and flood plain to the north of the River Tay towards the site of Dunkeld House (MPK5439) and Schiochies Hill. Jacobs, 2022.**

*Dunkeld House - Special Features*

1.7.14 The special features of Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) comprise:

- *Policy woodland and specimen trees*

- While reduced in size the remaining policy woodland includes that to the north and west of Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building) at the base of the Kings Seat. Other areas of woodland planting include those on and running between Creag Bhristeach and Gallow Hill, Bishop's Hill to the west of the Cathedral precinct and the mainly Douglas fir and beech woodland forming the wooded north bank of the River Tay between Dunkeld Cathedral (Category A Listed Building and Scheduled Monument) and the west grotto (Asset 802; a Category B Listed Building).
- Specimen trees include larch lining the eastern drive which were planted in 1750 and examples of yew, hemlock, larch and fir within the grounds of the Cathedral precinct. These contribute to HLT 19's horticultural value as the site of one of the first larch plantations in Britain.
- *Architectural features forming part of the overall design*
  - Completed in 1900 the present Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building) is now a hotel. While the designed landscape around Dunkeld House was modified during the construction of Dunkeld House, Asset 146 sits comfortably within the earlier designed landscape.
  - Lodge houses control access to the designed landscape, these comprise Gallowhill Lodge (LB5571), the large Dunkeld Lodge, Atholl Street (LB5596) and Pulney Lodge (MPK10055).
  - The east and west grottos on the north bank of the River Tay (Assets 802 and 806) and the gazebo to the north of the terraced gardens (Asset 155) were designed by Robert Morris and date to the mid-1750s. Grottos and gazebos are a typical design element of gardens of this period.
  - Garden features include the remains of the walled garden (LB5606) to the north of the designed landscape at Gallow Hill and the terraced gardens which date from 1754 (Asset 110).
  - Dunkeld Cathedral (Asset 116) and gates (LB5632; a Category B Listed Building) formed an important feature within the designed landscape, with the picturesque ruins of the Cathedral a significant element in views within the designed landscape, including those looking south from the east drive. While they were moved to their current position in 1832, the Dunkeld Cathedral Gates (LB5632; a Category B Listed Building) were originally designed for the entrance to the 18th century Dunkeld House (MPK5439), and from 1832 provided a formal entrance from Cathedral Street, Dunkeld into the Cathedral precinct and to the riverside walks, including the Bishop's walk, beyond.
  - Outside of the Inventory site boundary for Dunkeld House, on Craig a Barns Hill Lady Charlotte's Cave (LB5572; a Category B Listed Building) once formed part of the wider designed landscape with paths leading to it through the then extensive policy woodland. Lady Charlotte's Cave is now severed from HLT 19 by the 20th century expansion of Dunkeld at Tullymilly. Cally Lodge may have controlled access to the drive and paths that led from Blairgowrie Road north to the former policy woodland at Craig a Barns.
- *Gardens*

- The walled garden on Gallow Hill would have provided garden produce to Dunkeld House, and included hothouses (MPK10050) for growing exotic plants.
- The poorly preserved American Garden created in the mid-19th century between the north bank of the River Tay and the terraced garden (Asset 110; a Category C Listed Building).
- The terraced lawns to the south and west of Dunkeld House (Asset 146) which provide access to the north bank of the River Tay.
- *Parkland*
  - The parkland to the north-east of the designed landscape, to the north of the Cathedral and the terrace to the north-west of Gallow Hill and Creag Bhisteach. While only a few parkland trees remain, and areas of the parkland have been enclosed, the sense of openness has been retained.
- *Formal drives and formal walks*
  - The main east drive which is aligned approximately north-east/south-west from Dunkeld Lodge (LB5596) snakes through the parkland and along the north bank of the River Tay to Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building).
  - The northern drive runs from Gallowhill Lodge (LB5571; a Category B Listed Building) to the north-west of Gallow Hill and Creag Bhisteach to join up with the east drive.
  - A further drive aligned approximately north-east/south-west from Pultney Lodge (MPK10055) to Dunkeld House (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building).
  - The Bishop's Walk, a path that extends along the riverside from the east end of the American Garden to the Cathedral precinct.
  - Other discreet paths and woodland drives within the policy woodland.
- *Schiochies Hill, also known as Stanley Hill*
  - Schiochies Hill was modified in the 1720s and used as a viewpoint in the 18th and 19th century across the park to the former Dunkeld House (MPK5439).
- *Archaeological remains*
  - The site of Dunkeld House (MPK5439) which archaeological investigations, including those undertaken on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland in 2003, have identified survives as buried archaeological remains.
  - The surviving physical remains of the second Dunkeld House known as the New Palace (MPK2464) which was begun in 1828 but never completed. While the house was demolished before it was finished, buried archaeological remains associated with the house have been identified from aerial photographs.
  - Archaeological sites that may have formed part of the designed landscape include Dunkeld House, Standing Stone (SM1540; a Scheduled Monument) and the King's Seat Fort (Asset 188; a Scheduled Monument).

- 1.7.15 Based on the key characteristics of HLT 19 articulated as the key landscape features and special features identified in above, and in consideration of its outstanding artistic, historical, horticultural and scenic interest and high architectural interest, and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) has been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).

The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20)

- 1.7.16 The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20), an Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HES, 2018c), is a seminal example of Sublime landscape design (Fraser, 2017, page 155). Established by the 3rd Duke of Atholl in the late 1750s, the original design included the construction of the summerhouse, known later as Ossian's Hall (Dingwall, 1995, page 11; LB11156; a Category B Listed Building). At its conception The Hermitage was designed to exploit the natural features of the River Braan as an extension of the extensive designed landscape centred on Dunkeld House (HLT 19), from which it became separated by the breakup of the Dunkeld Estate in the mid-20th century.
- 1.7.17 While the Inventory site boundary for The Hermitage extends north-east of the Highland Main Line railway, the ornate 1860s viaduct and bridge (Asset 71 and 75) separate the special features of The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20) from the infrastructure associated with the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) visitor car parks.
- 1.7.18 Attracting visitors throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, contemporary guidebooks, including *Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland* (Black, 1840, pages 301-2) identify The Hermitage as an important stop on the Highland Tour. Fraser (2017, pages 156-7) describes how the historic relationship between The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20) and Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) functioned. Beginning at the 18th century formal landscape at Dunkeld House visitors would follow the tree lined riverside paths along the course of the River Tay, crossing the Tay via the west ferry at Inver (Asset 99). From Inver The Hermitage was approached along the narrow craggy valley of the River Braan. The riverside path slowly draw visitors away from the River Braan, before returning to the river where visitors would come across the summerhouse (Ossian's Hall, Hermitage; LB11156; a Category B Listed Building) set in a miniature walled garden described as '*the creation of a small fruit and flower garden containing ornamental ponds*' (Dingwall, 1994, page 144). While the roar of the river and the falls would be audible, it was not until you entered the summerhouse that you were confronted by views of the falls and the intense noise and movement of the water flowing through the narrow gorge of the Braan. The impact of the '*sequence of sensory perceptions*' built on the contrast between the slow-moving River Tay and the roaring River Braan was central in the design and the ideas of the Sublime it expressed (Fraser, 2017, page 156).
- 1.7.19 While the historic relationship between Dunkeld House GDL (HLT 19) and the River Tay is now interrupted by the Highland Main Line railway and the existing A9, diminishing this element of the original landscape design, visitors approaching The Hermitage under the railway bridge (Asset 75) from the lower NTS visitor car park still follow the River Braan before being drawn away from it before returning via Ossian's Hall to be confronted by the noise and power of the falls as they approach and enter.

### *The Hermitage - Key Landscape Features*

1.7.20 The key landscape features of The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20) identified from the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscape entry for The Hermitage (HES, 2021) comprise:

- *The River Tay*
  - The River Tay formed an important element in the original landscape design with the slow-moving River Tay providing a contrast with the fast-flowing River Braan which contributed to the Sublime landscape experience.
- *The surrounding afforested hills*
  - Craig Vinean hill to the north-west and the lower slopes of the Obney Hills to the south-east, including Birnam Hill and Ladywell Plantation, which added a natural dramatic backdrop to the picturesque, secluded valley of the River Braan.
- *Strath Braan*
  - The secluded valley setting and naturally dramatic deep gorge of the River Braan and its waterfalls and cascades, including the Black Lynn Falls, provided the inspiration for The Hermitage which exploited the natural picturesque landscape as part of an 18th century Sublime experience.

### *The Hermitage - Special Features*

1.7.21 The special features of The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20) comprise:

- *Woodland and specimen trees*
  - Riverside woodland planting designed to restrict and filter views of the River Braan, while enabling the sound of the water pounding over the waterfalls to be heard when approaching along the wooded paths. This added to the drama of the falls when finally viewed for the first time from Ossian's Hall. The woodland plantations throughout the designed landscape largely derive from the 19th century onwards also contribute to the picturesque quality of Strath Braan.
  - The majority of the remaining specimen trees are those from the 19th century planting scheme, including beech, yew, monkey puzzle and silver fir.
- *Architectural features forming part of the overall design*
  - Ossian's Hall (LB11156; a Category B Listed Building), a single storey summerhouse, is the focal point of the designed landscape. The building has undergone a number of restorations, including recent work by the NTS.
  - Hermitage Bridge (LB11104; a Category A Listed Building) located beneath Ossian's Hall was built in the late 18th century and provides additional opportunities to experience the waterfalls and cascade and forms part of an important group of buildings within the designed landscape.
  - Ossian's Cave (LB11105; a Category B Listed Building) is an 18th century folly located upstream from the waterfall and Ossian's Hall (LB11156).

- While not forming part of the designed landscape, the deliberately ornate design of the Railway Bridge Over Hermitage Bridge with Tunnel Entrance (Asset 75) and Inver Railway Viaduct Over River Braan (Asset 71) now form an important element of the designed landscape.
- Outside of the Inventory site boundary for The Hermitage, Rumbling Bridge, Over Falls of the Braan (LB11106; a Category C Listed Building), is a single semi-circular arched bridge, that once marked the south-west extent of the designed landscape.
- *Riverside and woodland paths*
  - The riverside path, originally leading visitors from the River Tay, but which is now starts from the NTS car park, follows the western bank of the River Braan before drawing the visitor away from the River Braan through the woodland in order to increase the sensory reaction to first the noise and then the views of the falls from Ossian's Hall.
  - Other paths include those that meander through the woodland and follow routes of the original paths recorded on the 25 inch to a mile First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.
- *Archaeological remains*
  - Identified during archaeological excavations and landscape survey undertaken on behalf of the NTS (Fraser, 2017, page 155; Addyman and Macfadyen, 2007), the poorly preserved archaeological remains of the associated garden, ponds and former paths at Ossian's Hall contribute to the understanding of the development of The Hermitage GDL over time.

1.7.22 Based on the key characteristics of HLT 20 articulated as the key landscape features and special features identified above, and in consideration of it as an outstanding artistic, historical and architectural interest as an example of the 18th century Sublime landscape, high horticultural and nature conservation interest, and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20) has been assessed to be of high value (sensitivity).

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Medium Value (Sensitivity)**

1.7.23 While the built heritage of Inver dates largely to the 18th century, Inver is shown on 17th century mapping at the confluence of the River Tay and River Braan (Gordon, 1654; Adair, 1683; Image A9.2-5) and the pattern of the medieval village (HLT 7) can be seen in the layout of the current road system. In consideration of the contribution its key characteristics, which include documentary evidence and landscape components including the surviving road and street pattern, make to the artistic and scenic, architectural, and historic and archaeological interest, and character of Inver, HLT 7 has been assessed as being of medium value (sensitivity).



**Image A9.2-5: An extract of the Adair's The Mappe of Straithern, Stormont, & Cars of Gourie with the rivers Tay and Ern (1683) showing the location of Inver (blue arrow). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.**

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Low Value (Sensitivity)**

- 1.7.24 The 18th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 1; Photograph A9.2-55) is characterised by slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings of the Improvement Era with generally straight boundaries, the majority of which are of modern post and wire construction. Within the study area this HLT is characterised by a patchwork of irregular-shaped pasture and arable fields between areas of plantation along the flat valley base. Rough Grazing (HLT 10) comprises areas of rough grasslands and moorlands used for grazing and in some cases sports, including shooting. Within the study area, this HLT is characterised by two small, wooded areas on the valley slopes.



**Photograph A9.2-55: View across an area of 17th to 19th Century Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 1) facing north. Jacobs, 2024.**

- 1.7.25 Managed Woodland (HLT 2) 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 and evidence local woodland management. Within the study area this HLT includes areas of plantation woodland on Clune Hill and Birnam Hill, along the River Tay and on the slopes of Craig a Barns.
- 1.7.26 A vast range of leisure facilities have been created during the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. Recreation Area (HLT 6) is frequently found as discrete elements within or on the periphery to settlement locations. This area is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps as woodland but has been redeveloped as a caravan park. Within the study area this HLT is characterised by caravan parks (in Birnam and Inver), the Dunkeld and Birnam Recreation Club, the Royal School of Dunkeld's playing fields and grounds and the entrance to The Hermitage GDL (HLT 20).
- 1.7.27 18th to 19th Century Industrial Planned Village (HLT 5) were often built to accommodate for significant numbers of people, such as for industrial workers. Birnam's historic core, comprising Station Road, Murthly Terrace and Birnam Terrace, likely developed as a result of the railway with the hotel and other accommodations required for the tourists and workers alike. 19th Century to Present Urban Areas (HLT 4) is characterised by areas of public, municipal and domestic buildings that have developed since the early 1800s around earlier planned villages or as satellite developments beyond the edge of larger centres. Within the study area this HLT is evidenced by areas of historic and more recent infill surrounding the earlier centre of Birnam, Little Dunkeld, and village of Deans Cross.
- 1.7.28 In consideration of their limited artistic and scenic, architectural, and historic interest, and for HLT 1 and HLT 2 nature conservation interest, the value (sensitivity) of these six HLTs has been assessed to be low.

### Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value

1.7.29 Five HLTs within the baseline have been assessed to be of negligible value (sensitivity), comprising:

- 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation (HLT 3) – this HLT has origins in the planting schemes of the 3rd Duke of Atholl in the 1770s; however, the majority of the coniferous plantations were established in the 20th century and now form part of the commercial forestry of the area. Within the study area this HLT is characterised by large swathes of plantation trees, forestry tracks, and linear firebreaks (Photograph A9.2-56).
- Transport (HLT 15) - are modern transport systems which provide links between major cities and cover considerable areas of land, including dual carriageways and railways lines and their associated infrastructure. The existing A9 and the Highland Mainline Railway characterise this HLT within the study area;
- Freshwater area (HLT 17) - lochs or rivers over 50m wide. Within the study area this HLT is characterised by the River Tay;
- Industrial or Commercial Area's (HLT 26) - includes those areas developed specifically for industrial process and commercial activity, such as factories and shopping centres to operate, and includes Birnam Industrial Estate; and
- 19th Century to Present Quarry (HLT 27) – comprises a small area of disused workings associated with Birnam Slate Quarry.

1.7.30 In consideration of their very limited artistic and scenic, architectural, and historic interest, and for HLT 3 and HLT 17 nature conservation interest, but reflecting the frequency of these types in the wider region, these five HLTs have been assessed to be of negligible value (sensitivity).



**Photograph A9.2-56: View within an area of 19th Century to Present Coniferous Plantation (HLT 3) facing south-east. Jacobs, 2024.**

## 1.8 Future Baseline

- 1.8.1 This section provides a summary of the likely evolution of the future baseline for the cultural heritage resource without the proposed scheme.
- 1.8.2 The PKC's Local Development Plan 2 identifies that for Dunkeld and Birnam '*the potential for additional development is highly constrained by potential flooding, the surrounding topography, and by various international and national natural and built heritage designations*' but recognises the potential '*for some small-scale infill residential development*' (PKC, 2019, page 192). Changes to the future baseline for the cultural heritage resource within the study area from development would therefore be limited.
- 1.8.3 It is predicted that Scotland will become warmer and wetter as a result of climate change, which is likely to lead to greater flood events. Volume 1, Part 3 – Environmental Assessment (Chapter 19: Road Drainage and the Water Environment) and Volume 1, Part 3 – Environmental Assessment (Chapter 20: Climate) describe the potential effects of climate change within the study area. For the cultural heritage resource within the study area impacts from climate change include a greater risk and intensity of flood events potentially damaging historic buildings and the loss of archaeological remains as a result of erosion.

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## **Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer**

# Appendix A9.2: Cultural Heritage Baseline Information – Annex A

<b>Asset Number</b>	3	<b>Asset Name</b>	Bridge Over Birnam Burn to S. of Roman Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0571139520
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB13737	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13548	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single arch, rubble, no parapets, probably 18th cent.                  Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.                  Statement of Special Interest                  B group with Roman Bridge, ove Birnam Burn. [1]                  No additional information. [2]                  The bridge is not shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping; however, is depicted on later editions. [3] [4]                  The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises its position within the heavily wooded gorge of Birnam Burn, with the Roman Bridge (Asset 4) located to the north and Murthly Estate Bridge (Asset 951) to the south, within Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 14). Traffic noise and movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource, along with the sound of water from the Birnam Burn Cascade (Asset 952). [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1867                  [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1899, published 1901                  [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	4	<b>Asset Name</b>	Roman Bridge, Over Birnam Burn
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0570339536
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11145	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2275	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>6-arch over deep ravine in Roman aqueduct manner: rustic masonry: heavy corbelled refuge at each spandril, crenelated parapet and wide approaches. Mid 19th cent. [1]          No additional information. [2]          September 2011: Inspection finds the bridge overgrown along its top and bushes and plants have taken root at many points largely enveloping the structure. Some stone have been lost from the parapet. The end of the bridge close to the road has been fenced off. The other end is not visible.          19 March 2014: Inspection finds the building remains in much the same condition as seen previously. Access is blocked at both ends of the bridge, the remaining structure appears stable. [3]          Shown and named as 'Birnam Bridge' on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as part of a drive aligned east/west and taking the main drive over Birnam Burn with an avenue of trees to the west. Shown and named as 'Roman Bridge' on later editions. [4] [5]          A ruinous stone bridge (fenced off due to poor condition) spanning the steep gorge of Birnam Burn. The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises its position within the heavily wooded gorge of Birnam Burn, with the Bridge Over Birnam Burn (Asset 3) and Murthly Estate Bridge (Asset 951) located to the south, within Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 14) on the western drive. Views from this cultural heritage resource are limited to the immediate area by the surrounding dense trees and the existing A9 embankment immediately to the south. Rushing water from the burn and Birnam Burn Cascade (Asset 952) and traffic noise from the existing A9 form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] Buildings at Risk Register          [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [5] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901          [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	5	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie Lodge (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0514039660
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Hospital; Country House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12029	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NMRS REFERENCE:          Unable to locate at time of upgrade, 30.01.2110. There are two hospitals in the area and one on 1st edition Perthshire OS map, NO03NE, 0514 3966.</p> <p>EXTERNAL REFERENCE:          SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE:-          Measure and Valuation of the work done on the hospital.          Valuation amounts to #106.19.3, 179.          Measurer: Thomas Menzies.          GD 121/Box 49/279.          The Hospital.          Request to Sir George Steuart of Grandtully from Lewis Grant.          He asks for 2 rooms at the hospital. He wishes to fit them up at his own expense in lieu of rent and would also like a space of ground before the house for a garden, 1822.          GD 121/Box 100/Vol.xix/100/1.          Building of the Hospital.          Included in the balance of the account between Sir George Steuart of Grandtully and Thomas Halliburton for work done 1735-1737, 1750.          GD121/Box/49/278.          Wright work done at the hospital belonging to Sir George Steuart of Grandtully. Account amounting to #151.6.5 from Thomas Hallyburton, 1736-1737.          GD 121/Box49/278.</p> <p>NMRS REFERENCE          House depicted on the 1st edition of the OS map (Perthshire, 1854, sheet LXII, 14). [1]          A historic buildings survey was undertaken in May and September 2017 to determine the extent of foundational remains of Dalpowie Lodge, outbuildings and garden. The site had been occupied since 1735 until the lodge was demolished in 1953. Originally known as 'The Hospital' it was built to house the 12 poorest men from the Grandtully, Strathbraan, Murthly and Airntully estates. In subsequent years it was the laird's house, a shooting lodge, a Voluntary Auxiliary Hospital in WW1, a troop billet and munitions store in WW2. It has strong cultural associations through Sir William Drummond Stewart, soldier and adventurer (who kept American bison nearby) with the North</p>			

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	Dalpowie Lodge (Site of)
<p>American fur trade, and the artist Alfred Jacob Miller acclaimed for his depictions of early encounters between trappers and Native Americans in the Rocky Mountains. Sir John Everett Millais leased the lodge from 1881–90 and it was from where he painted c20 of his finest landscapes. The young Beatrix Potter was a frequent visitor during this period. Dalpowie was often acknowledged as one of the finest Scottish sporting lodges in the Victorian age. Floor plans were drawn in 1886. It contained diningroom, drawingroom, parlour, 7 bedrooms, bathroom (h and c), 3 WCs, 2 servants room (3 beds) servants' WC, kitchen scullery, pantry, and wash-house. Outside, there is a 3-stalled stable, coach house (with two rooms and kitchen above), garden and tennis lawn. The ruins suffered further destruction when the new A9 was laid through the Birnam Gap in the 1970s. Subsequent surveys will concentrate on the nature of the largest surviving outbuilding, known locally as the Icehouse, but the true nature and purpose of which has still to be determined. [2]</p> <p>This two acre site was in continuous occupation from about 1740 to 1945. The original building, known as The Hospital, was completed in 1740 to the instructions of John Steuart of Grandtully (c1643 - 1720). He had set up the Grandtully Mortification Trust for ' 12 poor and indigent men of the Episcopal persuasion' from across his estates. In addition to a pension they were to be housed in a special building on land within half a mile of Murthly Castle. This part of the estate had traditionally been known as Dalpowie. (And appears as such on the first national census in 1841. The original two storey building had a 'grate hall', West Room, East Room, Infirmary, Kitchen, and 12 'cells' for the pensioners. It seems not have been used for long by the pensioners, but the name stuck and it appears as The Hospital on Stobie's map of 1883, and others, even down to the 1st ed. O.S. Map of 1864 (although by then it had been the private residence of Sir William Drummond Stewart for 20 years).</p> <p>Over the decades the building had been added to, modified and repurposed. It was known at various times as Glen Birnam, Dalpowie Lodge, Birnam Hall (during the 10 years when it was leased by the painter Sir John Everett Millais), and Dalpowie House. In addition to being used by pensioners its occupancy and use has included: church services (when the church at Little Dunkeld was being rebuilt); estate factor's house and offices, shooting lodge, auxiliary hospital (during WW1), and as a billet for Polish troops during WW2.</p> <p>At some point several additional buildings were constructed, and a large kitchen garden was laid out. The latter was regarded as second only to the castle garden and vinery. One of these buildings is known locally as 'the icehouse', although certain anomalous features continue to puzzle archaeologists. Additional brickwork partitioning of WW2 vintage hint at a wartime purpose as yet unidentified. It was built on to the side of a substantial cottage, and partly into the north facing slope.</p> <p>Dalpowie Lodge was demolished in 1951. Its foundational ruins were partially obliterated in the 1970s when the 'new' A9 went through the Birnam Gap. All that remain are the 'icehouse', the ruins of a cottage, and the garden. [3]</p> <p>Hospital named and shown in detail on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition. [4]</p> <p>Part of Dalpowie Lodge is shown on aerial photograph of 1946 before the existing A9. No additional details. [5]</p>			

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	Dalpowie Lodge (Site of)
<p>Two buildings and two rectangular enclosures shown on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [6] Johnson’s map of 1827 is based on Stobie’s earlier mapping and provides no new information. [7] Gall &amp; Inglis’s map of 1893 names Dalpowie Lodge as ‘Birnam Hall’. [8]</p> <p>A number of features associated with Asset 5 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. Features identified from LiDAR data comprise: 1) A square feature measuring approximately 30m across within woodland to the north of the existing A9. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping depicts a sunken garden in this location (1901). Interpreted as a garden feature associated with Dalpowie Lodge. 2) A linear feature orientated north to south and measuring approximately 35m in length. A walled garden is depicted in this location on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1867) and corresponds to a boundary on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and Google aerial images. 3) A curvilinear feature to the south of Dalpowie adjacent to the existing A9. Interpreted as a drive associated with Dalpowie Lodge. [16]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within established woodland forming part of the policies of the Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 14). Its position on the west drive to Murthly Castle, which passes the cultural heritage resource to the south, contributes to the understanding of it as a former estate building. Enclosed fields are located to the east and the existing A9 is to the south. Noise and traffic movement from the existing A9 forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [9]</p> <p>A number of ruinous structures associated with Asset 5 were located in an overgrown area of trees south of the Western Drive to Murthly Castle. The structures survive as sections of drystone walling up to c.2m in height, with an arch surviving at the western gable of one of the structures. A drystone walled enclosure, likely the remains of a walled garden, remains to the north of the buildings. The remains of a curved drive are also vaguely perceptible as a section of dirt track to the north of the Western Drive. Outward views are largely limited by established woodland, including to the south, with the existing A9 screened by an established treeline. However, traffic noise from the existing A9 noise is audible. [10]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [2] McLennan, P. (2018) Dalpowie Lodge, Standing building recording, Discovery Excav Scot, New, vol. 18, 2017. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England . Pages(s): 160          [3] Additional information provided by the West Stormont Historical Society 25 October 2018          [4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [5] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14</a> (Accessed February 2021)          [6] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55. [8] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)          [7] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a>)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	5	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie Lodge (Site of)
<p>[8] Gall &amp; Inglis, 1893. Fife, Forfar and East Perth District. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182">https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182</a>)</p> <p>[9] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[10] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	6	<b>Asset Name</b>	Rohallion, Buffalo Hut
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0444339883
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Hut
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB50775	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Probably circa 1840. Tiny, intricately-detailed, circular hut sited high on hill overlooking Buffalo Park, part of Rohallion's designed landscape. Incorporating conical roof, large gabled porch, tall circular stack projecting at rear, and deep-set roundheaded openings with narrow voussoirs, some openings with rubble infill (original), some with boarded timber doors and some appearing as lancets. Mixed rubble construction with larger rubble base and quoin stones, some squared. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 2-leaf boarded timber door with decorative ironwork hinges, and window openings also with timber boarded doors/shutters. Cobbled floor. Grey slate roof.

INTERIOR: rustic half-round timbered walls and low benches to porch and hut interior, latter also with large stone fireplace.

Built for Sir William Drummond Stewart of Murthly Castle, this astonishing, well-detailed hut was erected to house two Native Americans who had accompanied Sir William on his return to Murthly at the end of the 1830s. The Indians were themselves accompanied by Antoine, a 'half-breed' trained as a butler, who was intended to restrain them from any savage or wild behaviour. Sir William had so fallen in love with the American Wild West, that he shipped some buffalo across to Scotland, and built the Buffalo Park at Rohallion, bringing the Indians to look after the animals. The buffalo were cared for by Lord Breadalbane at Taymouth until buffalo grass seed had ripened in 'an enclosure ... not far from Rohallion measuring five or six miles in circumference. The area was enclosed by a stone fence topped by several strands of thick wire'. Much of the 'stone fence' enclosing Buffalo Park is still evident today (2006), with monumental square-section gatepiers flanking openings. The Buffalo Hut is sited high up on a hill to the NW of the Park, with a crenellated wall forming a lookout with spectacular views across the Perthshire countryside to the

Asset Number	6	Asset Name	Rohallion, Buffalo Hut
<p>River Tay and beyond. When newly built, views of Murthly Castle would have been clearly visible from this location. 'In August, 1842, restless again, Stewart decided on one last farewell expedition to the American west. To the relief of the locals, he took his three savages with him'. However, during his absence 'Stewart found his buffaloes had got out of hand. One had killed a postman and others had broken free to roam the hills. They were reluctantly given to Lord Breadalbane and ended their days at Woburn Abbey's nature park', (Scottish Memories). [1]</p> <p>The building is identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and later mapping. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location sited on a hill to the north-west of what was a designed landscape at Rohallion (associated with Rohallion Lodge) but which is now coniferous woodland plantation. A crenelated wall forming a lookout enjoys spectacular views across the Tay Valley and beyond, including long distance views towards Murthly Castle. [3] [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866            [3] Jacobs, 2022            [4] The Jessop Consultancy, 2022, Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape</p>			

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Ringwood Lodge, Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0449040200
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge; Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2467	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No additional information. [1]</p> <p>A former lodge associated with the western drive to Murthly Castle but now divorced from it by the existing A9. [2]</p> <p>Ringwood Lodge is shown on aerial photograph of 1946 before the existing A9 and in association with the western drive of Murthly garden and designed landscape. [3] [4]</p>			

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Ringwood Lodge, Cottage
<p>Bartholomew's map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping, and depicts and names 'Ringwood'. [5]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its position within its gardens and the established woodland that surrounds it. Its historical relationship with Murthly Castle (HLT 14), as the western entrance, contributes to the understanding of it as a former estate lodge. The existing A9 (approximately 80m to the north-east) forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [6]</p> <p>Two refurbished estate cottages located adjacent to a trackway (which formed part of the western drive of Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 14)). While screened by an established treeline to the north, traffic noise from the existing A9 and B867 forms part of their setting. [7]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, August 2018</p> <p>[3] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1180?pos=13">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1180?pos=13</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish &amp; county boundaries, etc. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a>)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs, 2022</p> <p>[7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	Dunkeld, Two Standing Stones 450m WNW of Newtyle
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0450141067
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone(s)
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	SM1541	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>HER Reference</b>	-	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises two standing stones of prehistoric date. The monument was first scheduled in 1930 and rescheduled in 1965. It is being rescheduled yet again in order to clarify the extent of the scheduled area.</p>			

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	Dunkeld, Two Standing Stones 450m WNW of Newtyle
<p>The monument lies in mixed woodland at about 70m OD. It comprises two standing stones, aligned N-S and set about 3m apart. The N stone is about 2.1m high, and the S stone is approximately 1.6m high. The monument relates to ritual activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is a truncated circle on plan with a maximum diameter of 30m, bounded by the edge of a road to the SW, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. Above-ground elements of the modern boundary fence are excluded from the scheduling.</p> <p><b>Statement of National Importance</b></p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ritual practices. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its elevated position overlooking the wooded Tay valley. Asset 8 is positioned adjacent to the A984 and traffic noise, along with noise and visual intrusion from the operation Newtyle Quarry (Asset 943), form part of its setting. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Jacobs, 2024			

Asset Number	9	Asset Name	Newtyle Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0446341256
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Site of quarry identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Later mapping identifies the site as a slate quarry. [1] [2]</p> <p>The quarry is shown as active on modern aerial imagery. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886			

<b>Asset Number</b>	9	<b>Asset Name</b>	Newtyle Quarry
[3] Bing, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	10	<b>Asset Name</b>	Deancross Old Tollhouse
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0428941332
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Tollhouse
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5584; 227404	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14356	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Rubble single-storey, gabled over door, semi-octagonal ends, low pitched wide eaved roof: Tudor hood moulds and octagonal chimney stacks. Probably c. 1825. [1] [2]

No information. [3]

The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location on the A984 and relationship with the other buildings of Dean's Cross. Views outward are across the road and filtered to the south across the River Tay. [4]

**References**

[1] Historic Environment Scotland

[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record

[3] <https://canmore.org.uk/site/227404/deanscross-old-tollhouse>

[4] Jacobs, 2024

<b>Asset Number</b>	11	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Gas Works (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0385941360
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Gas Works
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2466	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No additional information. [1]          A Gas Works and Gasometer named and shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [2] [5]          'A small gas works constructed in 1856 for the purpose of lighting Birnam with gas. It belongs to a company of the shopkeepers and others in Birnam and Dunkeld. The gasometer is capable of Holding 5,000 cubic feet of gas.' [3] [4]          No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [3] Ordnance Survey Name books. Available from: <a href="https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/23">https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/23</a> Accessed: April 2020          [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900          [5] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	14	<b>Asset Name</b>	Craigmore
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0321141499
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11102	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6310	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1865. Murthly estate style: small mansionhouse, single-storey and attic rubble with big masonry dormer heads; battered 3-storey pyramid roofed square tower with big chimney and crosslet at S gable; extended in brick at W gable; slated roofs.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>A review of Aerial Photography (2017) and Ordnance Survey Live mapping (© Crown copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100046668.) shows that this cultural heritage resource's setting comprises its secluded location within woodland at the south-west of the Birnam Conservation Area and its relationship with Assets 15, 19 and 22. These cultural heritage resources form a distinct group severed from the core of the Conservation Area by the existing A9. [3]</p> <p>Shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition Perthshire. [4]</p> <p>Bartholomew's map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping and depicts Craigmore House. [5]</p> <p>Detached stone house, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location within an enclosed garden and grounds with associated ancillary buildings as well as the very established woodland to the north, east and south which screen the existing A9. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [6]</p>			

Asset Number	14	Asset Name	Craigmore
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs, 2018			
[4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[5] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish & county boundaries, etc. Perth ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a> )			
[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	15	Asset Name	Oakbank, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0314341535
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11101	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14164	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Circa 1865. Large plain 2-storey house, 2-gable N front, slated roof piended at back; plain rubble quoin angles, single-storey modernised back wings.

Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.

Statement of Special Interest

Group value only

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]

No additional information. [2]

<b>Asset Number</b>	15	<b>Asset Name</b>	Oakbank, Birnam
<p>Detached stone house, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location within an enclosed garden and grounds with associated ancillary buildings as well as the very established woodland to the north, east and south which screen the existing A9. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	16	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Signal Box
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0323041552
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Signal Box
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB52055	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK16694	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Highland Railway Company, 1919. 2-storey signal box; brick with weather-boarding and multi-pane glazing to cabin (operating room) accessed by extended timber forestair to half-gabled entrance porch outshot at upper level. 2 small windows to locking room. E elevation: all brick with small window to upper right and tall, wallhead stack to centre, set behind eaves. Forestair with trackside viewing platform extension.</p> <p>Signal boxes are a distinctive and increasingly rare building type that make a significant contribution to Scotland's diverse industrial heritage. Of more than 2000 signal boxes built across Scotland by 1948, around 150 currently survive (2013) with all pre-1948 mechanical boxes still in operation on the public network due to become obsolete by 2021. The 1919 signal box at Dunkeld is a rare example of a Highland Railway box design. It is intervisible with the 1856 Dunkeld and Birnam Station (see separate listing) adding group value and contextual railway interest. One other example of this type of Highland Railway Company signal box is at Boat of Garten Station (see separate listing) on the preserved Strathspey Railway. The Dunkeld box has been altered in recent years including the replacement of its slate roof with corrugated iron. The 1856 Dunkeld and Birnam Station (see separate listing) is an outstanding example of Scottish railway architecture by</p>			

Asset Number	16	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Signal Box
<p>the renowned architect, Andrew Heiton Junior. The villages of Birnam and Dunkeld are early Highland resorts in a setting of great natural beauty. The Perth &amp; Dunkeld Railway obtained its Act of Parliament on 10 July 1854 for a line between Stanley Junction and Birnam. Dunkeld (originally Birnam) Station was opened on 7 April 1856 and was a terminus until the line was extended to Pitlochry seven years later. The station was first served by the Scottish Midland Railway and then the Scottish North Eastern Railway before becoming part of the Highland Railway. Listed as part of the Scottish Signal Box Review (2012-13). [1]</p> <p>This signal box, controlling the southern approach to Dunkeld and Birnam Station, does not appear on the first or second edition OS maps. The first edition OS survey shows that the site of the modern signal box was originally occupied by a spur line and its corresponding engine shed. This structure appears to have been demolished and the line taken up by the time of the second edition. A signal box for this junction is not listed on the first edition OS, but by the time of the second edition one is depicted (marked "SB") around 70 metres ESE of its modern replacement. [2]</p> <p>Site inspection on 6 July 2015 for Stage 2 Chapter impact assessment. This assets setting comprises its relationship and intervisibility with other elements of the Highland Mainline Railway including the station (Asset 26) and views north-west and south-east along the rail tracks. [3]</p> <p>'From the 1900s, the contractors' box designs were replaced by a new Highland design. Boxes were now mostly built of brick, with panelled bases, but the vertical battened boarding was retained in the gable ends, and there were also timber examples at Pitlochry and Lentrane. Most boxes of this type had slated roofs with no fascia boards, plain bargeboards and stumpy finials, and very small gable window/vents divided into four panes. Operating floor windows were either 3 panes deep, or 2 panes deep with boarding between windows and eaves.' [4]</p> <p>This cultural heritage resource's relationship and intervisibility with other elements of railway infrastructure including the Highland Main Line railway and Dunkeld and Birnam Station including Footbridge (Asset 26) contribute to its understanding as part of the historic railway network. Views outward are north-west and south-east along the rail tracks. The existing A9 to the north-east and road and rail traffic noise and movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 Chapter                  [4] Signalling Study Group, 1986. The Signal Box A Pictorial History and Guide to Designs. Page 197                  [5] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	17	<b>Asset Name</b>	Elsey Cottage, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0303341554
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB13733	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14327	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Late Victorian single-storey and attic 2-window and centre porch cottage, harled with slated roof, timber dormers.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Group value only</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Site inspection on 6 July 2015 for Stage 2 Chapter impact assessment identified the setting of this asset includes its location on the edge of Inchewan Burn its secluded location within woodland at the south-west of Birnam Conservation Area and its relationship with Assets 14, 15, 18, 19 and 22. These cultural heritage assets form a distinct group severed from the core of the Conservation Area by the existing A9. [3]</p> <p>Shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition and all later mapping. [4]</p> <p>Semi-detached stone cottage, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location on the lane through Birnam Glen with private gardens to the south as well as the very established woodland to the north and south. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise as well as waster rushing from Inchewan Burn, and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [5]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	17	<b>Asset Name</b>	Elsey Cottage, Birnam
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record  [3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter  [4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867  [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	18	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Bank Cottage, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0302041566
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11099	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14332	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860. Small 2-storey cottage with masonry dormer heads, canted bay on right, local rubble, slated roof.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay.. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Site inspection on 6 July 2015 for Stage 2 Chapter impact assessment identified the setting of this asset includes its location on the edge of Inchewan Burn its secluded location within woodland at the south-west of the Birnam Conservation Area and its relationship with Assets 14, 15, 17, 19 and 22. These cultural heritage assets form a distinct group severed from the core of the Conservation Area by the existing A9. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Birnam Bank Cottage, Birnam
<p>Shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition and all other mapping. [4]            Semi-detached stone cottage, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location on the lane through Birnam Glen with private gardens to the south as well as the very established woodland to the north and south. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise as well as waster rushing from Inchewan Burn, and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter            [4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867            [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	The Lodge, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0308641567
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11100	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12964	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Dated 1859. 2-storey mansion, rubble with ashlar dressings, pyramid-spined dormer heads, slated piended main roof with stone bracketted eaves, octagonal and lozenge plan chimney shafts, 2 N canted bays with octagonal spired roofs, lower single and 2-storey back wings.

Statement of Special Interest

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	The Lodge, Birnam
<p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Site inspection on 6 July 2015 for Stage 2 Chapter impact assessment identified the setting of this cultural heritage resource includes its location on the edge of Inchewan Burn its secluded location within wooded garden with Birnam Conservation Area to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway and its relationship with Assets 14, 15 and 22. These cultural heritage resources form a distinct group severed from the core of the Conservation Area by the existing A9. [3]</p> <p>Shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition and named as Heathpark. [4]</p> <p>Semi-detached stone house, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location within an enclosed garden and grounds with associated ancillary buildings as well as the very established woodland to the north and south which screen the existing A9. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise as well as water rushing from Inchewan Burn, and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	20	<b>Asset Name</b>	St Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0345541586
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10875	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NMRS REFERENCE</p> <p>Architect: Reginald Fairlie 1932. [1]</p> <p>'By Reginald Fairlie (1932) is white-harled and simple, with round-headed windows, with an east apse and porch across the west end.' [2]</p> <p>Reginald Francis Joseph Fairlie (1883-1952) was a prolific architect responsible for designing a large number of war memorials, churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals predominantly in Scotland. [3]</p> <p>This cultural heritage resource's setting is characterised by its secluded location on a locally prominent rise, set back from St Mary's Road within an area of Victorian housing, with modern infill. Mature trees surround and screen views to and from the church. The small ground in which it sits includes lawns and a car park. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[3] Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980 [online]  <a href="http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200253">http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200253</a> (accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	21	<b>Asset Name</b>	Macbeth Cottage, Perth Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0340641603
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11126	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12967	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1845/50. Picturesque low single-storey rubble-built cottage with low pitched broad-eaved slated roofs with elaborate fretwork valances, T-plan front with timber Jacobethan porch in angle. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Macbeth Cottage appears to be called 'Torwood Lodge' on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. Shown on all later mapping. [3]</p> <p>'On the corner of St Mary's Road, a single-storey mid-19th century cottage orne which presents an extravagant display of carved bargeboards.' [4]</p> <p>A detached, single storey stone building with decorative bargeboards. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the junction between Perth Road and St Mary's Road within its own garden on the edge of Birnam within an area of Victorian housing and modern infill. Mature trees screen views to the south beyond Perth Road and to the north/north-east. Regular traffic movement and noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	22	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Bank House, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0303641616
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11098	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14333	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860. Single-storey and attic villa, rubble with stugged ashlar dressings, L-plan front with porch in angle, slated roof with masonry dormer heads, simple treatment.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Site inspection on 6 July 2015 for Stage 2 Chapter impact assessment identified the setting of this cultural heritage resource includes its location on the edge of Inchewan Burn, its secluded location within a wooded garden within Birnam Conservation Area to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway and its relationship with Assets 14, 15 and 19. These cultural heritage resources form a distinct group severed from the core of the Conservation Area by the existing A9. [3]</p> <p>Shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition, and later mapping. [4]</p> <p>Bartholomew's map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping and depicts Birnam Bank House. [5]</p> <p>Detached stone house, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location within a private garden as well as the very established woodland to the west, north and south which limit outward views, including of the existing A9. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise as well as waster rushing from Inchewan Burn, and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [6]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	22	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Bank House, Birnam
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[5] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish &amp; county boundaries, etc. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a>)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	23	<b>Asset Name</b>	Erigmore, Torr Hill, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0358241623
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11097	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11825	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

David Smart 1862 and 1867. Large 2-storey Scots baronial mansion of David Bryce school, snecked rubble with turret and bay window features; lower service court on W; slated roofs.

Statement of Special Interest

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]

No additional information. [2]

The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the edge of Birnam within a wooded grounds, with former ancillary buildings, and buildings and structures associated with the surrounding leisure park. Views outward are limited by the surrounding established woodland and buildings of Birnam. [3]

<b>Asset Number</b>	23	<b>Asset Name</b>	Erigmore, Torr Hill, Birnam
A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of possibly c.1920 of Erigmore (Asset 23) when it was still a private house, which as for a time the residence of the painter Millais. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs, 2024			
[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 42)			

<b>Asset Number</b>	24	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birchwood House, Torr Hill, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0344041652
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11095	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12965	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Dated 1858. 2-storey asymmetrical mansionhouse, harled with rock-faced dressings: 2 gable S front with bay window, single-storey wing also with bay window, tower broached from square to octagonal with spired slated roof. Long N service wing to road terminating in quaint 3-storey circular tower with conical roof. Slated roofs, traceried bargeboards.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the edge of Birnam within an area of established woodland. Views outward are limited to the south, west and north by dense trees and to the east by trees and the modern leisure park beyond. [3]</p> <p>Of 1858, best example of the larger villas in Birnam 'most light-hearted, with broad eaves, bargeboards and small towers.' [4]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	24	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birchwood House, Torr Hill, Birnam
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs, 2024			
[4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			

<b>Asset Number</b>	25	<b>Asset Name</b>	Eastern Terrace Block (Miss Isobella Lawrence and Miss S M Harvey's Property) Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0326541654
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB13732	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13664	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Circa 1870. 3 units, each 2-storey 3-window rubble with long-and-short dressings at openings, central barge boarded gables with narrow round arched windows, slated.

Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.

Statement of Special Interest

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]

No additional information. [2]

'Mid-19th century, the first-floor windows gabled.' [3]

A row of stone, two-storey with attic, cottages with decorative central gables. Views are across the private lane (Gladstone Terrace) to the north, towards private gardens and buildings, and are screened to the south and south-west by gardens and a belt of established roadside trees which screen the existing A9 and industrial estate. Road and intermittent rail traffic noise form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [4]

<b>Asset Number</b>	25	<b>Asset Name</b>	Eastern Terrace Block (Miss Isobella Lawrence and Miss S M Harvey's Property) Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	26	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0308441676
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Station, Footbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11139	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6637	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Andrew Heiton, Junior, 1856. Single-storey, 7-bay, near-symmetrical, multi-gabled railway station. Squared and snecked whinstone rubble with sandstone dressings. Open, central porch with pointed arch to front and shouldered arches to sides. Advanced gables flanking with stone mullioned tripartite glazing. Decorative barge-boards and pendant timber eaves. Tall octagonal and square-cut ridge stacks. Slate roof.

Single storey addition to SE. Roughly 12-bay awning to platform elevation, supported by wall-hung cast-iron brackets with decorative spandrels.

FOOTBRIDGE: (Map Ref: NO 03107 41646): steel and cast-iron lattice-girder footbridge of standard Highland Railway design.

Dunkeld and Birnam Station is an outstanding and well-detailed example of Scottish railway architecture by renowned architect, Andrew Heiton Junior. The villages of Birnam and Dunkeld are an outstanding example of an early to mid 19th century Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty and the design of the station buildings reflects their resort status. The villages were largely developed following the opening of the railway between 1856 and 1863. The Perth & Dunkeld Railway obtained its Act of Parliament on 10 July 1854 for a line between Stanley Junction and Birnam. Dunkeld (originally Birnam) Station was opened on 7 April 1856 and was a terminus until the line was extended to Pitlochry seven years later. The station was first served by the Scottish Midland Railway and then the Scottish North Eastern Railway before becoming part of the Highland Railway. A 1919 signal box (see separate listing) by the Highland Railway Company, is located to the east and is intervisible with the station adding contextual and group interest. There is one other

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
<p>listed example of this design of signal box, on the preserved Strathspey Railway at Boat of Garten (see separate listing). List description revised as part of Scottish Signal Box Review (2012-13). [1] (Location cited as NO 031 417). Dunkeld and Birnam Station, opened by 1856 by the Perth and Dunkeld Rly, architect Andrew Heiton. A two-platform through station with the main building on the up platform, a fine single-storey structure with two ornamental gables and a projecting porch at the rear. On the platform side is a bracketted awning with a steeply-pitched roof. There is a small wooden shelter on the up platform. Other features are a rubble goods shed, a neat wooden coal office, and a lattice-girder footbridge. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>This intermediate station on the Perth (Stanley Junction) - Inverness main line of the former Highland Rly was opened as Birnam and Dunkeld Station by the Scottish Midland Junction (Perth and Dunkeld) Rly on 7 April 1856. It was successively renamed Dunkeld Station on 1 December 1861, Dunkeld and Birnam Station on 1 December 1903, Dunkeld Station on 12 May 1980 and Dunkeld and Birnam Station on 13 May 1991. The station remains in regular passenger use under the last name. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 4 September 2000. R V J Butt 1995.</p> <p>Architect: Andrew Helton, Junior, 185.6 [2]</p> <p>Site inspection undertaken on 6 July 2015 for DMRB Stage 2 chapte, the setting of this asset comprises the public forecourt, now the car park, its relationship with other aspects of railway infrastructure such as the station's signal box and the existing A9 which has partially severed the connection of the station to Birnam. [3]</p> <p>Capita on behalf of Network Rail carried out a visual survey of Dunkeld and Birnam Railway Station, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross, Scotland. PH8 OBN in January 2014. At the time of the survey the building was unoccupied. The purpose of the survey was to provide Network Rail with a condition survey, building plans and elevations. The scope of this report was to undertake a visual inspection of the property where practicable, to advise on the current condition, and provide AutoCAD plan and elevation drawings. The investigation comprised a visual inspection only. [5]</p> <p>'By A. &amp; A. Heiton (1856), Cottage Tudor, with mullioned and transomed windows carved bargeboards. The platform awning supported on cast-iron brackets with cherry decoration is a replacement of 1863. The Lattice-sided footbridge is of standard Highland Railway type and probably erected later in the 19th century.' [6]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The postcard depicts the western end of Heiton's good shed, the enclosure boundary of the goodsyard which appears to be of rubble stone with rounded stone coping and a wooden entrance gate, and possibly a stone wall forming the northern boundary on the line of the embankment. A small single storey building with an end-gable exterior chimney stake with a door to the east and small dormer window in the west-facing elevation is located to the north of the entrance. Above the roofline of the goods shed the roof and chimneys of another building can just be seen; possibly associated with the weight machine. To the east of this is what appears to be a corrugate iron building with a distinctive rounded roof and a smaller wooden building with a single pitched roof. [7]</p>			

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
<p>Bartholomew’s map of c.1862 is the first non-Ordnance Survey to show the Highland Railway and a station at Birnam. [8]</p> <p>Bartholomew’s map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping. It depicts a number of buildings within Birnam, including the station and shows Perth Road and Station Road. [9]</p> <p>Gall &amp; Inglis’s map of 1893 depicts a number of buildings within Birnam, including ‘Dunkeld Sta’ and shows Perth Road and Station Road. [10]</p> <p>The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated to July 1975 identify changes to the surroundings of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge. As well as the road to the north of the station, it identifies the changes to the forecourt (station car park), severance from Station Road and the station goodsyard (Asset 832) and the revised access arrangements to the station and the realignment of Birnam Glen Road and changes to Inchewan Burn. The drawing suggests minimal landscaping between the station building, station car park and the Existing A9. [11] [12]</p> <p>The Commissioners for Inquiring into Matters Relating to Public Roads in Scotland report published in 1859 provides financial information on the Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike.</p> <p>The report notes the affect of the Dunkeld Railway on the income from tolls on the turnpike ‘the opening of Dunkeld Railway has materially injured the revenue. The expenditure has also diminished more than one-half.’ The same report notes that there was an ‘increase in bridge tolls due to the Dunkeld Railway’. [13]</p> <p>The health and safety file produced by Bovis and Railtrack in 1998 provides details of works undertaken at Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge as part of a Station Regeneration Programme. The regeneration works repaired and replaced elements of the station building, platforms and footbridge but did not add any new elements. Works undertaken included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replacement and repairs to platform copes in localised areas (copes are modern). Report provides details of replacement copes. Also noted is repair but not replacement of the platform walls (those that support the platform and face the track;</li> <li>- Repairs to timber elements of the platform canopy, refelting replacement of glass and timber fascia and gable panels and painting of metal work (replacement of existing felt, roof was originally of glass), replacement of cast iron rainwater goods;</li> <li>- Repairs to the render of the station building and painting of the south-facing platform elevation and other minor repairs to existing fabric/elements;</li> <li>- Repair and replacement of the latticework to the footbridge, repairs to chord members, shot blast and repainting and replacement of cast iron deck plates and treads with mild steel. The report includes drawings of the replacement metal work.</li> </ul> <p>The report notes that:</p> <p>‘Due to the height required for platform 1 re-gauging consideration will have to be given to the interface between the new platform height and surrounding structures and ramp access.’</p> <p>‘The cast iron deck plates and treads on the footbridge are over 100 years old and are brittle.’ [14]</p> <p>An undated plan of Dunkeld and Birnam station at a scale of 1 inch to 40 feet is held at the Highland Archive Centre as part of the Highland Railway Society (map 1) archive (Asset ID: 8173). Only seen on-line from <a href="http://www.ambaile.org.uk">www.ambaile.org.uk</a>. While the date of the plan is not specifically recorded, it may have been produced in 1968 as the reference number in the plan is G265/68 and the</p>			

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
<p>information shown on the plan would be appropriate for this date. The plan shows the station building, footbridge, details of buildings on the southern platform, goods shed and the goods yard. [15]</p> <p>A black and white photograph which has been hand-dinted to create a postcard in the Valentines series is held by the Highland Railway Society at the Highland Archive Centre (Asset ID: 27174) available on-line the postcard shows the view looking east from the western end of the northern platform. It identifies the station building, including the glass canopy, footbridge, the platform retaining wall of the southern platform and buildings on the southern platform. [16]</p> <p>A black and white photograph date unknown but possibly c.1960s taken from below the footbridge looking west down the northern platform. The glass canopy can be clearly seen, along with the supporting wall of the southern platform and buildings on the southern platform. [17]</p> <p>A black and white photograph c.1960s taken from below the goods shed looking west down the northern platform. The footbridge is clearly seen, but obscures details of the buildings on both platforms. [18]</p> <p>A black and white photograph looking north-west from the footbridge c.1910. The glass canopy is clearly visible along with the northern platform wall and some of the buildings on the southern platform. [19]</p> <p>A black and whit photograph of c.1900 looking north-east of the main station building at Dunkeld showing the station building, good details of the canopy and the footbridge. [20]</p> <p>A black and white photograph of No.30 'Prince' on the up train at Dunkeld c.1892, showing the footbridge and goods shed. [21]</p> <p>A black and white photograph showing a view of Birnam looking north, taken c.1863 shortly after Dunkeld and Birnam became a through station. The photograph shows the overall station roof, engine shed, extensive sidings and the 'policeman's' box (an early term for a signalman box. [22]</p> <p>A black and white photograph dated to c.1912 looking east from the western end of the southern platform, showing the station building, footbridge, the northern platform wall and buildings on the southern platform. [23]</p> <p>'One of the principal stations on the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway, it is handsomely fitted up with waiting and refreshment rooms. The portion of the building spanning the line is covered with a glass roof, property of the Company'. [24]</p> <p>Single storey, rubblestone building with sandstone quoins and dressings. Central projecting porch, decorative bargeboards. Tall stacks, including octagonal central groupings. Remains of shed to rear, single storey addition to south-east, and later canopy on cast iron brackets. Later additions include a bike shed, attached waiting room, and modern railway infrastructure. Cast-iron footbridge across operational railway, as described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by the surrounding elements of railway infrastructure, including the signal box (Asset 16) and operational railway, remains of the public forecourt (now a car park / pedestrian area), and, despite severance by the existing A9, the relationship between the station and Station Road and Birnam. Views outward are limited by the surrounding trees; however, views of the hills, former intervisibility between Birnam and the station, and the visual relationship between elements of railway infrastructure. The existing A9 is visible and audible from Asset 26. [25]</p>			

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Site inspection 6 July 2015 DMRB Stage 2 chapter</p> <p>[4] Capita 2014, Condition Survey Dunkeld and Birnam Station. Unpublished Technical Report</p> <p>[5] Technical Note 002 - Structural Condition Survey Dunkeld &amp; Birnam Station building, Jacobs May 2015</p> <p>[6] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[7] Valentine's Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900</p> <p>[8] Bartholomew, J. ca. 1862. Perthshire. (From Black's large map of Scotland / drawn &amp; engraved by J. Bartholomew). Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842695">https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842695</a>)</p> <p>[9] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish &amp; county boundaries, etc. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a>)</p> <p>[10] Gall &amp; Inglis, 1893. Fife, Forfar and East Perth District. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182">https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182</a>)</p> <p>[11] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/22 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[12] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/21 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[13] Murray and Gibb 1859, Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Matters Relating to Public Roads in Scotland. Edinburgh (page 149 and 157) [online] <a href="https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a> (Accessed January 2021)</p> <p>[14]</p> <p>[15] Plan of Dunkeld Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 8173) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[16] Postcard in the Valentines series of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27174) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[17] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27163) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[18] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27164) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p>			

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station Including Footbridge
	<p>[19] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27165) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[20] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27172) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[21] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27167) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[22] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27171) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[23] Black and white photograph of Dunkeld and Birnam Station (Highland Archive Centre Asset ID: 27166) [online] <a href="https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam">https://www.ambaile.org.uk/search/?searchQuery=Dunkeld+and+Birnam</a> (Accessed May 2022)</p> <p>[24] Ordnance Survey Name Books (1859-1862), Dunkeld Station, Perthshire Volume 50, OS1/25/50/19. [Online] <a href="https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/19">https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/19</a> [Accessed: May 2022]</p> <p>[25] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>		

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Dunsville, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0324141684
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11084	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14328	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1870. Pair, each 2-storey 3-window rubble with gablets, Dunsville has had windows altered to bipartites. Slated roof.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Group value only</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p>			

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Dunsville, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>'Mid-19th century, the first-floor windows gabled.' [3]</p> <p>Two attached stone, two-storey cottages. Views are across the private lane (Gladstone Terrace) to the north, towards private gardens and buildings, and are screened to the south by gardens, ancillary buildings and a belt of established trees which screen the existing A9 and industrial estate. Road and intermittent rail traffic noise form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	28	Asset Name	Craigielea, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0322741695
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11084	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14329	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1870. Pair, each 2-storey 3-window rubble with gablets, Dunsville has had windows altered to bipartites. Slated roof.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Group value only</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p>			

Asset Number	28	Asset Name	Craigielea, Gladstone Terrace, Birnam
<p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>'Mid-19th century, the first-floor windows gabled.' [3]</p> <p>Two attached stone, two-storey cottages. Views are across the private lane (Gladstone Terrace) to the north, towards private gardens and buildings, and are screened to the south by gardens and a belt of established trees which screen the existing A9 and industrial estate. Road and intermittent rail traffic noise form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Bheine Mhor, Perth Road Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0326541721
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11080	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12966	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1900. Late Victorian villa, 2-storey L-plan front, piended porch with fin-de-siecle glass-work and valanced eaves, octagonal corner bay with slated spired roof, front courses, rest local rubble. Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was</p>			

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Bheine Mhor, Perth Road Birnam
<p>noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' pre-1912 looking west from the Perth Road. It shows the c.1900 semi-detached houses (Asset 886), part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 48 and 51), St. Mary's Church (Asset 46), the tower covered in ivy and Bheine Mhor (Asset 29). The streetscape is open with the wooded hills forming the backdrop to view along Perth Road. [3]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its roadside location on Perth Road within Birnam in an area of Victorian housing and modern infill and enclosed garden defined by railings to Perth Road (north-east). Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 39)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	30	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0328041729
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10873	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>From NO 0268 4217 to NO 0333 4168. [1]</p> <p>Alignment of Perth Road depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, orientated approximately north-west to south-east with a boundary wall depicted along the southern edge. Roadside buildings are depicted to the north of the road, on the junction with Station Road with open areas lining the road to the north-east and south-east. Later editions show more buildings lining the road, including terraces and detached buildings. [2] [3]</p>			

Asset Number	30	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road (Site of)
Main thoroughfare through Birnam orientated roughly north-west to south-east. Remains in use on the alignment depicted on historic mapping. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire LXII, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1938, published ca.1948			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	31	Asset Name	8 and 9 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0319941736
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11083	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13560	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Circa 1860/70. Long single-storey and attic terrace block on 150 degrees angle, angle rounded, westmost house has V-plan oriel bay. Rubble built, slated roof with masonry dormers.  
 Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.  
 Statement of Special Interest  
 Poor condition  
 Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.  
 An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.  
 Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]  
 No additional information. [2]  
 As described, forms part of a terrace block on Birnam Terrace. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the narrow lane, forming part of a block, within Birnam.

<b>Asset Number</b>	31	<b>Asset Name</b>	8 and 9 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
Outward views across the private lane (Birnam Terrace) are limited to the north by the buildings opposite, and the the south by the other attached terraces of the block. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	32	<b>Asset Name</b>	Merryburn Hotel, Station Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0315041742
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Hotel
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11082	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14210	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1870. 2 storey single block similar to above with circled corner bay and conical roof, 3 window front with gables, stugged ashlar (recently painted), slated.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The Merryburn was built as an emporium of significance with accommodation above. The shop operated until the late 1960s when the building was converted to a hotel. [3]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of the Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The view from above the station shows Station Road leading from the station forecourt</p>			

Asset Number	32	Asset Name	Merryburn Hotel, Station Road, Birnam
<p>towards Perth Road. Depicted are the Institute (Asset 885), Tower House (Asset 47), Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32), some of the buildings forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 59, 55, 54 and 53), as well as the tower of St. Mary’s church (Asset 46). [4]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resources is characterised by its roadside location on the corner of Birnam Terrace and Station Road within an area of mid-Victorian buildings and modern infill within Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the north-west of the Highland Main Line railway. Birnam Industrial Estate is located to the to the south. Views outward are across Station Road, towards a pair of modern bungalows, and across Birnam Terrace, limited by the adjacent buildings. The relationship with buildings of a similar date, and proximity to the station (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building), also form important features of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resources setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] <a href="https://www.merryburn.co.uk/about/">https://www.merryburn.co.uk/about/</a> [accessed March 2020]            [4] Valentine’s Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900            [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	The School House, Perth Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0325341742
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11130	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14274	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Later 19th century. Single-storey and attic L-plan front with cantilevered and gabled timber porch in angle, local rubble, slated roof with bracketted eaves.

Statement of Special Interest

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	The School House, Perth Road, Birnam
<p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its roadside location on Perth Road within Birnam in an area of Victorian housing and modern infill and enclosed garden. Views ourwatd are across Perth Road towards the buildings opposite and are limited to the south by intervening buildings and established gardens. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	34	Asset Name	6 and 7 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0318941743
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11083	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13561	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860/70. Long single-storey and attic terrace block on 150 degrees angle, angle rounded, westmost house has V-plan oriel bay. Rubble built, slated roof with masonry dormers.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Poor condition</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was</p>			

Asset Number	34	Asset Name	6 and 7 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<p>noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>As described, forms part of a terrace block on Birnam Terrace. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the narrow lane, forming part of a block, within Birnam. Outward views across the private lane (Birnam Terrace) are limited to the north by the buildings opposite, and the the south by the other attached terraces of the block. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	4 and 5 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0317441748
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11083	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13562	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860/70. Long single-storey and attic terrace block on 150 degrees angle, angle rounded, westmost house has V-plan oriel bay. Rubble built, slated roof with masonry dormers.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Poor condition</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p>			

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	4 and 5 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]            No additional information. [2]            As described, forms part of a terrace block on Birnam Terrace. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the narrow lane, forming part of a block, within Birnam. Outward views across the private lane (Birnam Terrace) are limited to the north by the buildings opposite, and the the south by the other attached terraces of the block. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	36	Asset Name	2 and 3 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0316441749
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11083	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13563	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860/70. Long single-storey and attic terrace block on 150 degrees angle, angle rounded, westmost house has V-plan oriel bay. Rubble built, slated roof with masonry dormers.            Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.            Statement of Special Interest            Poor condition            Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.            An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.            Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p>			

Asset Number	36	Asset Name	2 and 3 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<p>No additional information. [2]          As described, forms part of a terrace block on Birnam Terrace. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the narrow lane, forming part of a block, within Birnam. Outward views across the private lane (Birnam Terrace) are limited to the north by the buildings opposite, and the the south by the other attached terraces of the block. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	1 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0315641752
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	Site Type	Terrace House
NRHE Reference	LN11083	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	MPK13564	Value (Sensitivity)	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1860/70. Long single-storey and attic terrace block on 150 degrees angle, angle rounded, westmost house has V-plan oriel bay. Rubble built, slated roof with masonry dormers.          Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.          Statement of Special Interest          Poor condition          Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.          An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.          Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]          No additional information. [2]          As described, forms part of a terrace block on Birnam Terrace. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location on the narrow lane, forming part of a block, within Birnam.</p>			

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	1 Birnam Terrace, Birnam
<p>Outward views across the private lane (Birnam Terrace) are limited to the north by the buildings opposite, west across Station Road towards modern bungalows, and limited to the south by the other attached terraces of the block. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resources setting. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	38	Asset Name	Parkview, Station Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0317341767
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11081	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14378	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Circa 1870. 2 blocks stepped in slope, 2-storey with dormer heads and ground floor shops, N block 3 pairs of windows with segmentally arched heads, gabled outer dormer heads with quatrefoil bargeboards, swept centre dormer; S part has 1 pair of windows, 2 first floor windows with wrought-iron balcony, single swept dormer and pair of windows on curved angle carried up as conical angle turret. Stugged ashlar, slated.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Probably built for let as lodgings for summer visitors as at Tower Buildings and Murthly Terrace. Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	38	Asset Name	Parkview, Station Road, Birnam
<p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken in the early 1900s showing Park View, operating as Stewart and Fraser Grocers. [3]</p> <p>A Valentine's Series postcard of 1909 which shows the view from Perth Road, south up Station Road with Birnam Hill in the background. While the station building is not visible the western enclosure boundary wall of the goodsyard (Asset 832) facing onto the station forecourt and a single building within the goodsyard are identified. Prominent in the photograph is Tower House (Asset 47), built in 1859. Also, visible are Park View (Asset 38) and the Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32) both of which can be seen in their original function as shops. [4]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resources is characterised by its roadside location on the corner of Birnam Terrace and Station Road within an area of mid-Victorian buildings and modern infill within Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44). Views outward are across Station Road, towards a pair of modern bungalows, and across Birnam Terrace, limited by the adjacent buildings. The relationship with buildings of a similar date also form important features of this cultural heritage resource's setting. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resources setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 31)          [4] Valentine's Series Postcard, Station Road, Birnam, 1909          [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Armoury House (former Drill Hall) excluding two rear extensions to southwest, Perth Road, Birnam
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0322841769
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Drill Hall
NRHE Reference	LB11129	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	MPK14331	Value (Sensitivity)	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The building was constructed about 1895-1897 and is a 1 and 2-storey, 5-bay, L-plan former drill hall, armoury and drill instructor's house in a Tudor cottage style, now used as a house. In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: the two rear extensions toward the southwest.</p>			

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Armoury House (former Drill Hall) excluding two rear extensions to southwest, Perth Road, Birnam
<p>Amoury House is built of blue squared rubble with snecked ashlar dressings and the building has timber bracketed eaves with exposed rafter ends. The projecting outer bays are gabled, that to the left is a single storey former hall with a mullioned tripartite window with Tudor hoodmould which rises over a carved inscription (now partly eroded) '5 VBRH 1895'. The former hall is entered through a projecting porch which has a shouldered doorcase and twin-leaf timber door. The entrance to the house is to the right of the porch and has a rectangular fanlight and single timber door.</p> <p>In the house and armoury section on the right there is mainly 3- and 4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. In the hall section to the left there is multi-pane glazing in the upper part with 3-pane glazing below in timber sash and case windows. The roof is grey slates and there are corniced chimney stacks, some with yellow clay cans.</p> <p>The interior which was seen in 2015 has a good surviving late 19th century scheme. The former hall has timber boarding to dado height, a timber panelled entrance door in a moulded architrave, a late 19th century chimneypiece, plain cornice and central ventilator. Within what was the drill instructor's house there is a row of bells and chimneypiece in the kitchen and timber panelled doors.</p> <p><b>Statement of Special Interest</b></p> <p>The Armoury House is a good example of a small late 19th century picturesque Tudor cottage style drill hall with armoury and drill instructor's house. The principal elevation appearance remains largely unchanged since it was built, and many interior details have been retained. It has distinctive bargeboarded gables with exposed rafter ends and mullioned windows with a Tudor style hoodmould. It has significant presence in the streetscape in a central position in Birnam where a number of buildings are designed using a similar picturesque architectural style. In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: the two rear extensions toward the southwest.</p> <p>The drill hall was built about 1895-7 and is shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1898, published 1900), marked as a 'drill hall'. However newspaper sources seem to imply that it was actually built in two phases in 1894-5 and 1897-8. The first phase was the construction of the 'armoury and dwelling house for the drill instructor' which was mentioned in October 1894 when a feu had been secured and the building 'so long talked about' was 'in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact'. In December 1895 there is clear evidence that the armoury and house had been erected but there is no mention of the hall at this date. The hall may have been completed the following year or in early 1897 as in August 1897 a grand bazaar was held in aid of the 'building fund of the Birnam volunteers' in the drill hall itself. The date stone inscribed with 1895 which is on the wall of the hall may have been carved later but showing the date of completion of the first part. The differences in the windows between the two sections would seem to support that the building was constructed in two phases.</p> <p>As indicated in the inscription the hall was built for the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Highlanders (later the Black Watch). The Birnam hall is a very small example compared to many. In 1899 the volunteers met for their annual drill at the Birnam Institute in preference to their own hall in Perth Road, presumably because it was not large enough.</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	39	<b>Asset Name</b>	Armoury House (former Drill Hall) excluding two rear extensions to southwest, Perth Road, Birnam
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It is possible that Andrew Grainger Heiton (1864-1927) was responsible for the design of the building. He was the nephew of the prominent Perth architect Andrew Heiton Junior, who, with his father, was responsible for the design of Birnam station. As a young man Andrew Grainger Heiton was a keen sportsman and an enthusiastic volunteer. Andrew Grainger Heiton attended a dinner on 21 December 1896 in honour of the veteran commanding officer of the 5th Battalion of Perthshire volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Menzies. Heiton served with the Black Watch during the First World War, the Highland Regiment having become the Black Watch at this date. A comparison of domestic work by Heiton in the 1890s shows some similarities to the Birnam hall - for example the much larger Dungarhill of about 1890 with its extensive use of timbering in the gables. However no documentary evidence has been found to support the attribution of Heiton to the Birnam drill hall. The hall might simply have been the work of a local builder or joiner following the local building style.

In the late 1850s there was concern in the British Government about the Army's ability to defend both the home nation as well as the Empire. Britain's military defences were stretched and resources to defend Britain needed to be found. One solution was to create 'Volunteer Forces', a reserve of men who volunteered for part-time military training similar to that of the regular army and who could therefore help to defend Britain if the need arose.

In 1859 the Rifle Volunteer Corps (and Artillery Corps in defended coastal areas) were formed and the Volunteer Act of 1863 provided more regulation on how the volunteer forces were run and it set out the standards for drills and a requirement for annual inspections. Most purpose-built drill halls constructed at this time were paid for by a major local landowner, the subscriptions of volunteers, local fundraising efforts or a combination of all three. The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871 (known as the Cardwell Reforms after the Secretary of State for War, Edward Cardwell) gave forces the legal right to acquire land to build a drill hall and more purpose-built drill halls began to be constructed after this date. The largest period of drill hall construction, aided by government grants, took place between 1880 and 1910. The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1907 (known as the Haldane Reforms after the Secretary of State for War, Richard Haldane) came into force in 1908 and the various Volunteer Units were consolidated to form the Territorial Force. The construction of drill halls largely ceased during the First World War and in 1920 the Territorial Force became the Territorial Army.

In the 20th century changes in warfare and weaponry made many of the earlier drill halls redundant and subject to demolition or change to a new use. Around 344 drill halls are believed to have been built in Scotland of which 182 are thought to survive today, although few remain in their original use. Drill halls are an important part of our social and military history. They tell us much about the development of warfare and the history of defending our country. They also, unusually for a nationwide building programme, were not standardised and were often designed by local architects in a variety of styles and they also have a part to play in the history of our communities. The requirements for drill halls were basic – a large covered open space to train and drill as well as a place for the secure storage of weapons. The vast majority of drill halls were modest utilitarian structures. Most drill halls conformed to the pattern of an administrative block containing offices and the armoury to store weapons along with a caretaker or drill instructors accommodation,

<b>Asset Number</b>	39	<b>Asset Name</b>	Armoury House (former Drill Hall) excluding two rear extensions to southwest, Perth Road, Birnam
<p>usually facing the street. To the rear would be the drill hall itself. Occasionally more extensive accommodation was required, such as for battalion headquarters where interior rifle ranges, libraries, billiards rooms, lecture theatres and bars could all be included.</p> <p>Category changed from B to C, statutory address and listed building record revised in 2016 as part of the Drill Halls Listing Review 2015-16. Previously listed as 'Drill Hall (Armoury House), Perth Road, Birnam'. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within Birnam in an area of Victorian housing and modern infill and roadside location on Perth Road within an enclosed garden. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	40	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Station Road (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0314541785
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10878	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>From NO 0316 4185 to NO 0315 4178 [1]</p> <p>Alignment of Station Road depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, orientated approximately north to south. The road runs from Perth road to the station. Appears to have been lined by gardens and a park to the west, on the junction with Perth Road, and several buildings dispersed along it including a block on the junction as well as on Birnam Terrace and a line of terrace houses running perpendicular to the road. Later editions depict more buildings along Station Road, including a Post Office on the junction with Perth Road. [2] [3]</p> <p>An operational road (Station Road), orientated north to south, slopes gently up from Perth Road to Birnam Industrial Estate. Formerly linked to the station; however, is severed by the existing A9. Victorian buildings, along with more recent additions, line the road. [4]</p>			

Asset Number	40	Asset Name	Birnam, Station Road (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire LXII, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1938, published ca.1948			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road, Post Office and General Store
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0325041791
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Post Office, Shop
NRHE Reference	None	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	MPK16697	Value (Sensitivity)	Low
<b>Description</b>			
This building appears on neither 1st nor 2nd edition OS maps. Timber fronted general store and Post Office. [1]			
'Single-storey early 20th century general store tea room, with walls of split logs.' [2]			
Single-storey, timber clad building, in use as a general store and café. Centrally located within Birnam on Perth Road, with car parking to the south-west. Road noise and traffic movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource.. Views outward are across Perth Road and limited by the buildings opposite. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	42	<b>Asset Name</b>	The Bungalow, Perth Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0319941792
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11128	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12963	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Early 20th century remodelling of previous Victorian bungalow. L-plan front with bay window and 1/2-timber porch in angle, low pitched broad-eaved piended roof: 1-window gable, 2-window back wing. Harled and slated.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Group value only</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resoure is characterised by its roadside location within Birnam on Perth Road within an enclosed garden. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	43	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell Milestone
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0190941808
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	311679	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18287	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No additional information. [1]          The site of a milestone identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping 'Crieff 20 4/5 Dunkeld 1'. [2]          A whitewashed stone marker with sloping triangular face. Located adjacent to the A822. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location. Regular traffic noise and movement forming part of its setting. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	44	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Conservation Area
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0325641813
<b>Legal Status</b>	Conservation Area	<b>Site Type</b>	Conservation Area
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	CA566	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No information. [1]          Birnam is an outstanding example of a mid-Victorian Highland resort, whose development largely followed the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. The railway, which until 1863 terminated at Birnam, was the catalyst for speculative developments designed to cater for growing numbers of tourists. Birnam Conservation Area encompasses the majority of the Victorian Highland resort which developed along Perth Road, Birnam's main throughfare, either side of Birnam Glen</p>			

Asset Number	44	Asset Name	Birnam, Conservation Area
<p>and Oak Avenue, Station Road, Birnam Terrace, as well as the south bank of the River Tay and Torr Hill. To the south-west the Conservation Area extends beyond the existing A9 to include an area of isolated Victorian villas with large secluded wooded gardens, such as The Lodge, Birnam (Asset 19). The townscape characteristics that contribute to Birnam Conservation Area’s distinctive sense of place as the gateway to the Highlands and as a former Victorian Highland resort include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the mid-Victorian buildings associated with the expansion of Birnam as a Highland resort that provide an eclectic yet harmonious mix of architectural styles including the Scots Renaissance Murthly Terrace (Assets 55, 54, 53, 51 and 48), Tudor style Tower Buildings (Asset 47) and the Baronial style Birnam Hotel (Asset 64) on Perth Road. These and other building’s variety of architectural styles and design elements significantly contribute to the visual interest of the conservation area;</li> <li>- Perth Road which along with the splayed entrance to Station Road and St Mary’s Road, the forecourt of Birnam Hotel and roadside amenity areas contribute to the open character of the streetscape at the central focal point of Birnam;</li> <li>- views of the surrounding forested hills glimpsed between buildings and frame streets, including Perth Road and Station Road, that provide a dramatic backdrop and hint at the Highlands beyond;</li> <li>- pockets of woodland, mature trees and green spaces such as the Beatrix Potter Garden (Asset 57) and Torwood Park, which combine with boundary hedges and private roadside gardens to soften the streetscape and contribute to the integration of views into the surrounding forested hills;</li> <li>- the small roads and lanes running off Perth Road, such as St Mary’s Road providing access to large secluded villas, cottages and areas of modern infill housing, that create a feeling of country lanes rather than suburban streets;</li> <li>- modern buildings that generally integrated well in amongst the Victorian building stock, including the Arts &amp; Conference Centre (Asset 885) whose design references the materials and colour palette of earlier buildings and boundary treatments while largely employing wood cladding and glass, creating a modern architectural focal point at the interface between Station Road and Perth Road; and</li> <li>- commercial buildings, including a number of small shops and services whose shopfronts retain many of their period features such as tall windows with glazing bars.</li> </ul> <p>Design elements that characterise Birnam Conservation Area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Victorian buildings which, while retaining individuality in their architectural styles, share common design elements, such as upper floor shaped gables projecting from the roof slope, conical angle turrets topped with decorative finials and weathervanes, friezes, wrought-iron railings and cast-iron guttering;</li> <li>- construction materials including locally sourced squared rubble stone, dressed sandstone on the principle roadside elevations, carved wood and slate roofs;</li> <li>- road surfacing is of standard tarmac with no formal traffic control measures and minimal highways signage;</li> <li>- pavement treatments are a mixture of standard tarmac, concrete paving, textured surfaces indicating lowered pavements at road crossings, some detailing using granite sets, standard concrete edging and drainage channels leading to iron drain covers;</li> </ul>			

Asset Number	44	Asset Name	Birnam, Conservation Area
<p>- roadside boundary treatments are characterised by low squared rubble stone walls with coping stones and railings, occasionally supplemented with hedging;</p> <p>- standard utilitarian street lighting, with the exception of the interface with Station Road where modern lighting columns with a single lantern body and ladder rest hint at Victorian gas street lighting;</p> <p>- standardised white with black lettering street signs, tourist information, parking, footpath and cycle path signage, and free-standing commercial advertising on Perth Road;</p> <p>- street furniture comprises a standard red telephone and pillar box, black Perth &amp; Kinross Council corporate style rubbish bins and well-maintained planters, bus shelters and bollards;</p> <p>- decorative elements and street art comprising the former gates to the drive to Murthly Castle to the north-west of Birnam Hotel, the decorative arch at the entrance to the Beatrix Potter Garden and the c.1914 commemorative stone fountain at the entrance to St Mary’s Road (Asset 60).</p> <p>The Victorian period buildings and boundary treatments make use of locally sourced materials such as squared rubble stone and slate, and sandstone with a colour palette of muted blue/greys and pale yellows. By contrast modern materials such as red/orange timber cladding and glass have been used for more recent buildings. Metal work is frequently used including railings, ornamental gates and street furniture painted black with some use of contrasting colour. Brightly painted doors provide colour and the greens of trees, hedges, garden plants and flowers provide seasonal colour.</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>As described. Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) is characterized by Victorian buildings and the relationship between them, historic connection to the railway and the town’s status as a former Highland resort. The wider landscape, including the surrounding hills and riverside setting, contributes to the character of the area. Asset 44 is bisected by the existing A9, with traffic noise and movement from both the existing A9 and internal roads forming part of this cultural heritage resources setting. Outward views are limited by the historic buildings and dense woodland, with views largely along principal streets, such as Perth Road and Station Road. The relationship between the buildings and coherence of the streetscape, as well as the historic relationship with the development of the railway and Highland tourism, also contribute to the architectural and social historical interest of Asset 44. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 2021</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	46	<b>Asset Name</b>	St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0323441820
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Church, Cemetery
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11141	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10876	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

William Slater to design of Richard Cromwell Carpenter, 1856-58; tower belfry stage by James Ramsay, 1882; low N aisle and baptistery by Norman & Beddoe, 1883; choir stalls by Rev Edward Sugden 1889; organ by Forster and Andrews 1874, rebuilt by John R Miller 1908. Well-detailed gothic church with 3-bay nave, aisle chancel, square 3-stage crenellated tower and unusually fine interior with Burne-Jones windows by William Morris & Co, stencilling remnants and furnishings of note. Squared, coursed and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Raked base course, band course and machicolation to tower, angle buttresses, voussoirs, traceried windows and chamfered reveals. FURTHER DESCRIPTION: entrance tower to SW with 2-leaf timber door and traceried oculus dwarfed by flanking projecting buttresses; aisle with Burne Jones windows and squat buttresses to NW under swept roof with diminutive ventilators; SE elevation of nave and chancel, latter with hoodmoulded recess below 2-light window; large 3-light window to cross-finished NE gable. Fine coloured glass or coloured margins to diamond-pattern leaded lights throughout. Grey slates. Shouldered stack raised in brick at vestry; ashlar-coped skews to stepped roof.

INTERIOR: unusually fine interior with good decorative scheme in place, including open timber roof with simple cross bracing, limewashed walls to nave and aisle, evidence of stencilling at chancel, columned N arcade, fixed timber pews and some tiled floors. Moulded chancel arch with carved head corbels and decorative stone septum with inset railings; sanctuary with stone and marble reredos, single seat sedile and piscine. Carved oak pulpit. Carved circular stone font at baptistery.

STAINED GLASS: much fine figurative glass including Alexander and Evelyn Mary Low Memorial Windows in N aisle designed by Edward Burne-Jones and executed by Morris & Co depicting 'King David and St John' of 1890 (designed 1866 and 1869) and 'Ruth and Mary' of 1904, designed 1886. E window Crucifixion by C E Kempe 1895 and chancel's S wall 'Moses and St John the Baptist' by James Ballantine & Son 1864.

Statement of Special Interest  
 Place of worship in use as such.  
 Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20.

St Mary's Church makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of Birnam which is an outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty. Sited on slightly raised ground within a small walled graveyard, the multi-build date of the church has resulted in a surprisingly unified composition with some unusually fine interior detail. The architect William Slater was articulated to Richard Cromwell Carpenter and took over the practice

Asset Number	46	Asset Name	St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Birnam
<p>after Carpenter's death. Slater completed St Mary's at Birnam and St Stephen's at Burntisland to Carpenter's designs, but went on to design a number of churches in his own right, including St Peter's Episcopal Church in Edinburgh and St John the Evangelist in Dumfries.</p> <p>The village developed largely following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus. In 2008 some stencilling fragments were uncovered in the chancel area of St Mary's Church. The Gothic Revival in church building led to many churches being built with complex interior decorative schemes. From the 1830s the spiritual role of the church was promoted by the Oxford Movement and the Cambridge Camden Society and this too gave impetus to the adoption of decorative elements to enhance religious experience. William Butterfield focused colour and decoration on the chancel area of his churches, and this appears to be the course followed at St Mary's. Episcopal churches throughout Scotland adopted this intense decorative style, and some fine examples include St Salvador's in Dundee, St John's in Edinburgh and St Ninian's in Perth (all separately listed). St Mary's architect, Richard Cromwell Carpenter, also designed Lancing College in Sussex, with its magnificent French Gothic chapel.</p> <p>List description revised 2009 to include new interior information. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition identifies 'St Mary's Ch. (Episcopalian on site of Cross)'. [3]</p> <p>'Surprisingly unified product of several building phases, the general effect that of an English country church. The nave and chancel are by William Slater, 1856-8. The west tower (1870), vestry on north side (c.1880) and the squat north aisle and baptistery by Norman &amp; Beddoe is of 1883. It is all built of whin with buff-coloured stone dressings. Geometric detail. At the tower's belfry stage, round clock faces (James Ramsay, 1882) set between the pointed openings above a corbelled battlement.</p> <p>Simple open wooden roofs, with broad stone chancel arch springing from corbels carved with heads of a man and woman. The organ is by Forster and Andrews (1874), later rebuilt by John R. Miller, 1908. Circular stone font is late 19th century, Victorian pews (c.1858) and elaborately carved oak pulpit of 1897.</p> <p>Import stained glass including windows by C. E. Kempe (1895), James Ballantine &amp; Son (1864) and Alexander Gibbs (1883). In the north aisle, a lush window by Morris &amp; Co (1890), from designs of 1866 and 1869 by Edward Burne-Jones. Also by Morris &amp; Co is aisle window of 1904 also to a design by Burne-Jones (1886).' [4]</p> <p>Elizabeth Stewart records that 'St Mary's Episcopal Church, a picturesque building, stands on the site of one of the ancient crosses, where pilgrims knelt in prayer when they first espied the object of their veneration, Dunkeld Cathedral.' [5]</p> <p>A church that remains in use. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within Birnam in an area of Victorian housing and modern infill, roadside location on Perth Road, and position within its churchyard enclosed with stone walls topped with railings. Views outward are limited by the surrounding buildings, including across Perth Road and to the north.</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	46	<b>Asset Name</b>	St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Birnam
The church has a relationship with the rectory to the rear (Asset 50; a Category C Listed Building). Regular traffic movement and noise form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [6]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867 [4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press [5] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	47	<b>Asset Name</b>	Tower Buildings, Perth Road and Station Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0317541824
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11127	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13642	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Dated 1859 at weather vane. Victorian gothic, 2-storey basement and attic V-plan corner building with original ground floor shops having 4-centre arched glazing; diagonally set slim square corner tower of 3 storeys with pyramid roof, Tudorish doorway with balcony over 2nd floor gothic window. Snecked rubble, buft sandstone dressings, stop chamfers, slated.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises its location within Birnam in an area of Victorian housing and modern infill, roadside location on the corner of Station Road and Perth Road</p>			

Asset Number	47	Asset Name	Tower Buildings, Perth Road and Station Road, Birnam
<p>with gardens to the rear (south). Other houses forming Station Road and roadside parking form part of this cultural heritage resources setting. Road traffic noise and movement also form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource.</p> <p>The cultural heritage resource’s location within Birnam contributes to the understanding and appreciation of this asset as part of the development of Birnam during the mid-Victorian period as a Highland resort. [3]</p> <p>‘A large block (Tower Buildings) of 1859, a steeply pyramid-roofed tower projecting at the canted corner.’ [4]</p> <p>A Valentine’s Series postcard of 1909 which shows the view from Perth Road, south up Station Road with Birnam Hill in the background. While the station building is not visible the western enclosure boundary wall of the goodsyd (Asset 832) facing onto the station forecourt and a single building within the goodsyd are identified. Prominent in the photograph is Tower House (Asset 47), built in 1859. Also, visible are Park View (Asset 38) and the Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32) both of which can be seen in their original function as shops. [5]</p> <p>As described, a corner block with shops in ground floor. This cultural heritage resource’s setting is characterized by its roadside location on the junction between Perth Road and Station Road in Birnam. Outward views are across these roads and limited by the buildings opposite. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of the cultural heritage resource’s setting, including as a result of parking immediately adjacent. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Jacobs, 2020            [4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [5] Valentine’s Series Postcard, Station Road, Birnam, 1909            [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	48	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Glen Affric House, Perth Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0321041828
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11125	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12908	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Dated 1862 and 1865. Baronial, long 2-storey and attic terrace block stepped in slope: 24 windows long, cantilevered 1st floor canted bay and corbelled to square with shaped gables 2nd floor at 6th 10th and 19th, corbelled circular angle turrets at ends of composition. Ashlar ground floor with arched openings, snecked local rubble above with ashlar dressings, architraves at no 3, gabled masonry dormers, slated roofs.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>'A long three-storey Scots Renaissance block of 1862-9. Oriel windows under shaped gables, gabled dormerheads and conical roofed round towers.' [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' pre-1912 looking west from the Perth Road. It shows the c.1900 semi-detached houses (Asset 886), part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 48 and 51), St. Mary's Church (Asset 46), the tower covered in ivy and Bheine Mhor (Asset 29). The streetscape is open with the wooded hills forming the backdrop to view along Perth Road. [4]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian Birnam on Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east) and public gardens to the west and Birnam Arts and Conference Centre to the south-west. Views outward are limited by the surrounding buildings of Birnam. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. Regular road noise and traffic movement also form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			

<b>Asset Number</b>	48	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Glen Affric House, Perth Road, Birnam
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press [4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 39) [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	49	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell, Cropmarks
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0240641831
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks, Field Boundarys, Possible Trackways
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6336;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low

**Description**

Field boundaries, which are depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1900, sheet lxii SW), have been recorded as parchmarks on oblique aerial photographs.

Two linear parchmarks have been recorded by aerial photographic survey in the field to the north of the A822 at Ladywell. The parchmarks run E-SW and E-NW respectively and may be traces of former trackways perhaps associated with the construction of the railway or access to 'Claypotts' a settlement shown on 18th century mapping in the vicinity of Ladywell farmsteading. [1]

Aerial photograph clearly shows cropmarks. [2]

Cropmarks are shown on aerial photograph dated May 1946. [3]

No above ground remains identified. The land is currently used as pasture/grazing. [4]

**References**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] RCAHMS ASS-618-045 043-035 1988 C0241
- [3] <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1177?pos=10> (Accessed February 2021)
- [4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024

<b>Asset Number</b>	50	<b>Asset Name</b>	The Rectory, Oak Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0326541834
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Vicarage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11091	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13551;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Late Victorian villa. 2-storey and attic 2-window (1 bipartite) and canted bay, bracketted eaves piended slated roof.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Its setting is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian Birnam with the church and churchyard of St Mary's Church (Asset 46; a Category B Listed Building) to the south-west. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	51	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Murthly Terrace, Old Bakehouse
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0320341844
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11125	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12907	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Dated 1862 and 1865. Baronial, long 2-storey and attic terrace block stepped in slope: 24 windows long, cantilevered 1st floor canted bay and corbelled to square with shaped gables 2nd floor at 6th 10th and 19th, corbelled circular angle turrets at ends of composition. Ashlar ground floor with arched openings, snecked local rubble above with ashlar dressings, architraves at no 3, gabled masonry dormers, slated roofs.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>'A long three-storey Scots Renaissance block of 1862-9. Oriel windows under shaped gables, gabled dormerheads and conical roofed round towers.' [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' pre-1912 looking west from the Perth Road. It shows the c.1900 semi-detached houses (Asset 886), part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 48 and 51), St. Mary's Church (Asset 46), the tower covered in ivy and Bheine Mhor (Asset 29). The streetscape is open with the wooded hills forming the backdrop to view along Perth Road. [4]</p> <p>As described. Murthly terrace is centrally located within Birnam overlooking Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east) and outwards views across the road towards the buildings opposite. Distant views are limited by the surrounding buildings of Birnam. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. Regular road noise and traffic form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			

<b>Asset Number</b>	51	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Murthly Terrace, Old Bakehouse
<p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press          [4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 39)          [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	53	<b>Asset Name</b>	Stonecroft, Murthly Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0319041853
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11125;	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12906	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Dated 1862 and 1865. Baronial, long 2-storey and attic terrace block stepped in slope: 24 windows long, cantilevered 1st floor canted bay and corbelled to square with shaped gables 2nd floor at 6th 10th and 19th, corbelled circular angle turrets at ends of composition. Ashlar ground floor with arched openings, snecked local rubble above with ashlar dressings, architraves at no 3, gabled masonry dormers, slated roofs.

Statement of Special Interest

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]

No additional information. [2]

'A long three-storey Scots Renaissance block of 1862-9. Oriel windows under shaped gables, gabled dormerheads and conical roofed round towers.' [3]

A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of the Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The view from above the station shows Station Road leading from the station forecourt towards Perth Road. Depicted are the Institute (Asset 885), Tower House (Asset 47), Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32), some of the buildings forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 59, 55, 54 and 53), as well as the tower of St. Mary's church (Asset 46). [4]

Asset Number	53	Asset Name	Stonecroft, Murthly Terrace, Birnam
<p>As described. Murthly terrace is centrally located within an area of Victorian Birnam overlooking Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east). Outward views are across Perth Road and along Station Road, with distant views limited by the surrounding buildings. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. Regular road noise and traffic form art of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland                      [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                      [3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press                      [4] Valentine's Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900                      [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	4 Murthly Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0318441859
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11125	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12905	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Dated 1862 and 1865. Baronial, long 2-storey and attic terrace block stepped in slope: 24 windows long, cantilevered 1st floor canted bay and corbelled to square with shaped gables 2nd floor at 6th 10th and 19th, corbelled circular angle turrets at ends of composition. Ashlar ground floor with arched openings, snecked local rubble above with ashlar dressings, architraves at no 3, gabled masonry dormers, slated roofs.

**Statement of Special Interest**

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	4 Murthly Terrace, Birnam
<p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>‘A long three-storey Scots Renaissance block of 1862-9. Oriel windows under shaped gables, gabled dormerheads and conical roofed round towers.’ [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in ‘Old Dunkeld and Birnam’ of c.1920 looking north-east from the Perth Road. It shows the Guthrie Villas (Asset 62), the memorial fountain (Asset 60), 1, Murthly Terrace (Asset 59) and part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 55 and 54). [4]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine’s Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of the Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The view from above the station shows Station Road leading from the station forecourt towards Perth Road. Depicted are the Institute (Asset 885), Tower House (Asset 47), Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32), some of the buildings forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 59, 55, 54 and 53), as well as the tower of St. Mary’s church (Asset 46). [5]</p> <p>As described. Murthly terrace is centrally located within an area of Victorian Birnam overlooking Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east). Outward views are across Perth Road and along Station Road, with distant views limited by the surrounding buildings. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. Regular road noise and traffic form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. [6]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 38)</p> <p>[5] Valentine’s Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	55	<b>Asset Name</b>	3 Murthly Terrace, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0317741868
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11125;	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12904	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Dated 1862 and 1865. Baronial, long 2-storey and attic terrace block stepped in slope: 24 windows long, cantilevered 1st floor canted bay and corbelled to square with shaped gables 2nd floor at 6th 10th and 19th, corbelled circular angle turrets at ends of composition. Ashlar ground floor with arched openings, snecked local rubble above with ashlar dressings, architraves at no 3, gabled masonry dormers, slated roofs.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>'A long three-storey Scots Renaissance block of 1862-9. Oriel windows under shaped gables, gabled dormerheads and conical roofed round torrents.' [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of c.1920 looking north-east from the Perth Road. It shows the Guthrie Villas (Asset 62), the memorial fountain (Asset 60), 1, Murthly Terrace (Asset 59) and part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 55 and 54). [4]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of the Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The view from above the station shows Station Road leading from the station forecourt towards Perth Road. Depicted are the Institute (Asset 885), Tower House (Asset 47), Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32), some of the buildings forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 59, 55, 54 and 53), as well as the tower of St. Mary's church (Asset 46). [5]</p> <p>As described. Murthly terrace is centrally located within an area of Victorian Birnam overlooking Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east). Outward views are across Perth Road and along Station Road, with distant views limited by the surrounding buildings. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace forms part of the setting of this</p>			

Asset Number	55	Asset Name	3 Murthly Terrace, Birnam
cultural heritage resource. Regular road noise and traffic form art of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [6]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			
[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 38)			
[5] Valentine's Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900			
[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Java, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0305041879
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11087	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12998	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1880, former Police Station. Neat single-storey cottage, 2-window and centre door with panel over, centre gablet. Stugged red ashlar with white sandstone dressings, slated.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Java House is characterised by its secluded location with mature trees to the west, residential buildings to the north and a fire station to the south. The principle elevation faces east overlooking its access road, stream and public gardens. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Java, Birnam
Named as 'Police Station' on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs, 2020			
[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

Asset Number	57	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road, Beatrix Potter Garden
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0310941880
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Formal Garden
NRHE Reference	None; None;	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	MPK16695;	Value (Sensitivity)	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Formal garden containing bronze sculptures of characters from Beatrix Potter's books. Built to celebrate the authors many visits to Dunkeld and Dalguise House. [1]</p> <p>'Laid out in 1991-2 by Perth and Kinross District Council. The bronze sculptures by David Annand of characters from the works of Beatrix Potter, who visited the area frequently when young.' [2]</p> <p>Located in the centre of Birnam. Ornamental public garden on a prominent corner plot, adjacent to Perth Road and the corner of Station Road. Includes sculptures of Beatrix Potter's characters. Outward views are filtered through the surrounding established borders of the garden and beyond are limited by the surrounding buildings. Regular traffic noise is audible from this cultural heritage resource. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	59	<b>Asset Name</b>	1 Murthly Terrace (McMurray) Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0316841882
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terrace House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11124	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13636	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Early 19th century. 2-storey, ground floor shop, 3 windows above, 3-window gable and 1 window back wing, front courses, gable rubble with droved dressings, slated.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of c.1920 looking north-east from the Perth Road. It shows the Guthrie Villas (Asset 62), the memorial fountain (Asset 60), 1, Murthly Terrace (Asset 59) and part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 55 and 54). [3]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of the Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The view from above the station shows Station Road leading from the station forecourt towards Perth Road. Depicted are the Institute (Asset 885), Tower House (Asset 47), Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32), some of the buildings forming Murthly Terrace (Assets 59, 55, 54 and 53), as well as the tower of St. Mary's church (Asset 46). [4]</p> <p>As described. Murthly Terrace is centrally located within an area of Victorian Birnam overlooking Perth Road, with gardens, yards and outbuildings to the rear (north-east). Outward views are across Perth Road, including towards the Beatrix Potter Garden (Asset 57) and and Birnam Arts and Conference Centre, and along Station Road, with distant views limited by the surrounding buildings. The relationship with other buildings forming Murthly Terrace forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. Regular road noise and traffic form art of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [5]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	59	<b>Asset Name</b>	1 Murthly Terrace (McMurray) Birnam
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 38)			
[4] Valentine's Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900			
[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	60	<b>Asset Name</b>	Thomas Ormsby and Mary Newham Underwood, Fountain, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0315541891
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Fountain
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11088	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13586	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Circa 1914. Circular freestone shaft with ball finial on square pedestal with granite bowl, battered base.

Statement of Special Interest

'In commemoration of two golden days at Birnam 1st December 1863, 1st December 1913'

Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.

An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.

Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay.

Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.

[1]

No additional information. [2]

'Drinking fountain by Beveridge of Perth c. 1915. Ball-finialled fat sandstone column on a pedestal, its sides panelled with polished grey granite.' [3]

A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken in 1922 showing Birnam Hotel (Asset 64), and the memorial fountain (Asset 60) from Station Road taken after it had be restored

Asset Number	60	Asset Name	Thomas Ormsby and Mary Newham Underwood, Fountain, Birnam
<p>following the fire in 1912. A photograph c.1920 looking north-east from the Perth Road shows the memorial fountain (Asset 60). [4]            Thomas Underwood is buried in Little Dunkeld churchyard. [5]            As described. Asset 60's setting is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian Birnam on the corner of St Mary's Road and Perth Road. Views from this cultural heritage resource are across the immediate roads, and include modern infrastructure (bus shelter and other street furniture). Views beyond are limited by the public gardens to the south beyond Perth Road and Birnam House Hotel and its associated grounds, to the north-west. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Pages 32 and 38)            [5] <a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/146104989/thomas-ormsby-underwood">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/146104989/thomas-ormsby-underwood</a>            [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	Ladywell Cottages, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0304941909
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11086	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14373	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1870/80. Cheap row of brick and harl cottages of picturesque outline, central 2-storey gable with narrow round arched 1st floor window single-storey and attic 2-window and centre door with masonry dormers to either side, slated.            Restored and internally remodelled 1974.            Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.            Statement of Special Interest            Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.            An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was</p>			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	Ladywell Cottages, Birnam
<p>noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>A row of harled cottages set at an angle to the road, adjacent to Inchewan Burn. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its wooded located, set back from Perth Road, with the Inchewan Burn to the east and buildings to the south and north-east. Outward views are limited by the surrounding trees; however, to the north views are across the gardens and Perth Road to the buildings beyond. To the south views are limited by the fire station and established trees. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Guthrie Villas Nos 1 And 2, Oak Road/St Mary's Road, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0318841920
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Villa
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11089	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14376	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Built as New Hotel, circa 1890. 3-storey, 2 windows flanked by 2 2-storey bays, swept dormer heads 2nd floor, snecked local rubble with ashlar dressings, piended slated roof.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>For group value in relation to Birnam Hotel and Murthly Terrace.</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was</p>			

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Guthrie Villas Nos 1 And 2, Oak Road/St Mary's Road, Birnam
<p>noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Named as 'Birnam Lodge' on Ordnance Survey, First Edition. [3]</p> <p>Identified as 'New Hotel (Temperance)' Ordnance Survey, Second Edition. [4]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of c.1920 looking north-east from the Perth Road. It shows the Guthrie Villas (Asset 62), the memorial fountain (Asset 60), 1, Murthly Terrace (Asset 59) and part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 55 and 54). [5]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian housing in Birnam on the corner of Oak Road and St Mary's Road facing Perth Road to the south-west with mature woodland to the north-east and public spaces to the south-west and Birnam House Hotel and its associated grounds, car parking and ancillary buildings to the east. Traffic noise and movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [6]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[5] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 38)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	63	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Glen Tuck Shop and Lindisfarne, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0307741923
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Shop
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11085	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12968	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1880-90. 2-storey 2-window north and east fronts with 1 window on rounded angle, rubble with red sandstone long-and-short dressings, T-plan window divide, roof has bracketted eaves, patterned slatework and thistle finials.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian housing in Birnam on the corner of Birnam Glen facing Perth Road with Inchewan Burn to the west and public spaces to the south-east and Birnam House Hotel and its associated grounds, car parking and ancillary buildings to the north. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	64	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Hotel, Adjoining Gates and Annexe
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0311641948
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Gates, Hotel
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11140	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10879; MPK15462	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Large 3-storey and attic rubble with square tower of 4 storeys and 1/2 storey office wings with twin 2-storey and attic towers: Murthly estate style of c.1850 (erected by Sir W.D. Stewart). Gate-piers and cast-iron gates of gargantuan size with large 2-storey lodge (now annexe) added (former drive to Murthly Castle) c.1870. Internal repairs.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Items 68-100 form B group with items 18-20 in original list.</p> <p>An outstanding example of an early-mid Victorian Highland resort in a setting of great natural beauty, built mainly following the opening of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway in 1856. In 1865 it was noted that the trade of Dunkeld and Birnam had suffered with the extension of the Railway. The main development was thus between 1856 and 1863, when Birnam was the terminus.</p> <p>Very completely preserved to date St Mary's Tower and Birnam House being the only serious losses while the only intrusion of any consequence has been a modern bungalow inserted between Birnam Hotel and Oransay. [1]</p> <p>Gate-piers and cast-iron gates of gargantuan size with large 2-storey lodge, originally built as gatehouse to Murthly Castle. Converted into apartments. [2]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [3]</p> <p>'A mid-19th century eclectic mixture of Baronial display and the cottage orne. The tower with bracketed broad eaves under an extravagantly bellcast pyramidal roof. The huge mullioned and transomed window to the west is an insertion of 1913 when the building was reconstructed after a fire. To the west, stone piers, the outer pair with acorn finials, the inner topped by balls, between which are cast-iron screens and gates of c. 1870 at the end of the former drive to Murthly Castle. Above the gates, a cast-iron overthrow surmounted by morose lions. The screen and gates link the hotel to Carters Lodge (1870), a tall two-storey Baronial building with a jettied upper floor, crowstepped gables and gablets and a pyramidal-spired entrance tower.' [4]</p> <p>Bartholomew's map of c.1862 identifies 'Birnam Hotel'. [5]</p> <p>Gall &amp; Inglis's map of 1893 depicts a number of buildings within Birnam, including 'Hotel' and shows Perth Road and Station Road. [6]</p> <p>As described. Group of buildings forming a hotel complex. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its prominent roadside location within an area of Victorian Birnam. Outward views are across car parking, gardens and ancillary buildings associated with the hotel and</p>			

Asset Number	64	Asset Name	Birnam Hotel, Adjoining Gates and Annexe
<p>across Perth Road to the south towards public gardens. Distant views are limited by the surrounding buildings and intervening established trees. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527</a> (Accessed February 2021)          [4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press          [5] Bartholomew, J. ca. 1862. Perthshire. (From Black's large map of Scotland / drawn &amp; engraved by J. Bartholomew). Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842695">https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842695</a>)          [6] Gall &amp; Inglis, 1893. Fife, Forfar and East Perth District. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182">https://maps.nls.uk/view/142842182</a>)          [7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Inver Bridge Over River Braan
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0178542067
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	Site Type	Road Bridge
NRHE Reference	LB11136	Period	18th Century
HER Reference	MPK2474	Value (Sensitivity)	High
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>2 large segmental arches with heavy cut-waters, wide approaches. Rubble, 18th cent. [1] (Location cited as NO 018 421). Bridge, Inver, c. 1740, mason Thomas Clark, Dunkeld. A 2-span rubble bridge, with segmental arches and triangular cutwater. J R Hume 1977.          Inver Bridge (River Braan).O.N.B. Microfilm, (Perthshire Book 50) p.18. (1859-1864). [2]          A bridge on at this location is shown on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [3]          'Bridge over the River Braan. Of rubble, built by Thomas Clark, mason in Dunkeld, c.1740 is of two segmental arches, with broached triangular cutwaters at the central pier.' [4]          Stobie's map of 1783 shows a bridge crossing the River Braan at this location. [5]          Johnson's map of 1827 is based on Stobie's earlier mapping and provides no new information. [6]          Roughly coursed rubble stone bridge, with two arches, and a flat deck. Triangular cutwaters upstream and low stone parapets with splayed approaches. Single lane of traffic. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by the tree-lined channel of the River Braan which it crosses and the road to Inver that it carries, as well as the village of Inver to which the bridge</p>			

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Inver Bridge Over River Braan
<p>provides access. Woodland is located to the south and caravan parks to the east and north-west. Views from the bridge are along the tree-lined river channel, with distant views obscured by the surrounding woodland. Traffic noise and movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [7]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823            [4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [5] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London  <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>            [6] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh  <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a>            [7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Inver Railway Viaduct Over River Braan
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0129142104
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Viaduct
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11137	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6866	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Large single segmental arch, flanked by crenellated refuges. Large masonry approaches pierced for footpaths, octagonal flanking features. Joseph Mitchell, C.E., 1861-3.            Statement of Special Interest            B group with Railway Bridge over Hermitage Road.            Of particular value in the approach to the Hermitage area. In his paper to the British Association 1867 Mitchell records the care that was taken to avoid injury to the scenery. [1]            For adjacent tunnel, see NO04SW 60            This bridge was designed by Joseph Mitchell to carry the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway. across the River Braan and opened on 9 September 1863; it remains in use.            M Smith 1994. Inver Railway Viaduct. Engineer: Joseph Mitchell 1861-1862.</p>			

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Inver Railway Viaduct Over River Braan
<p>Plans: Copy of plan in Blair Castle Charter Room. Joseph Mitchell 1861-1862. - 1 photograph plan and elevation. Inventory to plans in Blair Castle Charter Room. [2]</p> <p>‘The viaduct over the River Braan is 0.3km long, by Joseph Mitchell, 1861-3. Built of ashlar, hammer-dressed at the main walling, stugged at the arch rings and parapets. Segmental arch over the river flanked by battlemented turrets; a small semi-circular flood arch at each end. The parapets rise over the centre where they bear the heraldic achievement of the Dukes of Athol. Beside the viaduct, a contemporary lodge, its walls also of hammer-dressed masonry. Baronial, with conical roofed towers, some jettying of the upper floor and one gable whose canted corners to the ground floor are corbelled out to the square above. Bargeboarded and iron-casted roof. Porch with wooden columns.’ [3]</p> <p>Dingwall’s 1995 historical study of the Hermitage, provides a detailed account of the development of the railway line through The Hermitage including the correspondence between Joseph Mitchell the railway engineer and the Duke and Duchess of Atholl in relation to the design and construction of the viaduct. [4]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within woodland that forms part of the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape at The Hermitage (HLT 20), and relationship with both the River Braan which it crosses and the Highland Main Line railway which it carries, as well as other railway infrastructure including the tunnel (Asset 89) and railway bridge (Asset 75; a Category C Listed Building) to the north-west. Intermittent train noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting, as part of the operational railway, along with glimpsed traffic movement from the NTS car park to the north. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [4] Dingwall, C. 1995. The Hermitage: an historical study, A report prepared by Christopher Dingwall for The National Trust for Scotland. Edinburgh, pages 26-28            [5] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	73	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Mill Farm, Farmstead and Watermill
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0162942120
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Watermill, Farmstead
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6862	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Mill, Inver, early 19th century. An irregular group of 1- and 2-storey rubble buildings, now gutted. The waterwheel, now removed, had a timber launder. On the opposite bank is a former sawmill, also with a timber launder. [1]</p> <p>Shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, marked as 'Saw Mill Sluices Corn Mill'. [2]</p> <p>Shown in a long view on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1930. [3]</p> <p>The River Braan has supplied a reliable source of water for the mills at Inver, with one of the earliest mentions of a mill appearing in a document of 1623. Both a corn mill and saw mill operated here until the 1950s. [4]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of c.1920 of Inver looking north from the approach from Inver Bridge. Inver Inn can be seen along with the cottages (Assets 80, 76 and 77) for the village square. Some later elements of the mill site (Asset 73) are also depicted. [5]</p> <p>Stobie's map of 1783 depicts a mill wheel at approximately this location in Inver. [6]</p> <p>A single storey rubble stone range with corrugated iron roof. A large breezeblock and timber barn is located to the immediate north-west. Now a timber merchant. The lade is still extant to the south, with a small stone bridge cross the water where it joins the River Braan. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its central location in Inver, set back from the road through the village. Views from Asset 73 to the north are limited by the buildings of Inver and intervening matures trees, and to the south by the caravan park with the wooded channel of the River Braan beyond. [7]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257013">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257013</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] Jackson H 2000. Niel Gow's Inver. Perth and Kinross Libraries</p> <p>[5] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 42)</p> <p>[6] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	73	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Mill Farm, Farmstead and Watermill
[7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	74	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Park Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0272042130
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10874	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low

**Description**

No additional information. [1]  
 Shown and named as 'Park Cottage' on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition and shown on all later mapping. [2]  
 Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [3]  
 Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view of Dunkeld, Dunkeld Bridge and Little Dunkeld taken in 1930. [4]  
 A two-storey, three bay house with later projecting central porch (wood) and single gable stack. Roadside location, immediately to the south of Perth Road with views north, across the road to the grounds of the school (Asset 84). Views south and west are limited by the knoll and dense established roadside trees and woodland. Modern houses to the east and existing junction to west form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting as along with regular traffic movement and noise. [5]

**References**

- [1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record
- [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867
- [3] <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984> (Accessed February 2021)
- [4] <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257017> (Accessed February 2021)
- [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024

<b>Asset Number</b>	75	<b>Asset Name</b>	Railway Bridge Over Hermitage Road, With Tunnel Entrance Above
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0124042136
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Bridge, Tunnel Entrance
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11138	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12693	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single arch, gablet features above. Rough ashlar. Curved tunnel mouth above. Joseph Mitchell, C.E., 1861-3.</p> <p>B group Of particular value in the approach to the Hermitage area. In his paper to the British Association 1867 Mitchell records the care that was taken to avoid injury to the scenery. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Dingwall's 1995 historical study of the Hermitage, provides a detailed account of the development of the railway line through The Hermitage including the correspondence between Joseph Mitchell the railway engineer and the Duke and Duchess of Atholl in relation to the design and construction of the bridge and tunnel. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within woodland that forms part of the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape at The Hermitage (HLT 20), and relationship with both Hermitage Road which it crosses and the Highland Main Line railway which it carries, as well as other railway infrastructure including the tunnel (Asset 89) to the north-west and viaduct (Asset 71; a Category B Listed Building) to the south-east. Intermittent train noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting, as part of the operational railway, along with traffic movement from the NTS car park to the north. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Dingwall, C. 1995. The Hermitage: an historical study, A report prepared by Christopher Dingwall for The National Trust for Scotland. Edinburgh, pages 26-28</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	76	<b>Asset Name</b>	Tigh-Fhada, Inver, Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0168242147
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11135	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12917	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Identical with above but now converted to single house.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>B group with Scott and Gow, Inver; Cattenach, Inver; 2 vacant cottages east of Inver Square; Robertson and Jamieson, Inver; Inver Square; Todd and Chalmers, Inver.</p> <p>Statutory address updated from "Clunie, Inver." to "Tigh-Fhada, Inver, Dunkeld" in January 2014.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>No additional information.2]</p> <p>‘Pair of rubble walled cottages of the early 19th century.’ [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in ‘Old Dunkeld and Birnam’ of c.1920 of Inver looking north from the approach from Inver Bridge. Inver Inn can be seen along with the cottages (Assets 80, 76 and 77) for the village square. Some later elements of the mill site (Asset 73) are also depicted. [4]</p> <p>Single-storey rubble stone cottage, with large central projecting porch, and slate roof. Positioned within an enclosed private garden on the road within the village of Inver, adjacent to the mill lade (Asset 839). Views are north across the road towards dense established woodland which limit views in this direction. To the south, outwards views are across private gardens towards the modern caravan park. The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 18)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	77	<b>Asset Name</b>	Todd and Chalmers, Inver.
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0166642157
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11134	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12919; MPK12941	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single-storey rubble with margins, low broad-eaved piend roof, centre porch with broad recess containing 2 dooways. Early 19th cent.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>B group with Scott and Gow, Inver; Cattenach, Inver; 2 vacant cottages east of Inver Square; Robertson and Jamieson, Inver; Inver Square; Cluine, Inver. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>‘Pair of rubble walled cottages of the early 19th century.’ [3]</p> <p>A pair of attached single-storey rubble stone cottages, with large central projecting porch, and slate roof. Positioned within an enclosed private garden on the road within the village of Inver, adjacent to the mill lade (Asset 839). Views are north across the road towards Ladeside Cottages (Asset 79; a Category C Listed Building) and dense established woodland which limit views in this direction. To the south, outwards views are across private gardens towards the modern caravan park and Inver Mill Farm, Farmstead and Watermill (Asset 73). The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	78	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, K6 Telephone Kiosk at Inver Square
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0165442186
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Telephone Box
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11103	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13593	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Standard K6 Telephone Kiosk. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935. [1]          No additional information. [2]          'The K6 kiosk is identified as Britain's red Telephone Box; in fact eight kiosk types were introduced by the General Post Office between 1926 and 1983. The K6 was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the coronation of King George V in 1935. Some 60,000 examples were installed across Britain, which is why the K6 has come to represent the red Telephone Box. Over 11,000 K6s remain and they are the most visible examples of the eight kiosk types.</p> <p>The K6 kiosk is constructed of cast-iron sections, bolted together, standing on a concrete base. Its general form is a four-sided rectangular box with a domed roof. Three sides of the kiosk are glazed, with eight rows of three panes of glass; a wide central pane of glass and two outer, narrow panes. There is reeded moulding around the window panel corresponding to the dimensions of the door opening, disguising that there is an opening on one side only. The door is of teak, with a metal "cup" handle. For weatherproofing there is a drip cap above the door. The back panel has a blank, moulded panel conforming to the dimensions of the windows, and cable holes either side of the foundry plate at the foot of the kiosk. Above the main body of the kiosk is a plain entablature, set back from the face of the kiosk. The entablature carries a rectangular slot for signage, with trim moulding. Set into the slot is an illuminated telephone sign, with serif capital lettering on opaque glass. Ventilation slots are inserted below the signage slot. The roof of the kiosk is domed, formed by segmental pediments, with a convex-moulded edge. The pediments carry a moulded Royal crown.</p> <p>The K6 kiosk was commissioned by the General Post Office in 1935 to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. The design needed to be suitable for universal use, not repeating the mistakes of earlier kiosks. The K2 and K3 were attractive designs but had proved problematic. The K2 was too large and too expensive; the K3 too brittle. The General Post Office turned again to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, with his triumphant new kiosk appearing in 1936. Some 8,000 kiosks were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', allowing towns and villages with a Post Office to apply for a kiosk. A year later under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities paying a five year subscription of £4. In 1939 a more vandal-proof Mk II version was introduced. In 1949 the Royal Fine Arts Commission intervened again, and bowing to pressure allowed rural examples to be painted in different colours. Subsequently kiosks have emerged painted in colours such as green</p>			

Asset Number	78	Asset Name	Inver, K6 Telephone Kiosk at Inver Square
<p>and battleship grey. By 1960 some 60,000 examples existed, but the design was beginning to look old-fashioned. The General Post Office was looking at a modern replacement: the K7.</p> <p>Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 examples of the K6 were installed. There are around 2,500 listings for the K6 kiosk in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are approximately 8,400 non-listed K6 kiosks, giving a total number of surviving K6 kiosks of approximately 11,700 (about 20% of all K6 kiosks). Of the eight kiosk types introduced by the General Post Office, the K6 was the most populous type introduced, and the most populous type in terms of surviving kiosks. The majority of listed kiosks, more than 90%, are K6 variants.' [3]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its prominent roadside location in the centre of the village of Inver, near the former inn (Asset 80; a Category B Listed Building). Car parking and houses surround this cultural heritage resource and views are limited in all directions by the surrounding buildings. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] <a href="http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/kiosks/k6/">http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/kiosks/k6/</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	1 and 2 Ladeside Cottages, Inver
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0168242188
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11132	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12909	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Circa 1830. Pair of 2-window and centre door cottages. Rubble with margins. Piend roof. 2-over 2-pane timber sash and case windows to No 1 and non-traditional windows to No 2.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>B Group with Scott and Gow, Inver; Cattenach, Inver; Todd and Chalmers, Inver; Clunie, Inver.</p> <p>Marked on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map as the Smithy.</p> <p>Re-categorised as C from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to the interior and well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.</p>			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	1 and 2 Ladeside Cottages, Inver
<p>Previously listed as Robertson and Jamieson, Inver. Statutory address amended and listed building record updated (2014). [1]            No additional information. [2]            Two pairs of attached single-storey rubble stone cottages with slate roof and single stack. Positioned within enclosed private gardens on the road within the village of Inver, adjacent to the mill lade (Asset 839). Outward views are south-west across the road towards the cottages adjacent (Asset 77; a Category C Listed Building); however, these are limited for the second pair by the former inn (Asset 80; a Category B Listed Building). To the north-east views are across private gardens; however, are limited by dense established woodland. The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	80	Asset Name	Inver Square, former Inn
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0163442196
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Inn, House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11133	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11515; MPK10088	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>3 blocks of 2 storeys grouped round court, harled with margins, N. block 5-window and centre door, W. &amp; E. 3 &amp; 4 windows respectively. 18th cent. Former inn associated with Inver Ferry over R. Tay burnt out. Alterations in progress. Roof etc. completely gutted.            Statement of Special Interest            B group with Scott and Gow, Inver; Cattenach, Inver; 2 vacant cottages east of Inver Square; Robertson and Jamieson, Inver; Todd and Chalmers, Inver; Cluine, Inver. [1]            The inn at Inver was a popular spot, as travellers would converge on it from Edinburgh and Stirling to cross the ferry, and Niel Gow used to play for guests here at the close of the eighteenth century. Inventory to plans in Blair Castle Charter room. [2]            'In 1861 Inver Inn changed hands for the last time, when it was taken over by Thomas Jackson. He had come from Lancashire to Birnam as a railway conductor whose job it was to supervise the newly opened railway.</p>			

Asset Number	80	Asset Name	Inver Square, former Inn
<p>Like too many people involved in the development of the new village of Birnam, Jackson over-reached himself and got into financial difficulties. Inver Inn was abandoned.</p> <p>The estate converted the inn into six dwellings, mainly for workers at the local sawmill and workers on the newly constructed Highland Railway were housed there.</p> <p>The right wing was burnt down in the 1960s and rebuilt. The main part, which dates to at least the 17th century when it was occupied by John Robertson of Lude, wa renovated in 1995.</p> <p>It provides distinctive character to the village of Inver’ [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in ‘Old Dunkeld and Birnam’ of c.1920 of Inver looking north from the approach from Inver Bridge. Inver Inn can be seen along with the cottages (Assets 80, 76 and 77) for the village square. Some later elements of the mill site (Asset 73) are also depicted. [4]</p> <p>Taylor and Skinner’s road map of 1776 identifies ‘Inver Inn’ but it is not clear if this is Asset 80 or the inn near the ferry crossing. [5]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its prominent location in the centre of the village of Inver. Car parking and houses surround this cultural heritage resource and views are limited in all directions by the surrounding buildings and intervening mature trees. The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. [6]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jackson H (2000) Niel Gow's Inver. Perth and Kinross Libraries</p> <p>[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 38)</p> <p>[5] Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. 1776. Plate 51 of 'Survey and maps of the roads of North Britain or Scotland'. The Road from Dundee to Cupar and Dunkeld; the Road from Dunkeld to Ambleree. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404</a>)</p> <p>[9] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	82	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0160042200
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2460	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A 9" long stone pestle used for crushing dyes at Inver (NO 016 422) was donated to Perth Museum in May 1920 by C McIntosh (Accession no: 101). [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			

<b>Asset Number</b>	84	<b>Asset Name</b>	Royal School Of Dunkeld / Little Dunkeld School
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0279042210
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	School
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11665	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
No additional information. [1]			
<p>Bishop George Brown, Chancellor of Dunkeld Cathedral, founded a Grammar School in the early 16th century for the education of choristers. The precursor of today's Royal School, this was located in the Cathedral Chapel of St. George until much of the Cathedral was destroyed in 1560 during the Reformation. A few years later, on 2nd February 1567, the Earl of Moray in the name of King James VI of Scotland granted a Royal Charter for a Grammar School "to be called for all time to come The Royal School of Dunkeld". At the same time the school came under the patronage of the Earl of Atholl and his successors and the original Royal Charter still resides in the archives at Blair Castle.</p> <p>After the school was destroyed at the Battle of Dunkeld in 1689 pupils were accommodated in a building attached to the east gable of the Cathedral, which still shows the marks. By 1798 the scholars numbered 80 in winter and 60 in summer, each paying 2/6d per quarter, and the schoolmaster's annual salary was £34. During this century the school moved to a building at the</p>			

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	Royal School Of Dunkeld / Little Dunkeld School
<p>foot of Cathedral Street, remaining there until 1891 when it relocated to Culloden House at the Cross. Both boys and girls were educated here, however in 1853 a girls' school, endowed by Anne, Duchess of Atholl, was established nearby. When this closed in 1898 the girls rejoined the boys in the Royal Grammar School. By 1930 pupils from Dunkeld and schools on the other side of the river in Little Dunkeld and Torwood were transferred to the present building, which carries on the proud name and history of The Royal School of Dunkeld. The bishop's mitre in the school's coat of arms recalls its Cathedral origins. [2]</p> <p>The school building is shown on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, revised 1938 and all subsequent mapping. [3]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [4]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1932. [5]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [6]</p> <p>Large school building positioned within school grounds (yards, car parking, playground and playing fields) within Little Dunkeld between Perth Road and Willow Bank Road. Views south are across playing fields to Perth Road, the cottages beyond, and the wooded knoll. Views north are across Kirkfield Place towards residential properties and LittleDunkeld church and graveyard (Assets 90 and 94).Views west and south-west are limited by a mature belt of trees Traffic noise and movement forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://www.royaldunkeld.pkc.sch.uk/450-Years-at-The-Royal-School-of-Dunkeld/">https://www.royaldunkeld.pkc.sch.uk/450-Years-at-The-Royal-School-of-Dunkeld/</a> Accessed April 2020</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.NW (includes: Dunkeld and Dowally) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, Date revised 1938, published 1948</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	85	<b>Asset Name</b>	Torrvald, Farmstead 450m NW Of Creagan Loisgte
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0051942212
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	SM9155	<b>Period</b>	medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13484	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises the remains of a farmstead of medieval or later date, situated on the edge of a ridge, in mature forestry at about 110m OD. The farmstead includes two ranges of buildings at right angles to each other. The largest structure, located near the centre of the site, has evidence of subdivision. The second structure is located at the southeast of the site. Both structures are rectangular on plan with walls between 0.5m and 1m high. Land immediately north and west of the structures is divided into two walled yards or enclosures. At the east of the site, the enclosure has been terraced and levelled, standing over 1m above the natural steeply sloped ridge. At the southwest of the site, a circular depression, up to 1.5m deep, may represent the remains of a feature such as a kiln, saw pit or midden hole. The settlement is first mentioned in documents in 1566 and was deserted and in ruins by 1815. The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved deserted farmstead, the importance of which is considerably increased by its well-documented history. It has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of agriculture and settlement in the late medieval and early modern period. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>While Torrvald farmstead once stood in open farmland, after a major programme of early 19th century afforestation that covered Craigvinean Hill, this cultural heritage asset's setting was modified and is now formed by coniferous woodland.</p> <p>The Craigvinean Forest Design Plan identifies that continuous cover forestry (the felling of individual trees to create more diverse woodland, avoiding clear felling and minimising landscape change) will be undertaken in the woodland currently surrounding Torrvald, Farmstead 700m SW of Dunkeld House (Asset 85) until 2031 (see Appendix 5 of the Craigvinean Forest Design Plan).</p> <p>The woodland setting of this cultural heritage asset does not significantly contribute to the ability to understand, appreciate and experience it. [3]</p> <p>The approximate location of a group of c. five buildings shown on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. Not clear if these buildings are related to Torrvald. [4]</p> <p>Stobie's map of 1783 shows a four buildings at the approximate location of Torrvald. [5]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its location on higher ground above the valley floor, on a plateau. The site is covered in dense woodland which limits outward views as views towards this cultural heritage resource. [6]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	85	<b>Asset Name</b>	Torrvald, Farmstead 450m NW Of Creagan Loisgte
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Craigvinean Forest Design Plan available at: <a href="https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning/active/craigvinean-fdp">https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning/active/craigvinean-fdp</a> Accessed April 2020</p> <p>[4] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55</p> <p>[5] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	86	<b>Asset Name</b>	Belvedere Cottage, Inver
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0163942223
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11131	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11623	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Single-storey rubble, timber porch.  
 Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.  
 Statement of Special Interest  
 B group with Scott and Gow, Inver; 2 vacant cottages east of Inver Square; Robertson and Jamieson, Inver; Inver Square; Todd and Chalmers, Inver; Cluine, Inver.  
 Statutory address updated from "Cattenach, Inver." to "Belvedere Cottage, Inver" in January 2014.  
 [1]  
 No additional information. [2]  
 Single storey rubble stone cottage, with slate roof and brick stack. Positioned at an angle with the lane running uphill through Inver. Views outward to the north-east are across the lane towards gardens and cottages (Asset 91; a Category C Listed Building) opposite, and the established woodland and roadside trees beyond. Views south-west are across gardens and the rear of the inn (Asset 80; a Category B Listed Building). The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [3]

<b>Asset Number</b>	86	<b>Asset Name</b>	Belvedere Cottage, Inver
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	87	<b>Asset Name</b>	Lagbeag, Little Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0261842230
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11161	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK13000	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>2-storey 3-window, rubble, quoined, wide eaves; perhaps 18th 2-storey 3-window with low 1st floor, harled with margins. 18th cent. L-plan addition 20th cent., remodelled c. 1840. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>This cultural heritage resource's setting is characterised by its location at the southern end of Little Dunkeld, surrounded by contemporary housing. It is positioned within its private garden and grounds, including mature trees which screen views to the east. Outward views to the south and north are limited by the surrounding buildings of Little Dunkeld. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] Jacobs, 2020			

<b>Asset Number</b>	88	<b>Asset Name</b>	Neil Gow's Cottage, Inver
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0159342243
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11163	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11514;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single-storey rubble, altered: bronze portrait plaque residence here of Niel Gow (1727-1807) Nathaniel Gow (1766-1831) and Niel Gow, Jun. (1795-1823). [1]          No additional information. [2]          A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' of c.1920 showing Gow's cottage with a thatched roof, probably before it fell into disrepair. [3]          Single storey cottage, as described. On an elevated position at the top of a lane in Inver with other, similar cottages nearby. Views outward are low-level, across the lane towards gardens and a log store to the north and across the village of Inver to the south. Traffic noise from the existing A9 forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting; although views of the existing A9 are screened by an established belt of trees. The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. Neil Gow's Tree (Asset 817) is located to the north on the bank of the River Tay; however, the relationship with this cultural heritage resource has been severed by the existing A9. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] Ranso,m P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 19)          [4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	89	<b>Asset Name</b>	Hermitage Tunnel, The Hermitage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0106042247
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Tunnel
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK7051	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NO04SW 60 0095 4230 to 0123 4214          For adjacent bridge.          Highland Railway: Perth - Inverness main lin.          (Undated) information in NMRS. [1]          The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated to August 1974 identifies the Hermitage Tunnel and the changes above the tunnel required for the construction of the existing A9 including the demolition of the road bridge (Asset 830) associated with the 1863 extension of the Highland Railway. [2]          A stone tunnel entrance is visible from the existing A9. The original portal almost abuts the safety barrier to the existing A9, with a metal fence surrounding a short opening before the tunnel continues under the carriageway in a modern extension to the tunnel. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its relationship with the Highland Main Line railway and the wooded hillside below Craig Vinean that it passes through within The Hermitage (HLT 20) . Intermittent train noise and movement form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting, as part of the operational railway, along with traffic noise and movement from the existing A9. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [2] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1040 (dated August 1974)          [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	90	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Churchyard
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0285942249
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Churchyard
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11158	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2463	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Rectangular enclosure, front wall and gate. Some 18th cent. and early 19th cent. monuments of interest notably 2 'Adam &amp; Eve' stones (amusing and of sculptural interest) of 1744 and 1762. [1]          For bronze hand-bell from Little Dunkeld Church, see NO04SW 30.          (NO 028 422. Two 'Adam and Eve' tombstones of 1744 and 1762, in Little Dunkeld churchyard)          HBD No.2          NMRS REFERENCE:          Little Dunkeld (Parish) Church.          Plans: Copy of plan in Blair Castle Charter Room. - 1 photograph plan of sittings.          EXTERNAL REFERENCE:          SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE.          Repair of the Church and Manse.          Payment by Sir George Stewart of Grandtully of #177.8.6.          Factor's Account (William MacKewan).          1757. GD 121/Box 51/298.          The ruinous condition of the Church and the need to rebuild.          Report by masons and wrights followed by the decision of the Presbytery to ask the Heritors to obtain a plan and estimates for a new Church.          Copies of Presbytery Minutes.          1796. GD 121/Box 66/407.          Parish Church of Little Dunkeld. Mason's receipts.          1772. GD 38/1/12 [2]          The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its relationship with the church (Asset 94; a Category B Listed Building) and associated memorials, its location within Little Dunkeld on an area of raised ground, and the tree lined southern bank of the River Tay. Views outward are limited by the surrounding buildings and mature trees of Little Dunkeld. [3]          Shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [4]          Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1932. [5]</p>			

Asset Number	90	Asset Name	Little Dunkeld, Churchyard
<p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [6]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [7]</p> <p>The churchyard is not depicted on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [8]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[7] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[8] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823</p>			

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	Scott and Gow, Inver.
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0165642251
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11164	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12916	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

Pair of cottages, single storey rubble, dormerless attics. Plaque records residence here of Charles Mackintosh, the Perthshire Naturalist (1839-1922).

Re-categorised as C(S) from B for Group (2006). The listing relates specifically to the group interest of the subject. It applies, as always, to interior as well as exterior, as appropriate to building type.

Statement of Special Interest

B group with Cattenach, Inver; 2 vacant cottages east of Inver Square; Robertson and Jamieson, Inver; Inver Square; Todd and Chalmers, Inver; Cluine, Inver. [1]

No additional information. [2]

A pair of single-storey and attic, three-bay cottages dating from the early-19<sup>th</sup> century, now named Inverbraan Cottage (to the west) and Craigview (to the east). They are of rubble construction. There is an entrance extension attached to the west elevation of Inverbraan Cottage, dating from

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	Scott and Gow, Inver.
<p>around 2023. A plaque on the front elevation of Inverbraan Cottage records this was the residence of Charles Macintosh, the ‘Perthshire Naturalist’, between 1839 and 1922. There is a low-profile, mono-pitched extension at the rear of the cottages. It extends across much of the width of the building and has a pair of low dormer windows to the centre. The extension is constructed of rendered brick with concrete roof tiles. The windows are predominantly in a four-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case frames. The pitched roof is covered in slates with four replacement rooflights in the south roof pitch. There is a replacement, brick-built chimneystack along the centre of the roof ridge (the end chimneystacks having been removed sometime after 1964). Photographs of the interior of Inverbraan Cottage (taken in 2024) show a late-20<sup>th</sup> century/early-21st century decorative scheme and some secondary glazing to interior windows.</p> <p><b>Historical background</b></p> <p>This pair of cottages appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1863, published 1866). Their style and construction date them to the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 shows small extensions attached to the west and east elevations of the cottages. Historic images (dated 1964) indicate these were timber entrance porches (Canmore).</p> <p><b>Architectural or historic interest</b></p> <p><b>Architectural interest</b></p> <p>Inverbraan Cottage and Craigview are single-storey cottages of traditional construction. They are of special architectural and historic interest for their early-19th century date, their relationship to the group of buildings with which they form an important part, and the lack of later alteration to the principal elevation. The rear extension, while later in date, is well integrated into the fabric of the original pair of cottages and is visually compact to the extent that it does not detract from the principal elevation of the range which retains much of its historic character. The cottages are located within the small village of Inver and form part of a group of contemporary cottages of a similar style and date, including Belvedere Cottage (listed at category C, LB11131), 1 and 2 Ladeside Cottages (listed at category C, LB11132), Todd and Chalmers (listed at category C, LB11134) and Tigh-Fhada (listed at category, LB11135). Together, these traditional cottages contribute to the historic setting of Inver, which is further enhanced by the 18th century, two-storey Inver Square (listed at category B, LB11133) and Niel Gow’s Cottage (listed at category B, LB11163). Historic interest Charles Macintosh (1839-1922), known as the ‘Perthshire Naturalist’, was a selftaught amateur naturalist with a particular interest in fungi. Also known for being a musician (the fiddle and, later, the cello) and a composer, he worked as a postman and lived in the westernmost cottage (Dunkeld and Birnam). Charles’ grandfather, James Macintosh (1791-1876), had learned the fiddle from renowned fiddler, Niel Gow (1727-1807), who also lived in Inver (at the house known as Niel Gow’s Cottage). The cottages are not a rare building type, therefore the level of importance is appropriately listed at category C, which recognises buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are representative examples of a period, style or building type.</p> <p>We have found that Inverbraan Cottage and Craigview meet the criteria for listing for the following reasons: - The pair of cottages are a good surviving example of a traditional rural cottage constructed in good quality materials</p>			

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	Scott and Gow, Inver.
<p>- The later extension to the rear have not adversely affected the overall historic character of the cottages because they are visually compact, particularly from the front elevation.</p> <p>- The cottages retain their historic setting and form part of a grouping of other buildings of a similar date and type in the village of Inver which are also listed</p> <p>- The cottages date to the early-19th century and are a good representative example of their prolific building type. [3]</p> <p>On an elevated position at the top of a lane in Inver surrounded by its garden, grounds and outbuildings with other, similar cottages nearby. Views outward are low-level, across the lane towards the village to the south. Traffic noise from the existing A9 forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting; although views of the existing A9 are filtered by an established belt of trees. The other contemporary buildings of Inver, part of the historic core of Inver, form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland			
[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[3] <a href="https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/decision/500003902">https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/decision/500003902</a>			
[4] Jacobs, 2024			

Asset Number	92	Asset Name	Little Dunkeld Church, Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0286042270
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK5447	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This bell is of cast bronze and measures 8 1/2" (216mm) in height, including the handle which rises 1 1/2" (38mm) above the body. It measures 7 1/4" by 6 1/8" (184 by 155mm) across the squared mouth, and the handle, which rises almost straight up from the two narrow sides of the bell, exhibits a casting flaw which has been repaired by a subsequent pouring of the metal.</p> <p>The original provenance of the bell is not recorded, but it was held in Little Dunkeld Parish Church (NO04SW 26) by 1866, at which date 'considerable repairs' were made (2). [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			

<b>Asset Number</b>	94	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Parish Church
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0286142275
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11157	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK15016	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Large rectangular, harled with margins, bell-cote and angle urns; 4 round-headed windows and 2 blocked doorways on S. flank. Dated '17' '98' at skews. Horseshoe gallery. Fine original pulpit with sounding board surmounted by gilt dove. John Stewart of Dunkeld, architect and contractor.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Ecclesiastical building in use as such. [1]</p> <p>NMRS REFERENCE: Little Dunkeld (Parish) Church. Plans: Copy of plan in Blair Castle Charter Room. - 1 photograph plan of sittings. EXTERNAL REFERENCE:SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE. Repair of the Church and Manse. Payment by Sir George Stewart of Grandtully of #177.8.6. Factor's Account (William MacKewan). 1757.</p> <p>GD 121/Box 51/298. The ruinous condition of the Church and the need to rebuild. Report by masons and wrights followed by the decision of the Presbytery to ask the Heritors to obtain a plan and estimates for a new Church. Copies of Presbytery Minutes. 1796.</p> <p>GD 121/Box 66/407. Parish Church of Little Dunkeld. Mason's receipts. 1772.</p> <p>GD 38/1/1234. NMRS ENTRY: 27/01/2005 NO04SW 26.00 02861 42275 For bronze hand-bell from Little Dunkeld Church, see NO04SW 30. [2]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [3]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1932. [4]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [5]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [6]</p> <p>Identified on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld as 'church'. [7]</p> <p>'Harled rectangular designed and built by John Stewart 1797-8. A birdcage bellcote to the west, with two-tier baluster supports looking old-fashioned especially by comparison with the swagged urns (1798) on top of the east gable and at the corners of the south front. At the south front, tall round-headed windows with projecting imposts and keystones, their glazing altered, probably as part of Alexander Duncan's work in 1896-7. At each gable, a round-headed gallery window above a circular window flanked by a plain door and rectangular window, these lower openings perhaps dating from the 19th century attestations. The Vestry has been added to the north side.</p>			

Asset Number	94	Asset Name	Little Dunkeld, Parish Church
<p>Inside, a gallery along the north sides and ends, the panelled fronts embellished with husk pendants. The pulpit is located the centre of the south side the church, the body and flanking sections with Neo-Jacobean round-headed panels date from 1896-7. Gas light fittings form 1890s, along with the simple pews. The organ in by Abbot &amp; Smith, 1935.' [8]</p> <p>Stobie's maps of 1783, 1787 and 1805 shows a building with a tower at the approximate location of Little Dunkeld Kirk. [9] [10] [11]</p> <p>Johnson's map of 1827 is based on Stobie's earlier mapping and provides no new information. [12]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its position within an enclosed church yard (Asset 90; a Category C Listed Building) with its associated memorials, its location within Little Dunkeld on an area of raised ground, and the tree lined southern bank of the River Tay. Views outward are limited by the surrounding buildings and mature trees of Little Dunkeld. [13]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[7] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823</p> <p>[8] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[9] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p> <p>[10] Stobie, J. 1787. The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442593">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442593</a>) [11] Stobie, J. 1805. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400317">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400317</a>)</p> <p>[12] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a>)</p> <p>[13] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	95	<b>Asset Name</b>	Nursery Cottage, Little Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0269042276
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11160	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14211	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single-storey and attic rubble with broad-eaved piend roof. Rubble rectangle with bell-cote, segment-headed leaded windows with central mullion, pedimented porch. Simple centre dormers in end walls, porch and gothic windows. (early 19th cent.) interior no gallery, arched ceiling with iron tie-rods and central hangers. Original platform pulpit with couch and velvet arched back. 1854. Vestry added 1969. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1932. [3]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [4]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [5]</p> <p>A building is shown on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld and named as 'Donaldsons Cottage'. [6]</p> <p>'Nursery Cottage of the early 19th century, of broad-eaved piended roof, lattice glazed in the pointed windows.' [7]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken from Sunnybank, Dunkeld, possibly pre-1930s, shows Dunkeld Bridge (Asset 100) and views beyond the River Tay of Little Dunkeld before its post-WWII expansion, including Nursery Cottage (Asset 95). [8]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken in the early 1920s looking south from Dunkeld bridge (Asset 100) through Little Dunkeld main street. Nursury cottage (Asset 95) and possibly the Manse (Asset 96) can be seen, along with a long view of the War Memorial (Asset 497). [9]</p> <p>Single storey stone cottage positioned on the A923 in Little Dunkeld. Regular traffic noise and movement forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. Views are across the road to the west towards Bruce Gardens and east are limited by houses. Views south are across Kirkfield Place towards housing and along the A923; however, the former are filtered by established boundary trees and hedges. [11]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p>			

Asset Number	95	Asset Name	Nursery Cottage, Little Dunkeld
<p>[3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [6] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823            [7] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [8] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 12)            [9] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 28)            [10] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	96	Asset Name	Manse, Little Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0255942284
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Manse
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11162	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK11646	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>1 and 2-storey rubble with circular horsemill. 2-storey 3-window, rubble, low broad-eaved piend roof, centre R-doric pilaster doorpiece with pediment and flanking bay windows. Archibald Elliot, archt., 1819-24. [1]            Little Dunkeld Manse.            Architect: Archibald Elliot, 1819-1824.            1 and 2-storey rubble with circular horsemill. 2-storey 3-window, rubble, low broad-eaved piend roof, centre R-doric pilaster doorpiece with pediment and flanking bay windows. Archibald Elliot, archt., 1819-24.            REF: N.S.A. v. x p.1013 Heritors' Records            Scottish Record Office.            Building a New Manse.            Memo from William McAra. He estimates the cost to be #635.            Reciepts for Sir George Stewart of Grandtully's proportion of the cost.            1819-1820. GD 121/Box 64/391 and 392.            Building the Manse.            Payment of Sir John Stewart's proportion of the cost.            Factor's Accounts. (Charles McGlashan).</p>			

Asset Number	96	Asset Name	Manse, Little Dunkeld
<p>1771-1772. GD 121/Box 82/311 and 312.            Additional work at the New Manse.            John Stewart has claimed an extra #179.9.3.            Comment on the justice of this claim by Angus and Notman.            (1821?) GD 121/Box 65/405.            Building of a New Schoolhouse.            Letter from William McAra. He requests payment of Sir George Stewart's proportion of the cost.            Account for #125.17.2.            1822. GD 121/Box 65/396. [2]            Shown on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld and named as 'Manse The Rev Dr Irvine'. [3]            A building is shown at the approximate location of the Manse Little Dunkeld on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [4]            Elizabeth Stewart notes that 'The parish manse lies in the hollow and near it is Gowrie House, once a great coaching inn.' [5]            A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken in the early 1920s looking south from Dunkeld bridge (Asset 100) through Little Dunkeld main street. Nursury cottage (Asset 95) and possibly the Manse (Asset 96) can be seen, along with a long view of the War Memorial (Asset 497). [6]            Asset 96's setting is characterised by its location within Little Dunkeld and position within its enclosed garden and grounds, including mature trees to the east and south. Outward views are largely limited by the surrounding buildings and established treelines. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823            [4] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55.            [5] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus            [6] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 28)            [7] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	97	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld / Dunkeld Bridge, Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0259942300
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2461	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A stone mould, 2" in diameter, dug up in making a new plot on the South side of the Dunkeld Bridge, was donated to Perth Museum by Mr. Crombie, Dunkeld. It is thought to have been used for making metal boss-heads and spikes similar to that found in many 15th century and 16th century Scottish targes. New Accession no.119. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			

<b>Asset Number</b>	98	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Bridge Toll House, Little Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0268842349
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Tollhouse
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB11159	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6863	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Single-storey, ashlar. Asymmetrical gable and semi-circular bay window. Diamond-paned glass. Presumably c.1808 by T. Telford. Bridge repaired approx 10 yrs. [1]</p> <p>(Location cited as NO 027 424). (Bridge) built 1805-9 by engineer Thomas Telford. The tollhouse is a single-storey ashlar building with a semihexagonal projecting bay and Tudor windows; the windows have diamond panes. [2]</p> <p>The original tollhouse appears to have been a temporary building because there are regular notes in the accounts for repairs. Ford identifies that a new tollhouse was built in 1834 at a cost of £156 which is likely to be Asset 98. He notes that the tollhouse does not form part of Telford's original design and that he generally preferred a simpler style of architecture and often built the toll collection window into the house, but a later photograph of Asset 98 appears to have had a wooden booth. Tolls were collected from those using the bridge until c.1879. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	98	Asset Name	Dunkeld Bridge Toll House, Little Dunkeld
<p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1932. [4]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [5]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1930. [6]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [7]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph showing general view of Dunkeld, Dunkeld Bridge and Shiochie's Hill. Taken in 1932. [8]</p> <p>The tollhouse is not depicted on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [9]</p> <p>A single storey stone building built adjacent to the approach walls of the bridge (Asset 100) on the A923. Regular traffic noise and movement forms part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. Views are across the road to the west to gardens and the trees lining the river (the river is obscured from view), views east are limited by trees and houses. To the north, peripheral views take in the bridge although views are limited by the slope of the bridge. [10]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Christopher R Ford, 2004. Dunkeld Telford's Finest Highland Bridge. Perth and Kinross Libraries</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315522</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257013">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257013</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[7] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315527</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[8] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315524">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315524</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[9] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823</p> <p>[10] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	99	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Inver Ferry Crossing (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0154242442
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Ferry Crossing
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6535	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Until the building of Telford's bridge at Dunkeld in 1808 there was a ferry from Inver to the opposite bank. On both banks the remains of the former jetties are visible. The road from the south terminated at the inn at Inver. (It was here that Robert Burns and Neil Gow met.). [1]</p> <p>From the collapse of Bishop Brown's bridge at the end of the sixteenth century until the completion of Telford's bridge in 1809 the only means of crossing the Tay was by ferry. There were two ferries across the Tay and one across the river Braan at Inver. The Invor or West Ferry was a mile upstream of Dunkeld and the confluence of the River Braan. It connected the main road north, which at that time ran alongside the Tay with Inver and the road up Strath Braan to Crieff and Aberfeldy. It would therefore be used by travellers from the north and north east going west thus avoiding the River Braan. The ferries were owned by the Duke of Atholl, as landowner, who let them at an annual rental to a ferryman. In 1785 the rent for the West Ferry was £28. The licence to operate a ferry and the tolls chargeable were controlled by regulation of the local Justices of the Peace. There is no record of the annual traffic on these ferries. The boats were propelled by ferryman standing upright and using a long oar to control the boat and harness at the power of the current. It was a safe passage when the river was low but perilous when the river was in flood. The dangers imposed by this form of crossing was one of the reasons given for the construction of Telford's bridge. [2]</p> <p>Ferry marked on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [3]</p> <p>While the ferry crossing is not identified, the Roy Military Survey of Scotland and John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld shows roads leading to and from it on the north and south banks of the River Tay. [4] [5]</p> <p>Elizabeth Stewart identifies that at Inver 'the western ferry crossed the Tay at this point, and the currents being more favourable than at the eastern ferry, it was generally used, especially by travellers to and from the north.' [6]</p> <p>Haldane (1973 (page 119) notes that in exchange for paying for half the cost of Dunkeld Bridge over the Tay (Asset 100), the Duke of Atholl gave up his interest in the two ferry crossings, in return for a toll on the bridge which would repay his contribution and provide an income to pay for repairs. [7]</p> <p>Large, rounded cobble projections were noted in the river from the banks; however, these are likely natural. No structural remains were noted. [8]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Ford, C.R. 2004, Dunkeld Telford's Finest Highland Bridge, Perth and Kinross Libraries</p>			

Asset Number	99	Asset Name	Inver, Inver Ferry Crossing (Site of)
<p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.NW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[5] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55</p> <p>[6] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p> <p>[7] Haldane, A.R.B. 1973. New Ways Through the Glens. Bath</p> <p>[8] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	100	Asset Name	Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0267542453
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	5620; 5620;	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2468;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

685' long, 7 segmental arches, centre of 90 span, 2 of 84, 2 of 74 and 2 land arches of 90. Ashlar, dated 1809. T. Telford, eng. 1805-09. [1]  
 Built 1806-8, Thomas Telford, engineer.  
 L T C Rolt 1958.  
 Dunkeld Bridge, built 1805-9 by engineer Thomas Telford. A superbly situated 7-span rubble bridge, 685 ft (209m) long, with segmental arches.  
 J R Hume 1977.  
 This bridge carries the A 923 public road across the River Tay, and forms a continuation of Bridge Street, Dunkeld. The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld and Dowally.  
 Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 8 October 1996.  
 NMRS REFERENCE:  
 Earlier Bridge by Alexander Mylne, 1510.  
 Architect: Thomas Telford, 1810.  
 John Simpson - Built by John Simpson (1755-1815) under Thomas Telford's direction between 1806-1808.  
 EXTERNAL REFERENCE:  
 SCOTISH RECORD OFFICE:-  
 Building a bridge over the River Tay.

<b>Asset Number</b>	100	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay
<p>Memorial by noblemen and gentlemen of the County of Peth for assistance from the forfeited estates fund for building a bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld, 1784.            GD 51/5/549/2.            Bridge across the River Tay at Dunkeld.            Letters (2) from the Duke of Atholl to Sir George Steuart. The concern suitable stone and quarries, 1803 and 1804.            GD 121/Box/103/vol xxvii/192 and 213.            NMRS REFERENCE:            Print Room            W Schomberg Scott Photograph Collection, Acc no 1997/39.            2 prints of Cathedral Street from behind the Cathedrgat[2]            The north and south banks of the River Tay are lined by attractive woodlands and tree belts, enhancing the views into and out of the conservation area and making a significant contribution to the setting of Dunkeld Bridge. Its wider setting comprises the natural amphitheatre of woodlands and forested hills that surround Dunkeld. [3]            Shown in some detail on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [4]            'By Thomas Telford, 1805-8, the successor to medieval bridges, the last of which had fallen by the 18th century and been inadequately replaced by a ferry. Almost 210m long, gently humpbacked and elegant, built of ashlar, the voussoirs' stonework channelled. Five broad segmental arches over the river, the pointed curwaters surmounted by semi-circular turrets with dummy crosslet arrowslits. Semi-circular floodwater arch at each end. Mutuled cornice under the parapet.' [5]            A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken from Sunnybank, Dunkeld, possibly pre-1930s, shows Dunkeld Bridge (Asset 100) and views beyond the River Tay of Little Dunkeld before its post-WWII expansion, including Nursery Cottage (Asset 95). [6]            The Commissioners for Inquiring into Matters Relating to Public Roads in Scotland report published in 1859 provides financial information on the pontage of Dunkeld Bridge. [7]            As described. Bridge spanning the River Tay. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location crossing the River Tay and with the road (A923) it carries between Dunkeld and Little Dunkeld. An associated tollhouse (Asset 98; a Category B Listed Building) is located to the south of the bridge. Views in all directions are limited by the densely wooded banks of the river channel and meandering course of the river with the forested hills beyond. Views from the bridge take in Dunkeld to the north and Little Dunkeld to the south, along the A923, including the war memorial (Asset 497). The existing A9 is screened by intervening trees. Traffic movement and noise form a regular part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [8]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Perth and Kinross Council Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal 2011            [4] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823</p>			

Asset Number	100	Asset Name	Dunkeld Bridge Over River Tay
[5] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press			
[6] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 28)			
[7] Murray and Gibb 1859, Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Matters Relating to Public Roads in Scotland. Edinburgh (page 149 and 157) [online] <a href="https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a> (Accessed January 2021)			
[8] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	101	Asset Name	Coupar Angus to Amulree Military Road (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0223642473
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6534	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low

**Description**

The military road, in the form of a rough track, descends to the A984 on the bend opposite Newtyle farm. At NO 037 422 it branches off to the N again in the shape of a narrow, single-track tarmac road. It then descends into Dunkeld, crossing the main street, passing through the square and to the side of the cathedral (NO04SW 1.00) at NO 0237 4259. The road then utilises the ferry (NO04SW 54) to cross the River Tay to Inver at NO 0162 4240. The inn at Inver was a popular spot, as travellers would converge on it from Stirling and Edinburgh to cross the ferry, and Neil Gow used to play for guests here at the close of the eighteenth century. The military road shares the line of the B898 for approximately half a mile, before branching off to the S. It traverses the Craig Bhinean forest along a forest track which is now well-defined (1).

NO 0499 4099 to NO 0271 4265 on line of present road.

NO 0157 4243 to NO 0160 4234 poorly preserved cutting shown on rough river terrace. Maximum width 3.5m. Revetted on downward side to NE.

NO 0160 4234 to NO 0156 4231 overlaid by private access road.

NO 0156 4231 to NO 0155 4230 overlaid by private garden.

NO 0155 4230 to NO 0154 4230 poorly preserved grass trackway 3.5m wide. Flanked by walls on N and S sides.

NO 0154 4230 to NO 0146 4231 ill-preserved and partly tree-planted trackway 3.5m wide. Flanked by retaining wall on N side.

NO 0146 4231 to NO 0114 4230 probable line of military road. No trace surviving.

Asset Number	101	Asset Name	Coupar Angus to Amulree Military Road (Site of)
<p>NO 0114 4230 to NO 0009 4168 on line of forestry road.</p> <p>NO 0008 4167 to NO 0004 4162 grass-overgrown trackway 3.5m wide. Flanked on NW by part wall, part fence. Flanked on S by plantation wall.</p> <p>NO 0004 4162 partially collapsed military culvert 3.5m wide (NN04SW 53.01). Now supports modern footbridge.</p> <p>NO 0003 4161 to NO 0000 4158 grass-overgrown trackway 3.5m wide.</p> <p>Visited by OS March and April 1975.</p> <p>No trace of military road. Modern road probably on line.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JM) 15 April 1975.</p> <p>There is a puzzling discrepancy between the report of the OS (JM), dated 15 April 1975, in which no trace of the military road is found, and the detailed observations on the field sheet, dated March and April 1975.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (MW) 24 November 1999.a</p> <p>Part of Wade's military road between Coupar Angus, Dunkeld and Amulree. This section of the road runs from NO 0499 4099 to NO 0000 4158. Taylor suggests the military road, in the form of a rough track, descends to the A984 on the bend opposite Newtyle farm. The OS suggest that the line of the military road is that of the modern road curving around Newtyle. At NO 037 422 it branches off to the N again in the shape of a narrow, single-track tarmac road. It then descends into Dunkeld, crossing the main street, passing through the square and to the side of the cathedral at NO 0237 4259. The road then utilises the ferry to cross the River Tay to Inver at NO 0162 4240. The military road shares the line of the B898 for approximately half a mile, before branching off to the S. It traverses the Craig Bhinean forest along a forest track which is now well-defined. [1]</p> <p>The approximate alignment of Asset 101 is depicted on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [2]</p> <p>Although not showing any great detail Willdey's map of the King's Roads of 1746 identifies the alignment of the Coupar Angus To Amulree Military Road from Dunkeld via Inver. [3]</p> <p>Taylor and Skinner's road map of 1776 identifies the alignment of the Coupar Angus To Amulree Military Road from Inver towards Crieff. [4]</p> <p>'A road existed between Coupar and Dunkeld and between Dunkeld and Amulree long before the military authorities had any ideas on the subject. Both roads are listed as military, but the actual military construction seems to be minimal. Roy shows no road by Caputh from Coupar to Dunkeld, but shows a definite line through Strath Bran from Dunkeld to Amulree. Both roads are shown by Taylor and Skinner.</p> <p>There is no record showing work being done by military units between Coupar and Dunkeld, but the road always appears on lists in the latter part of the 18th century as a military road. There is no record of military parties doing repairs or of a grant to the commissioners for upkeep.</p> <p>The continuation of this road through Dunkeld to Amulree appears in Lord Ligonier's Order Book as one of the roads 'carried on' in 1761. Obviously a military party had been working on it that year, but the country had been dealing with the road since 1735, and the bridges seemed to have caused a lot of trouble. In 1740 the bridge over the Bran was swept away by the spate before it was completed and had to be rebuilt by three Dunkeld masons. They also 'allowed' £441 Scots to complete the Bridge of Bran', making a total of £1,701 Scots. Whether or not the bridge fell down</p>			

Asset Number	101	Asset Name	Coupar Angus to Amulree Military Road (Site of)
<p>again is not clear, but in 1747 a letter was ‘produced from Major Cawfeild’ asking the commissioners to survey lines for building a bridge over the Bran. The commissioners agreed that the country should provide the necessary ‘Carriage and Services’.</p> <p>Regular repairs were carried out on the road by the commissioners, and in 1758 they again made the distinction of ordering repairs to the ‘Strath Bran Road as far as till it meets the King’s Road near Amulree’. It is significant that they ordered repairs in 1761 on what was listed as the new road from Inver to Amulree. This was the year when the road appeared in Ligonier’s Order Book, and the entry could imply fairly extensive work by the soldiers. In the same year, in the House of Commons Journal, was recorded a payment of £57 7s for ‘repair of Bridges in Strath brand between Dunkeld and Amulree’.</p> <p>Between 1774 and 1778 sums amounting to over £300 were spent on repairing bridges between Dunkeld and Amulree from Treasury sources. The road continued to be repaired jointly by the Commissioners of Supply and the army, as is evident from the 1796 accounts of Sir Charles Preston, but it was finally handed over to the country some time between 1798 and 1805.’ [4] [5]</p> <p>A linear feature measuring approximately 146m in length was identified in an area of woodland. The feature runs parallel to the existing A9 for approximately 90m before turning north-east towards the River Tay. The alignment corresponds with a road depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1867) forming the northern extent of Inver, on the bank of the River Tay and alignment of the former military road. Also, in grid squares 13, 17-18, 23-25, and 27-29; however, not covered by LiDAR data. [6]</p> <p>Follows a section of gravel forestry track to the south of the existing A9. To the north, between the existing A9 and the River Tay, an overgrown track may correspond with the old military road (appears to provide access to Auchlou Cottage (Asset 793)). [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55</p> <p>[3] Willdey, T. 1746. A map of the King’s Roads, Made by his Excellency General Wade in the Highlands of Scotland. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400311">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400311</a>)</p> <p>[4] Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. 1776. Plate 51 of ‘Survey and maps of the roads of North Britain or Scotland’. The Road from Dundee to Cupar and Dunkeld; the Road from Dunkeld to Ambleree. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404</a>)</p> <p>[5] Taylor, W. 1976. The Military Roads in Scotland. Newton Abbot</p> <p>[6] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	102	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Cathedral, Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0180042500
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18202	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An assemblage of 158 metal artefacts was recovered through the use of a metal detector. The field in which they were found is adjacent to Dunkeld Cathedral, and the material comprises spindle whorls, buckles, fragments of copper-alloy vessels, buttons, coins and lead shot. The date range of the material spans the medieval to modern periods.</p> <p>DES 2001, vol 2, pp. 76. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			

<b>Asset Number</b>	103	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Conservation Area
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0255542518
<b>Legal Status</b>	Conservation Area	<b>Site Type</b>	Conservation Area
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	CA587	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Information on the Dunkeld Conservation Area can be found at:  <a href="http://www.pkc.gov.uk/dunkeldconservationarea">http://www.pkc.gov.uk/dunkeldconservationarea</a> [1]</p> <p>While the Cathedral survived the Battle of Dunkeld (1689) the town itself was largely destroyed. Dunkeld Conservation Area includes the Cathedral precinct and the historic core of Dunkeld including the principle streets laid out immediately after 1689 and in the early 19th century. While the majority of the Conservation Area is located to the north of the River Tay, Dunkeld Conservation Area extends south to include the south bank of the River Tay to the east and west of Dunkeld Bridge (Asset 100). The majority of the buildings within the Conservation Area forming the principle streets are listed buildings.</p>			

Asset Number	103	Asset Name	Dunkeld Conservation Area
<p>The new town built after 1689 comprises Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street and to the east Brae Street. Cathedral Street is narrow and formed by two rows of early 18th century two storey terraced cottages. The Cross and the High Street are formed around the former open marketplace now dominated the central late 19th century gothic drinking fountain (LB5619). Buildings around the marketplace are characterised by rows of early to mid-18th century two storey terraced cottages interspersed with larger three storey buildings of a similar period including ‘The Ell House’, The Cross, High Street (LB5646). The 18th buildings are simple in form, with harled rubble stone walls, slate roofs and multi-pane sash windows. Later buildings are more decorative largely mid-Victorian commercial and civic buildings, notably the Bank of Scotland, High Street (LB5616) with its Renaissance Palazzo style frontage and the Tudor Gothic style Duchess Anne Restaurant (former Duchess of Atholl Girl’s Industrial School) Cross, Dunkeld (LB5617). The original 18th century buildings on Brae Street have been replaced by mid-19th and later tenement blocks with simple vernacular details.</p> <p>Bridge Street and Atholl Street were laid out in 1809 with the majority of the buildings erected shortly afterwards. Characterised by largely two storey commercial buildings including T.I. Stanton to Scottish Gas Board, Atholl Street, € (LB5587), some with original shop fronts, these are interspersed with some variations of building types, such as the Royal Hotel, Atholl St. (W) (LB5594) with it’s the four-storey central block and to the south the Atholl Arms Hotel, Bridge St., and Boat Road (LB5624).</p> <p>Created slightly later on land recovered from the River Tay, Tay Terrace has an eclectic character with an interesting collection of buildings illustrating some of the revival styles prevalent during the 19th century, including the Jacobethan style Taybank Hotel, Boat Road (LB5599). [2]</p> <p>As described. The setting of Dunkeld Conservation Area (Asset 103) is characterised by the dramatic bowl-shaped valley of the River Tay, defined by the surrounding steep sided wooded hills, the River Tay itself and areas of open parkland forming part of Dunkeld House (HLT 19) to the north-west. Identified in Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal, key views are towards and across Dunkeld House (HLT 19) to the north-west, views of the River Tay, including towards Dunkeld from the southern bank and along the river from Dunkeld bridge, and internally along Cathedral Street, The Cross, High Street, Brae Street, Bridge Street and Atholl Street. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [2] Perth &amp; Kinross 2011. Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal.  <a href="http://www.pkc.gov.uk/media/3774/Dunkeld-Conservation-Area-Appraisal/pdf/Dunkeld_CA_App_-_whole_doc">Http://www.pkc.gov.uk/media/3774/Dunkeld-Conservation-Area-Appraisal/pdf/Dunkeld_CA_App_-_whole_doc</a> (Accessed June 2019)            [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	104	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld, Windmill (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0210842519
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Mill
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27182	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK5446	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Some 300 yds W of the cathedral, the site of a windmill illustrated in 'Theatrum Scotiae'. It appears to have been a tower mill with four sails of the type common at this time.</p> <p>Slezer depicts a tower windmill at Dunkeld, although it is unclear from the perspective whether the mill stood on Bishop's Hill as is suggested by McLaren or on a spur 250m W of Dunkeld Cathedral (NO04SW 1.00). Within woodland on the tip of the latter feature, a spread of unmortared stones up to 9m in diameter possibly indicates its site. On the S the spur is cut by a hollowed trackway.</p> <p>NO 0210 4254 On the same elevation as RCAHMS NO04SW 28 (windmill on Slezer's Prospect 1693) at NO 0211 4252 at its N extremity. The summit appears to have been enclosed by a double wall, overall 35 x 23m. However, a sunken track rising from S and modern trench on NW have confused the evidence. Rubble walls 3–4m broad are 3m apart on W and E but merge as one on N. [1] [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27182/dunkeld-windmill">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27182/dunkeld-windmill</a></p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	107	<b>Asset Name</b>	Bishop's Hill, Mound
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0225342533
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	300464	<b>Period</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2453	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NO04SW 15 023 427.          (Name centred NO 0235 4252) Bishop's Palace (NR) (Site of) OS 6" map, Perthshire, 2nd ed. (1901)</p>			

Asset Number	107	Asset Name	Bishop's Hill, Mound
<p>Not to be confused with Dunkeld, Bishop's Hill, New Palace (NO 0204 4264), for which see NO04SW 29 (MPK2464).</p> <p>The Bishop's Palace originally consisted of several long thatched houses of two storeys. For greater security a castle was erected close to it in 1408, which comprised a great hall, vaulted granaries, etc. In 1508, a wing was added to the palace and, adjoining to it, a private chapel. Nothing now remains.</p> <p>New Statistical Account (NSA) 1842</p> <p>The grounds of the Cathedral have been landscaped, and except for a terrace locally believed to have housed a building at NO 0244 4254, and another slight scarp at NO 0233 4253, representing the E and S parts of a large levelled area, there is nothing to indicate the site of the Bishop's Palace nor of the other buildings noted in the NSA.</p> <p>Visited by OS (AA) 17 April 1975</p> <p>There are no visible remains of the Bishop's Palace which is on record in the early 15th century; described as 'a rambling structure in the highland fashion', it is said to have stood to the SW of the Cathedral. Slezer, however, depicts a tower to the W of the Cathedral, probably that built by Bishop Robert de Cardeny (1398-1436) who is also credited with having built 'a hall with larder and granaries underneath'; these may have been within the tower, or could have been separate. Bishop George Brown (1483-1514) added a wing on the W and an oratory.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (IMS) April 1989.</p> <p>NO 0221 4253 The summit of Bishop's Hill is trapezoidal, 40m SW /NE by 27m at its widest, but this has been reduced by terraced tracks below the summit. A slightly sunken track, which crosses the summit SW / NE, is blocked by mature trees. This dissects several rectangular foundations at the SW end, the main one 17 x 6m, the second at 5m parallel is also 6m broad. The NE edge is an artificial scarp which the track crosses on a later causeway. Off-centre within the summit is a low oval mound 12 x 6m. In 1595 and 1616 there are references to 'lie muthill' here (RCAHMS accession 2008/47 and manuscript MS/5169), and it could indicate the castle erected near the Bishop's Place in 1408 (New Statistical Account).</p> <p>Geophysical survey by the University of Aberdeen on 2020 revealed a large complex structure to the west of the Cathedral. It was situated at reputed location of the uncompleted Duke of Atholl country house (MPK2464) but the scale of the remains could also possibly represent the Bishops Palace or some associated structures. Bishop's palace could thus possibly be located further west of the Cathedral than its current recorded location.</p> <p>Info from 2020 DSR (see EPK1397).</p> <p>PKHT (GWW) 6th Jan 2021 [1]</p> <p>NO 0221 4253 The summit of Bishop's Hill is trapezoidal, 40m SW/NE by 27m at its widest, but this has been reduced by terraced tracks below the summit. A slightly sunken track, which crosses the summit SW/NE, is blocked by mature trees. This dissects several rectangular foundations at the SW end, the main one 17 x 6m, the second at 5m parallel is also 6m broad. The NE edge is an artificial scarp which the track crosses on a later causeway. Off-centre within the summit is a low oval mound 12 x 6m. In 1595 and 1616 there are references to 'lie muthill' here (RCAHMS accession</p>			

Asset Number	107	Asset Name	Bishop's Hill, Mound
<p>2008/47 and manuscript MS/5169), and it could indicate the castle erected near the Bishop's Palace in 1408 (New Statistical Account).</p> <p>NO 0226 4255 This projects E from base of Bishop's Hill, below the level of a terraced track there, top 10m E/W by 20m, 2m high. A track has cut across the NE corner, leaving the corner isolated 3m E/W by 2m. This may be the site of the 2-storey ruin close to the base of Bishop's Hill shown on Slezar's Prospect of Dunkeld 1693. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its riverside location, within woodland, and relationship with the cathedral (Asset 116; a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building), located to the east. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [2] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/300464/bishops-hill">https://canmore.org.uk/site/300464/bishops-hill</a>            [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

Asset Number	110	Asset Name	Dunkeld House, Terraced Garden
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0148842559
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Terraced Garden
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5608	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12677	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A-plan 6-tier terrace on steep embankment. Rubble built, no architectural detail and now neglected. 1754. [1]</p> <p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>This cultural heritage resource's setting is characterised by its location adjacent to the main drive leading to Dunkeld House (Now Hotel) (Asset 146; a Category C Listed Building) within the Dunkeld House (HLT 19) within an area of dense woodland and south-facing aspect. Views are limited by the surrounding trees to the south towards the River Tay and the the north by the woodland and south-facing slope of Creag Bhristeach the terraced garden walls are built into. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	111	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld, Old Prison (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0230442578
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Jail
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27166	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2452	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>OS 25" map (1866)</p> <p>The old prison at Dunkeld was removed c. 1743 when one of the land arches of the bridge was used as a lock-up.</p> <p>NSA 1845.</p> <p>There is nothing visible on the ground nor is there any trace to indicate that a bridge formerly existed here.</p> <p>Visited by OS (SFS) 4 March 1975.</p> <p>NO 02328 42600 (NO04SW 1) A watching brief was undertaken, 11–21 March 2016, during the planting of 15 trees and installation of an information board at the scheduled monument of Dunkeld Cathedral. The work was carried out in a forested area, crossed by several paths, to the W of the cathedral building. In five pits, concentrations of stone fragments probably relating to landscaping during 19th-century tree planting were recorded. [1] [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27166/dunkeld-old-prison">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27166/dunkeld-old-prison</a></p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	116	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Cathedral
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0235942588
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument; Category A Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Cathedral
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5631; SM90119	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2450, MPK2445, MPK2448, MPK2449, MPK5440, MPK61	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

The monument consists of the nave, NW tower and S porch of the medieval cathedral of Dunkeld, together with the parkland immediately around it and an area to the N and W where the chanonry is known to have extended. The choir of the cathedral is excluded.

The parts of the cathedral to be scheduled date from a period of late medieval building campaigns instigated by Bishop Cardeny in 1406. They consist of an aisled nave of seven bays, with a three-storeyed elevation, to which a S porch and NW tower were added by Bishop Lauder before 1483. Immediately around the cathedral is an area of enclosed parkland, while woodland to the W and parkland and farmland to the N covers the site of the chanonry, although the modern field called St Ninian's Croft also includes the site of Dunkeld House, built by Sir William Bruce for the Marquess of Atholl.

The area to be scheduled includes the nave, S porch and NW tower of the cathedral, but excludes the choir, which acts as the modern parish church. The area to be scheduled also includes the enclosed parkland around the cathedral and part of the woodland to the W plus the E part of St Ninian's Croft to the N, where the chanonry once extended.

The Choir of the cathedral is in use as parish church.

**Choir:** The choir is 4-bay without aisles, measuring around 31m by 9m. It was first constructed in the 13th century and was altered in the early 14th century. Parts of interior north wall of the choir are arcaded and the south wall has a sedilia with cinquefoil arches. The choir was re-roofed in 1600, renovated in 1691, and repaired in 1762: when the windows had their tracery replaced/repared, and new pinnacles were added and parapet was renovated in 1814-18, by the architect Archibald Elliot. It was re-roofed and re-furnished by Dunn & Watson, architects in 1908.

**Chapter House:** The chapter house is a 2-storey structure located on the north side of choir. It was constructed sometime around 1450-75. The ground floor is vaulted in two compartments.

The chapter house and choir contain a number of carved stones and burial monuments:

**Choir –** A Celtic cross slab with sculptured figures. A red sandstone cross slab with hollow rounded angles. An effigy of Bishop William Sinclair (14th century). An effigy of a knight in full amour believed to be that of Alexander Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan (commonly known as the Wolf of Badenoch) died 1406. A memorial to the 42nd Highlanders, by Steell in 1872.

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Dunkeld Cathedral
<p>Chapter House – The chapter house contains two monuments to the Atholl family: one to the Marquess of Atholl from the early 17th century and a second to the 4th Duke of Atholl in marble dating to 1833.</p> <p>In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: scheduled monument SM90119 (see separate designation record).</p> <p>Choir ecclesiastical in use as such. Chapter House burial place of Atholl family. Nave &amp; tower guardianship monument and scheduled monument (see separate designation record SM90119). [1]</p> <p>(NO 0237 4259) Cathedral (NR)          (Partly in ruins) Church (NAT)          Site of Monastery (NR)          Tower (NR)          Standing Stone (NR) (Sculptured).          OS 25", Perthshire, (1901).          NO04SW 1.01 NO 0237 4259 Roman Coins; Medieval Coins          NO04SW 1.02 NO 0237 4259 Pictish Symbol Stone          NO04SW 1.03 NO 0237 4259 Cross-slab          NO04SW 1.04 NO 0237 4259 Cross-slab          NO04SW 1.05 NO 0237 4259 'Hogback Stone'; Grave-slab          NO04SW 1.06 NO 0237 4259 Incised Slab          NO04SW 1.07 NO 0239 4258 Chapel; Tomb          NO04SW 1.08 NO 0237 4259 Tomb          NO04SW 1.09 NO 0239 4258 Tomb          NO04SW 1.10 NO 0237 4259 Cross-slab          NO04SW 1.11 NO 02463 42597 Gates          NO04SW 1.12 NO 02393 42596 Monument to the 1st Marquess of Atholl          NO04SW 1.13 NO 02393 42596 Black Watch Monument</p> <p>For Dunkeld, Bishop's Palace (NO c. 022 426), see NO04SW 15.</p> <p>Dunkeld Cathedral, founded before 1337 (D E Easson 1957) on site of the Dark Age See of Alba before removal to St Andrews. (Information from C W Phillips, DA Index)          M E Root 1962</p> <p>The choir has been restored and is in use as the parish church.</p> <p>The cathedral possesses several sculptured stones, one which was used as a gatepost at the entrance to the churchyard, and now stands on the S side of the church close to it. Another, which was used as a tombstone of a farmer in 1729, afterwards formed part of the pavement floor of the cathedral. This latter part of a cross-shaft depicts a horse standing on its hind legs. It is illustrated by Stuart.</p> <p>J Stuart 1856; J R Allen and J Anderson 1903.</p>			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Dunkeld Cathedral
<p>Dunkeld Cathedral is partly under the care of the D o E and is open to the public. The nave is roofless but otherwise in good order, and the choir is now used as the parish church and is in the care of the Church of Scotland. It has no name, being part of the Cathedral, but is locally called the Cathedral Church.</p> <p>The sculptured stone formerly outside the S wall is now preserved inside the choir in the SE corner. Another sculptured stone depicting a horseman, and a hog-backed stone, are in the tower, but there is no trace of the one used as a tombstone in 1729.</p> <p>Visited by OS (AA) 17 April 1975</p> <p>Dunkeld has been an ecclesiastical centre since at least 848-9. At that time, Boethius' Scottish Chronicle records that Kenneth MacAlpin 'brought relics of Saint Columba to a church that he built', and, although the name of the church is not given, it is thought to have been at Dunkeld. Apparently, Kenneth intended that Dunkeld should be the primary centre of the church in eastern Scotland, although structural evidence for this early ecclesiastical centre is lacking. Nevertheless, two stones bearing Pictish carvings (NO04SW 1.04 and NO04SW 1.09 ) and a large cross-slab (NO04SW 1.03) have been discovered here, and another stone bearing an incised horseman, now at the cathedral, comes from nearby (NO04SW 1.02).</p> <p>Although the ecclesiastical primacy of Dunkeld was subsequently transferred to St Andrews (by 943), some form of church community survived until the revival of the see by Alexander I (1107-24). Work on the present cathedral was not begun until the thirteenth century; the choir was completed in the fourteenth century and work extended to the nave in the fifteenth century. Between 1450 and 1475, the west tower, the south porch and the chapter-house were all added. The see was declared void in 1571 and the roof was removed from the church, but in 1691 the choir was renovated for use as the parish church.</p> <p>Notable monuments within the cathedral include: a coped medieval graveslab (NO04SW 1.05); an effigy of Bishop William Sinclair (14th century); the tomb-chart and effigy believed to be of the Wolf of Badenoch (died 1406) (NO04SW 1.08); and the tomb of Bishop Cardeny (died 1436) (NO04SW 1.09).</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (IMS) 9 February 1990.  M E Root 1950; I B Cowan and D E Easson 1976.  Two class I and one class II [Pictish] symbol stones.  A Mack 1997.</p> <p>NO 023 425 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Dunkeld Cathedral during shallow excavations along the line of an existing footpath. A cobbled surface was exposed at a depth of 280mm, appearing to represent a cobbled entrance way into the cathedral courtyard.</p> <p>Sponsor: Historic Scotland  D Stewart 2000.  Cathedral (remains of) [NAT] (at NO 02370 42595)  Church [NAT] (at NO 02415 42593)  OS (GIS) MasterMap, April 2010. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Dunkeld Cathedral
<p>The western end of the town consists of the atmospheric area around the ruinous cathedral, parish church and heavily-shaded grounds with spectacular mature trees, of which the Dunkeld larches are particularly famous. Views out from this area, over the river Tay to the south and open parkland to the north, show off its spectacular setting of wooded crags. The immediate setting forms picturesque amenity space for the town, with walks and landscaped grounds around Stanley Hill. The area has a sense of physical separation from the town because of the cathedral grounds' walls and gates and property boundaries to the east, which coincide with the historic edge of the Dunkeld House policies. There is also minimal visual connection back towards the built-up parts of town, but its presence is nonetheless essential to its character and immediate setting. Modern housing development in Atholl Park and Atholl Gardens has to some extent encroached on northward views. [3]</p> <p>The Cathedral is located on the western edge of Dunkeld and linked via the ornamental gates of the Cathedral precinct to the town by Cathedral Street. The Cathedral's setting comprises the public open space of the Cathedral precinct bordered by mature specimen trees which filter views to the south towards and across the River Tay and create a sense of intimacy and seclusion. To the north the setting is more open, with open pasture beyond the Cathedral precinct which rises towards wooded hills.</p> <p>The resource's setting within the Cathedral precinct and its physical connection to Dunkeld via Cathedral Street contributes to the appreciation and understanding of Dunkeld as a former centre of religious activity, pilgrimage and administration, and the relationship between the church and town. In addition, the resource's secluded intimate setting within the Cathedral precinct contributes to the way in which the Cathedral remains are experience as a former religious centre and a continuing place of worship. However, the value of the asset is largely derived from its surviving architectural features and buried archaeological remains which contribute to the knowledge of the development of religious architecture and Dunkeld as a centre of administration and pilgrimage. [4]</p> <p>Shown on an aerial photograph taken in 1932. [5]</p> <p>As described. The Cathedral is located on the western edge of Dunkeld and linked via the (later) ornamental Dunkeld Cathedral Gates (LB5632; a Category B Listed Building) to the town via Cathedral Street. The Cathedral's setting comprises the Cathedral precinct which is bordered by mature specimen trees that filter views across the River Tay. [6]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Dunkeld Conservation Area Appraisal Available at:  <a href="https://www.pkc.gov.uk/media/3774/Dunkeld-CA-Appraisal/pdf/Dunkeld_CA_App_-_whole_doc.pdf?m=636491923100470000">https://www.pkc.gov.uk/media/3774/Dunkeld-CA-Appraisal/pdf/Dunkeld_CA_App_-_whole_doc.pdf?m=636491923100470000</a> (Accessed April 2020)            [4] Jacobs, 2020            [5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315523">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315523</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	146	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld House (Now Hotel)
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0108042617
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5601	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK6865	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>2-storey harled, symmetrical main frontage to river with twin 3/8 bays with verandahs; 3-storey tower on E. J. McIntyre Henry, archt., dated. 1900.</p> <p>Original late 17th cent. house stood to N. of Cathedral. By the early 19th cent. This was in bad repair and was demolished. A new palace to the W, was begun by T. Hopper but discontinued 1830 and demolished (plans Blair Castle). [1]</p> <p>For Pictish symbol stone formerly in the grounds of Dunkeld House (at NO 0104 4273) and now in Dunkeld Cathedral, see NO04SW 1.02.</p> <p>Originally built as a country house for the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, by Macintyre Henry in 1905, now a hotel.</p> <p>Original 17th century house to North of cathedral, demolished early 19th century. Dunkeld New Palace to West of cathedral begun 1820, discontinued 1830 due to death of Duke of Atholl and demolished. Dunkeld House Hotel built as house for Duke and Duchess of Atholl 1900, now hotel.</p> <p>See also:          NO04SW          16:00 Dunkeld House          16:01 Dunkeld House, Ice House          16:02 Dunkeld House, Dunkeld Lodge and Gate          16:03 Dunkeld House, Gazebo          16:04 Dunkeld House, Hot Houses          16:05 Dunkeld House, Grotto          16:06 Dunkeld House, Stables          16:07 Dunkeld House, Gallowhill Lodge and Gate          16:08 Dunkeld House, Kennels          16:09 Dunkeld House, Pulney Lodge and Gate          16:10 Dunkeld House, Walled Garden          29 Dunkeld New Palace          OWNER: Duke of Atholl          ARCHITECTS:          Sir William Bruce, late 17th century, old house</p>			

Asset Number	146	Asset Name	Dunkeld House (Now Hotel)
<p>James Winter (1744) design for house and offices            Roger Morris (1753) Chinese temple            Robert Adam (1765) designs for gateways            George Steuart (1777) conservatory and design for a bath            Archibald Elliot (1809) gateway and stables            Thomas Hopper (c.1820) New Palace or House            Robert Dickson (1853) kennels and stables            J Macintyre Henry (1898) new house</p> <p>NMRS REFERENCE</p> <p>Plans:            I G Lindsay Collection, W/234 (Uncertain if relating to Dunkeld House, New Palace or House Hotel).</p> <p>EXTERNAL REFERENCES</p> <p>National Library (Nattes Drawings Vol.2 nos 7/9)            National Archive Of Scotland (Chronicles of Tullibardine 1908 Vol..4). [2]            ‘Overgrown harled two-storey villa designed by J. Macintyre Henry and built for the 7th Duke of Atholl in 1898-1900. It has bay windows fronted by balconied verandas; over the entrance, a square tower, its pyramidal roof with bellcast eaves. Large late 19th century extension, also with a tower, for the house’s present use as a hotel.’ [3]            A photograph reproduced in ‘Old Dunkeld and Birnam’ of Dunkeld House shortly after it was built and before the later additions/extensions. The view is north from the southern bank of the River Tay and shows the house, terraced garden and stone retaining wall forming the northern bank of the river. Views are more open then today. [4]            The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its riverside location within Dunkeld House (HLT 19) with ancillary buildings, car parking, tennis courts, modern houses and other elements associated with the operation of the hotel in close proximity. Mature trees and the sout-facing slopes of the hills to the north limit views in this direction, with views south across the River Tay, which are limited by the tree-lined bank beyond. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland            [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [3] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press            [4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 17)            [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	178	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld, Bishop's Hill, New Palace / Dunkeld House Hotel
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0201242616
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Country house
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27183	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2464	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Formerly noted as Dunkeld, Cropmarks 1 (NO 021 426), under site number NO04SW 43. Not to be confused with Dunkeld, Bishop's Palace (NO c. 022 426), for which see NO04SW 15. For Dunkeld House (NO 01081 42596), see NO04SW 16.00.</p> <p>A large country house was under construction for the Duke of Atholl near Bishop's Hill in 1830, but work stopped on his death in that year.</p> <p>New Statistical Account (NSA) 1842; OS 6-inch map, Perthshire, 1st ed.(1864), sheet 62.</p> <p>Original 17th century house to North of cathedral, demolished early 19th century. Dunkeld New Palace to West of cathedral begun 1820, discontinued 1830 due to death of Duke of Atholl and demolished. Dunkeld House Hotel built as house for Duke and Duchess of Atholl 1900, now hotel. See also: NO04SW 16:00 Dunkeld House</p> <p>16:01 Dunkeld House, Ice House          16:02 Dunkeld House, Dunkeld Lodge and Gate          16:03 Dunkeld House, Gazebo          16:04 Dunkeld House, Hot Houses          16:05 Dunkeld House, Grotto          16:06 Dunkeld House, Stables          16:07 Dunkeld House, Gallowhill Lodge and Gate          16:08 Dunkeld House, Kennels          16:09 Dunkeld House, Pulney Lodge and Gate          16:10 Dunkeld House, Walled Garden</p> <p>59 Dunkeld House Hotel</p> <p>OWNER: Duke of Atholl</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Sir William Bruce late 17th century old house          James Winter 1744 design for house and offices          Roger Morris 1753 Chinese temple          Robert Adam 1765 designs for gateways          George Steuart 1777 conservatory and design for a bath          Archibald Elliot 1809 gateway and stables          Thomas Hopper c.1820 New Palace or House</p>			

Asset Number	178	Asset Name	Dunkeld, Bishop's Hill, New Palace / Dunkeld House Hotel
<p>Robert Dickson 1853 kennels and stables            J Macintyre Henry 1898 new house            NMRS REFERENCE            Plans:            I G Lindsay Collection, W/234 Uncertain if relating to Dunkeld House, New Palace or House Hotel.            EXTERNAL REFERENCE            National Archive of Scotland :            Dunkeld New Palace            'Building of offices at Dunkeld House'            Letter from the Duke of Atholl to Sir George Steuart.            Archibald Elliot, the Duke's architect is using every endeavour to get out all the stone required for the office buildings. The weather has retarded quarrying.            1811 GD 121/Box 103/Vol XXVII/212            National Library Nattes Drawings Vol.2 nos 7/9            National Archive Of Scotland Chronicles of Tullibardine 1908 Vol.4            Cropmarks have revealed traces of the foundations of 'Dunkeld New Palace', which was begun in the 1820s but demolished incomplete on the death of the fourth Duke of Atholl, situated immediately S of the drive from Dunkeld to the Dunkeld House Hotel. Several other features are visible in the vicinity, including what may be a ditch to the E, and an old drive or road to the S. Information from RCAHMS (JRS) 11 January 1993.            NO 02250 42750 Large-scale geophysical survey and targeted excavations surrounding Dunkeld cathedral. The survey was undertaken between 13 November 2019 and 27 February 2020 in order to identify any potential vallum or enclosing elements that may have been associated with the early use of the ecclesiastical site. Sample excavation outside of the scheduled area over what was interpreted as a possible vallum was then undertaken. This forms part of a wider project investigating the development of early medieval kingdoms in Northern Britain and Ireland (The Comparative Kingship project).            The potential early medieval features include a possible vallum which curves in a roughly east-west arc that seems to be truncated by later features associated with medieval burgh, as well as possible burial monuments, though the latter are a tentative. The majority of both of these features lie outside the scheduled area. Excavation is needed to clarify the dates and function of these features. Other features such as enclosures and field boundaries may be or equally important and early in date, though these are more difficult to assess thorough geophysical survey alone.            The most spectacular result of the survey was the identification of the western extent of the medieval burgh surrounding the cathedral of Dunkeld. This revealed, in great detail, the layout of individual houses, streets and avenues within the town, but also ancillary features such as roads approaching the town from the north and west. All this is located in areas that by Roy's mapping was simply gardens/fields. Additionally, the results also reveal an extensive structure to the west of the surveyed area, linked with the town by a wide road or trackway. While we have suggested this</p>			

Asset Number	178	Asset Name	Dunkeld, Bishop's Hill, New Palace / Dunkeld House Hotel
<p>may be one of either a country house partially built by the Duke of Atholl in 1830 or the Bishops Palace, excavation is needed to clarify these extensive and complex remains. [1]</p> <p>Not to be confused with Dunkeld, Bishop's Hill, New Palace (NO 0204 4264), for which see NO04SW 29 (MPK2464).</p> <p>The Bishop's Palace originally consisted of several long thatched houses of two storeys. For greater security a castle was erected close to it in 1408, which comprised a great hall, vaulted granaries, etc. In 1508, a wing was added to the palace and, adjoining to it, a private chapel. Nothing now remains.</p> <p>New Statistical Account (NSA) 1842</p> <p>The grounds of the Cathedral have been landscaped, and except for a terrace locally believed to have housed a building at NO 0244 4254, and another slight scarp at NO 0233 4253, representing the E and S parts of a large levelled area, there is nothing to indicate the site of the Bishop's Palace nor of the other buildings noted in the NSA.</p> <p>Visited by OS (AA) 17 April 1975</p> <p>There are no visible remains of the Bishop's Palace which is on record in the early 15th century; described as 'a rambling structure in the highland fashion', it is said to have stood to the SW of the Cathedral. Slezer, however, depicts a tower to the W of the Cathedral, probably that built by Bishop Robert de Cardeny (1398-1436) who is also credited with having built 'a hall with larder and granaries underneath'; these may have been within the tower, or could have been separate. Bishop George Brown (1483-1514) added a wing on the W and an oratory.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (IMS) April 1989.</p> <p>NO 0221 4253 The summit of Bishop's Hill is trapezoidal, 40m SW /NE by 27m at its widest, but this has been reduced by terraced tracks below the summit. A slightly sunken track, which crosses the summit SW / NE, is blocked by mature trees. This dissects several rectangular foundations at the SW end, the main one 17 x 6m, the second at 5m parallel is also 6m broad. The NE edge is an artificial scarp which the track crosses on a later causeway. Off-centre within the summit is a low oval mound 12 x 6m. In 1595 and 1616 there are references to 'lie muthill' here (RCAHMS accession 2008/47 and manuscript MS/5169), and it could indicate the castle erected near the Bishop's Place in 1408 (New Statistical Account).</p> <p>Geophysical survey by the University of Aberdeen on 2020 revealed a large complex structure to the west of the Cathedral. It was situated at reputed location of the uncompleted Duke of Atholl country house (MPK2464) but the scale of the remains could also possibly represent the Bishops Palace or some associated structures. Bishop's palace could thus possibly be located further west of the Cathedral than its current recorded location.</p> <p>Info from 2020 DSR (see EPK1397).</p> <p>PKHT (GWW) 6th Jan 2021 [2]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27183/dunkeld-bishops-hill-new-palace">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27183/dunkeld-bishops-hill-new-palace</a></p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	188	<b>Asset Name</b>	King's Seat Fort
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0083943006
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>Site Type</b>	Fort
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	SM1598	<b>Period</b>	Later Prehistoric
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

The monument comprises the substantial upstanding remains of a later prehistoric or early historic fort. This defended settlement survives as a series of up to four concentric ramparts and terraces, enclosing a central walled citadel on the summit of a craggy hill known as King's Seat. The fort occupies a commanding position overlooking the River Tay at approximately 150m above sea level, with excellent views to the north, south and west. The monument was first scheduled in 1960, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the current rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be rescheduled is a 'clipped' circle in shape, truncated along its NE and NW sides, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling are the upstanding remains of all later boundary features, including the stone walling and modern fencing, to allow for their maintenance.

The fort is located in a naturally defensive position on a prominent hill, overlooking the River Tay and at the southern edge of the Highland boundary fault line. The maximum extent of the fort is defined by the outermost rampart which encloses an area approximately 180m by 140m. A central walled enclosure or citadel, measuring approximately 35m by 22m, is situated at the highest point of the hill and over its summit. The fort appears reasonably intact which, coupled with its remote location, suggests that the remains of occupation and related activities may survive relatively undisturbed. Up to four terraces and ramparts are formed around most of the western circuit of the fort, whilst around most of the NE, E and S sides, the steep craggy landform precludes any need for significant structural works. There is a break in the circuit at the N end of the monument, indicating the likely position of an entrance, from where a trackway drops down to a lower terrace on the west. There are traces of an enclosed terrace on the eastern side of the outermost circuit. One researcher has suggested there is also evidence of a circular enclosure 10m in diameter at the N end of the summit, but this area is obscured by vegetation and it cannot be determined on the ground today. In places the ramparts are up to four metres wide. Occasional stretches of internal quarry-scoops are visible along the western ramparts and terraces.

Excavation of later prehistoric and early historic forts elsewhere has indicated the wealth of material that may be recovered from both the defensive works and the fort interior, relating to its construction, function, occupation and abandonment, as well as the prevailing environmental conditions and land uses at various times in its lifecycle. The presence of archaeological material

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>may well extend beyond the visible extent of the fort, including structures, artefacts, palaeoenvironmental evidence and, possibly, human remains.</p> <p>This fort forms part of the woodland policies of Dunkeld House, whose designed landscape is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (although this area lies just outwith the boundary of the designated area). As a result the site has been planted with mature coniferous and deciduous trees and is overgrown with rhododendrons at its centre and along parts of its defence works. Today this woodland and shrubbery obscures much of the fort's structural and upstanding remains.</p> <p><b>Contextual characteristics:</b></p> <p>Similar later prehistoric and early historic defended settlement sites are widely distributed across mainland eastern Scotland, especially south of the Firth of Forth, while isolated examples such as King's Seat occur elsewhere. King's Seat is not a particularly large example of its class. The comparatively low density of forts in this area, at least when viewed against the backdrop of their general distribution further south, suggests that sites such as this might have had increased significance as the strongholds of an elite element in the local population.</p> <p>Dunkeld emerged as the centre of Atholl in the early historic period, probably because of its prime geographical location at the foot of the Highland Edge, dominating the lines of communication northwards and westwards by way of the valley of the Tay, and marking the transition between fertile lowlands and more marginal upland. It has been suggested that the fort at King's Seat may have been the seat of royal power in Atholl during the early historic period. Its location just above the Roman legionary fortress and other Roman works at Inchtuthil may also be significant in this respect.</p> <p><b>Associative characteristics:</b></p> <p>Researchers have suggested that this site could be a seat of early historic royal power which originated as a prehistoric (earlier) tribal centre. The evidence of the place name, King's Seat, may support this.</p> <p>The site is partly surrounded (to the west, south and east) by the garden and designed landscape of Dunkeld House and lies within the woodland policies of Dunkeld House. The woodlands date largely from the mid 19th to early 20th century and it is likely that trees were planted around the fort in this period. Researchers have suggested that the modern form of the monument may in part be the product of landscape design works when the policies of Dunkeld House were laid out.</p> <p><b>National Importance</b></p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular, the later prehistoric and early historic landscape of Scotland, and the economy and material wealth of the people of the time. Despite the presence of trees and rhododendrons, the field remains at King's Seat survive to a marked degree, which means there is probably high potential for the survival of structural, artefactual and ecofactual remains across the site. These can help us understand how and why the fort was built here, its layout and function, the activities of the people who used or lived in the fort, and their contacts with the wider world. Its loss would significantly diminish our ability to investigate these issues and would detract from the historic character of the Perthshire landscape. [1]</p>			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>No additional information. [2]</p> <p>Located on a low summit to the north of the River Tay, it is likely that this position was chosen for its commanding views over the Tay valley to the north-west, south and east. While these views make a significant contribution to the understanding of the monument, they are now limited by its setting within woodland.</p> <p>The asset's location still contributes to the understanding of the King's Seat Fort as a defensive structure with strategically important views. [3]</p> <p>Fieldwork, including topographical survey and archaeological excavation undertaken as part of the King's Seat Archaeological Project, a three-year community project managed by the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and undertaken by AOC Archaeology and community volunteers, has provided an abundance of new information about this cultural heritage asset. The three seasons of fieldwork (2017 to 2019) have identified that the King's Seat was an important high-status centre during the early historic/Pictish period (c.600 - 900AD), with influence over trade and the production. The archaeological excavations identified the form and structure of the defended enclosure, evidence of domestic activity, and extensive iron and precious metal working and textile production. Finds included fragments of crucibles, moulds, iron objects including knife blades and whetstones, used during metal working, and spindlewholes for processing raw materials for textile production. In addition, finds of imported continental pottery and Anglo-Saxon glass beads, suggest international trade, providing further evidence of the King's Seat as a high status site. [4], [5] and [6]</p> <p>'The excavations at the hillfort of King's Seat have produced a good basis for understanding the use, construction and occupation of the site, in addition to later remodelling of some of the features.</p> <p>The excavation revealed the character and differing construction of several of the enclosing ramparts on the west of the site and the low wall enclosing the upper central section of the site. The upper two of three ramparts on the west of the hill were substantial earth and stone banks with rough large boulders forming major elements of the construction material. The upper rampart had a timber component at the back, demonstrated by two substantial postholes. One of these postholes contained material that was radiocarbon dated to the 5th-7th centuries AD, implying an early historic phase of construction on the site. The mid rampart had slumped off the hill obscuring an outer stone face which had collapsed beneath it. Later construction or modifications to the lowest rampart or terrace on the west of the hill was noted, it is possible this structure was built primarily as a kerbed trackway to access the site in the Victorian period. The central upper enclosure was a much lower less substantial structure with a more defined stone face on the inner edge, forming a more coherent formal wall. This differing construction could suggest a level of phasing in the construction of the site.</p> <p>The excavations within the central enclosure in 2017 highlighted the shallow nature of the deposits on the upper terrace and the significant impact that the rhododendron growth has had on these areas at the summit of the hill. The lack of stratigraphy on the site around the upper terrace and the rock cut features in the bedrock could indicate that at one time this upper area of the hillfort had exposed bedrock and the thin deposits there in the modern day are more recently formed. The rock cut features, quarrying and stone setting at the base of the slope all indicate activity on the</p>			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>site. Additionally, metal working waste, crucible fragments and stone moulds, including ingot moulds, indicate both iron and precious metal working was taking place on the site. Two of the stone moulds, with a mirror shape, bear similarities in form to stone moulds found at sites such as Portmahomack, Tarbat (Carver 2016 275) and Garranes, Ireland, (O’Riordain 1942) amongst other locations. These could indicate early historic activity on the site which would be in keeping with the two radiocarbon dates and other more diagnostic artefacts. Several of the stone mould fragments were discarded and reused as bank material in the central enclosure, indicating a level of reworking of the banks occurred during or after some of this metalworking activity took place.</p> <p>Further work in 2018-19 at Trench 4 on the interior of the central enclosure revealed structural evidence on a small flat terrace on the east of the hill. The features identified included a kerbed hearth setting packed with animal bone and multiple ash rich burning events. The lower fill of this hearth was radiocarbon dated to the 6th-7th centuries AD, confirming an early historic phase of use. A small revetted platform with a burning event on it was also identified nearby. These features likely form components of larger structures present on this part of the site perhaps related to metalworking and prove that an open area excavation strategy on the interior has been important. The work in 2019 confirmed the presence of a line of stone settings, likely relating to a large rectangular structure on the upper central enclosure and remnants of a possible turf wall or bank were identified. Later disturbance through rig and furrow cultivation have truncated a large element of this structure and resulted in a thick deposit of undifferentiated material overlying everything in this area of the site. The work on the interior of the site has enabled the identification of both structures and craft production activities taking place within the fort and confirmed an early historic phase of activity on the site, covering several of the main objectives in hillfort studies identified by SCARF (2015 HES).</p> <p>The quantity of material culture from this area also highlights the concentration of a range of activities involving precious metal working, iron working: particularly production of blades, textile processing and possible animal butchery. Animal bones and horns indicate animals were being processed on the site, whether this was for domestic purposes, feasting or related to craft activities taking place remains to be seen. Post-excavation work on the animal bone assemblage will address this. Evidence of prestige items such as E-ware table ware including jar and bowl vessels, several Anglo-Saxon glass beads and a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon drinking vessel could demonstrate broken fragments or casual losses from a community with wide ranging trade links to east, west and south. The E-ware, particularly the bowl form, indicates a high status site and pushes the distribution of Eware in Scotland further northeast than previously recognised. A significant number of sherds have been identified from both Trench 4 and 6 and so the final numbers of sherds will be higher than 11, more than many sites in Scotland. The quantity and type of this continental import also prompts a reconsideration of the trade of this material, perhaps indicating trading further afield than previously thought from the sources in the western seaboard or even identifying ‘new’ trade routes coming up from the south/east by land or sea. The Anglo- Saxon material including a fragment of Kempston glass drinking beaker combined with this high status table ware indicates consumption on the site, either related to important people settled on the site or transitory activities including feasting. The number of metal blades identified around the hearth packed with animal bone could be related to these activities. Identification and a better</p>			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>characterisation of the structural evidence on the site has indicated a large structure was present in the upper central enclosure, in contrast to the smaller ephemeral structures and multiple hearths identified in the western enclosure. It is possible the upper central enclosure housed some sort of gather place and hall in contrast with the western enclosure which seems to have had a particular focus on metalworking and small workshop/craft production areas. In addition to the extensive evidence for iron and precious metalworking there are a notable number of spindlewhorls indicating possible textile production, fragments of leather, animal bone and some of the metal objects may be related to leather working and other crafts taking place on the site. In contrast the area of the eastern enclosure investigated in 2019 was limited but confirmed the presence of metalworking at the base of the hill as well as occupation deposits, indicating activity extends beyond the immediate upper central enclosure. Dating of material from the workshop hearths in the western enclosure and the metalworking waste from the eastern enclosure should clarify the chronology in relation to the western bank and the upper hearth. The glass items on the site indicate both trade and contact with the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to the south in the form of the unusual beads and also a reuse or recycling of perhaps locally available materials such as Roman glass items being converted into gaming pieces.</p> <p>Considered together, the material culture recovered from site, is hugely important and clearly indicates in situ high status early historic activity on site. While it seems obvious to the modern archaeologist that some sort of elite would have controlled if not occupied hillfort sites, it is still rare for such sites to produce such a wealth of evidence (Heald 2010). That evidence for ferrous and non-ferrous metal working was identified in every trench across the site in 2017-19 certainly suggests that the site was hugely important in the production of prestige metalwork, and similarly to sites such as Dunadd, may have been a centre of production. The metal working assemblage from the site so far has strong parallels in other significant Scottish Early Historic sites such as nearby Dundurn and Clatchard Craig. Clatchard Craig in Fife is a site with similarities to King's Seat in both structural and material culture terms. It is a multi-vallate prehistoric fort with later early historic reworking and reuse involving precious metalworking. Clay moulds and crucible fragments from this Clatchard Craig, as well as a silver ingot, could indicate similarities with metal-working activities at King's Seat. Further afield sites such as Buiston crannog, Dunadd and Mote of Mark, among others, have strong parallels in terms of finds assemblages, in particular those demonstrating metalworking and production and the presence of E-ware. It is worth bearing in mind that a lot of the metal working debris has been recovered from across the site in an upper disturbed layer. The likelihood is that this originates from a central place or places of production on the site, and indeed material appeared more concentrated around the hearth settings. The recovery of material from across the site is a product of the substantial disturbance of tree and rhododendron roots encouraging and creating erosion combined with spade dug cultivation from more recent times contributing to mixing of deposits.</p> <p>Early historic occupation or activity is a definite likelihood on this site and would fit with the site's reputation as the King's Seat or the site of the 'Fort of the Caledonians' (ie Dun-keld). This is supported by both the material culture recovered from the site, but also the type of hilltop used. Very generally, early historic forts appear to favour such limited outcrops, where occupation and activity is difficult. This is apparent at known dated examples such as Dunadd (Lane and Campbell</p>			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>2000) and Dundurn (Alcock et al 1989). Comparisons can also be drawn with the feature on Dundurn known as St Fillan's Chair, where a wide ledge has been sculpted from an outcrop. Alcock describes the "effect is that of a rock seat" and "given that the eminence is widely visible from the valley floor, it is not fanciful to suggest that we have here an inauguration seat for the rulers of Strathearn (Alcock 1989, 198)." This feature could be mirrored in the glacial erratic with holes drilled into it at the summit of King's Seat. Dundurn, Dunadd and King's Seat all share similar characteristics including topographic location, hilltop morphology, working and utilisation of exposed bedrock outcrops. An early historic use of the site can therefore be suggested and dating will aim to further substantiate this. However that does not preclude an earlier origin for the site in the prehistoric period. While Early Historic forts do contain multi-vallate banks, this is more common to Iron Age forts. The King's Seat is similar in that respect to Moredun, where the majority of dates fall between 4th to 3rd centuries BC (Cook at el 2017), and represent a site type perhaps more typical of this period (Halliday pers comm). Dating material from the base of the banks would allow a more refined chronology to be created to better understanding the phasing and use of the site over time however this can only be done if suitable material is recovered from the samples. Dating of the hearth in the upper central enclosure has been valuable to confirm that the internal activity is early historic and further dating of the other hearths and the discrete metalworking deposit on the interior of the eastern enclosure will aid in understand the phasing of this activity in relation to the construction of the enclosures themselves.</p> <p>SCARF highlights that the lack of evidence for activities within enclosed sites, due to limited work in enclosure interiors, is a severe constraint in hillfort studies, as are the difficulties in connecting interior activity to enclosure sequences. At Kings Seat there has been a valuable opportunity to better understand the interior activities using Trench 2 and 4 to explore the upper central enclosure and Trench 6 to explore the mid-terrace enclosure interior. Excavation of deposits in these areas and characterisation of structural components and material culture has clarified the nature of structures, activities and chronology of activities taking place at King's Seat. SCARF also highlights that there is no overall picture regarding the role of 'hillforts', whether as tribal capitals, (seasonal) meeting places, elite residences, or other functions and it is likely that their role varied across time and space. At King's Seat the work undertaken between 2017-2019 will elucidate the role of King's Seat hillfort through exploring both the sequence of the structural enclosures and characterisation of activities taking place in different zones and at different times within the hillfort. This information will feed into regionally based models and aim to confirm whether proto-historic people are re-using this hillfort for defence or legitimising and are 'making reference' to earlier loyalties.</p> <p>The site has clearly been impacted in more modern times during a phase of Victorian remodelling. The evidence for this includes some potential modification of ramparts, construction of a kerbed trackway up the west of the hill and the spade dug cultivation furrows identified in the upper layers of the central enclosure. The site has been heavily impacted by the introduction of rhododendrons and planted woodland which is now very mature. Previous attempts to clear or manage the site have been made. More recent vegetation clearance by volunteers was limited to removal of rhododendron above the ground and careful excavation around roots to understand any surviving</p>			

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	King's Seat Fort
<p>deposits. Deposits underneath the King's Seat glacial erratic consisted of thin hillwash directly over bedrock with no in situ deposits.</p> <p>It is clear that although a better understanding of the nature of the site has been gained in 2017-19 that further post-excavation work is required to better understand the site and the interplay between different features. Investigation in different areas of the site has aided in a more comprehensive understanding of how the site works as a whole, elucidating some phasing and clarifying the variation in the impact that the vegetation and later Victorian remodelling has had on the site. Most of the material culture from this site demonstrates a significant high status site, used in the early historic period so further investigation has great potential and post-excavation work is essential to clarify the full results of this work. At this stage there has been no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site so it is possible that the site is relatively unique in a Scottish context, representing a high status site, constructed, used and abandoned within the early historic period. ' [6]</p> <p>Stobie's map of 1783 names the a hill to the north-west of Dunkeld as 'Kingseat'. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2018</p> <p>[4] AOC Archaeology, 2017, King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1 Data Structure Report, AOC 23917</p> <p>[5] AOC Archaeology, 2018, King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2 Data Structure Report, AOC 23917-2</p> <p>[6] AOC Archaeology, 2019, King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 3 Data Structure Report, AOC 23917-3</p> <p>[7] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London  <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a></p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	189	<b>Asset Name</b>	Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0049744253
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Military Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK16158	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A Wade bridge reported by historian Colin Lidell. [1]          Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge has been identified as a Wade era military bridge carrying the Dunkeld To Inverness Military Road (Asset 192) over a small watercourse. General Wade (1673-1748) was instrumental in building a network of military roads in response to the 1715 Jacobite rebellion and this bridge has been attributed to his programme of 18th century military road building. The setting of Asset 189 includes its historical relationship with Asset 192 and woodland on the east bank of the River Tay. [2]          The bridge first shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition showing a structure associated with the bridge/crossing point to the west, perhaps a wall. [3]          The Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition does not show any structures. [4]          Asset 189 was identified and recorded during the Jacobs site inspection on 22 March 2019, as a roughly coursed stone bridge with low squared stone parapets which carrying the track across a narrow watercourse. While Asset 189 may incorporate earlier fabric, it is unlikely the bridge dates from the Wade era of road buildings, as he rarely provided bridges over minor water courses. It is possibly that this bridge dates to later 19th century improvements to the military road. [5]          Curtis (1981) notes that during the Wade era of military road building, ‘ditches, burns and shallow rivers were not bridged in the earlier years but some were probably crossed with a paved bed of stones to prevent scour. Wade evidently intended to avoid if possible the building of bridges.’ [6]          The setting of Asset 189 is characterised by its location on a fishing track which follows the alignment of the the military road (Asset 192) along the east bank of the River Tay and the steep watercourse it crosses. [7]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [2] Jacobs 2019          [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld &amp; Dowally (Det. No2)), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867          [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900          [5] Jacobs (unpublished). A9 Dualling Programme: Tay Crossing to Ballinluig General Wade’s Military Road Desk-based Survey</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	189	<b>Asset Name</b>	Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge
<p>[6] Curtis, G. R., 1981, 'Roads and bridges in the Scottish Highlands: the route between Dunkeld and Inverness, 1725 – 1925', in Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume 110, pp. 475 – 496</p> <p>[7] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	192	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0042845031
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK9285	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low

**Description**

The military road commences at the former West Ferry point across the river from Inver (NO 0165 4240), connecting with the Amulree to Coupar Angus military road (MR16). It is well-defined and maintained as an estate road, traversing the private grounds of Dunkeld House Hotel and following alongside the river for about 2 and a half miles. Culverts and bridges are modernised, but traces of older military construction can be seen at a bridge at NO 005 440 (NO04SW 74.01).

J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976.

The military road from Dunkeld to Inverness has been investigated in the grounds of Dunkeld House from NO 0100 4251 to NO 0047 4400. The course through the grounds undoubtedly followed a line now occupied by a metalled carriage drive. More than half of this course is along a terrace 4.5 m to 5.5 m wide with a stone revetment wall on the uphill side. There is a stone-built piped culvert along the course but no sign of a bridge.

Visited by OS (J P) 1 February 1972.

Military road N of the ferry over the Tay mainly overlaid by later roads and tracks.

NO 0160 4243 to NO 0133 4251 overlaid by winding trees.

NO 0133 4251 to NO 0121 4252 probable line of military road. No surface indications.

NO 0121 4252 to NO 0114 4252 poorly preserved grass trackway c.4m wide. Revetted for c.50m along river edge at W end.

NO 0114 4252 to NO0105 4252 probable line of military road. No surface indications.

NO 0105 4252 to NO 0080 4267 on line of poorly preserved carriage drive.

NO 0080 4267 to NO 0043 4499 on line of carriage drive N part of which now threatened by modern road construction.

Visited by OS (J M) 15 April 1975. [1]

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road
<p>The approximate alignment of Asset 192 is depicted on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [2]</p> <p>Although not showing any great detail Willdey’s map of the King’s Roads of 1746 identifies the alignment of the Dunkeld To Inverness Military Road north of Dunkeld to the crossing of the River Tay at Inver. [3]</p> <p>Taylor and Skinner’s road map of 1776 identifies the alignment of the Dunkeld To Inverness Military Road as it follows the River Tay to the north. [4]</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First and Second Edition mapping identifies that the alignment of the military road continued to be used as a drive/trackway following the construction of Telford’s A9 to the east. [5] [6] [7] [8]</p> <p>From the site of the West Ferry crossing (Asset 99) the alignment of the military road follows a riverside drive/path which runs parallel to the River Tay, passing between the River Tay and Dunkeld House (Asset 146), before turning north below Craig a Burns and the Kings Seat (Asset 188). The alignment of the military road passes under the existing Tay Crossing at NO0048543937.</p> <p>Aerial photography from a 1982 film documenting the construction of the existing A9 shows the level of construction activity associated with the existing Tay Crossing between approximately NO0054373795 and NO0046544097. The film commentary notes that the majority of the works required to construct the bridge took place on the northern bank of the River Tay, including the winching in place of the bridge deck. Given the level of ground disturbance any surviving remains of the military road at this location will have been removed by the construction of the existing A9 and Tay Crossing. [9] [10]</p> <p>A site inspection undertaken by Jacobs on 22 March 2019 identified that the alignment of the military road between the existing Tay Crossing (NO0046743965) and approximately NO0044244847 comprises a gravel fishing and cycle track. Sections of earthen banks were observed along the western edge of the track between approximately NO0047044054 to NO0048944243, NO0053444537 to NO0051944591 and NO0048044675 to NO0045244815. It is not possible to determine whether these earthworks are related to the construction of the military road or later iterations of the route. [11]</p> <p>It is likely that the alignment of the military road between approximately NO0053244486 to NO0051044606 and NO0040644970 to NO0044244847 will have been affected by the construction of the existing A9, as a map regression identifies that the alignment of the military road and the drive/trackway identified on early Ordnance Survey mapping is within the footprint of the existing A9. Any evidence of this section of the military road is likely to have been removed during construction. [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]</p> <p>Two features have been identified from early Ordnance Survey mapping on the alignment of the military road. Farnyhaugh, Military Bridge (Asset 189) is depicted as a bridge like structure crossing a small unnamed watercourse, and Inchmagranachan, Military Road Bridge (site of) (Asset 850) is similarly identified but is now destroyed as its location is within the footprint of the existing A9. [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]</p> <p>Asset 189 was identified and recorded during the Jacobs site inspection on 22 March 2019, as a roughly coursed stone bridge with low squared stone parapets which carrying the track across a narrow watercourse. While Asset 189 may incorporate earlier fabric, it is unlikely the bridge dates</p>			

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road
<p>from the Wade era of road buildings, as he rarely provided bridges over minor water courses. It is possibly that this bridge dates to later 19th century improvements to the military road. [9] [11] Taylor notes that '[Wade] felt there was no need to extend the road farther south than Dunkeld. Permission was given for the road to be made and he [Wade] was given a Treasury grant of £1000.' Taylor suggests that this section or road was constructed sometime between 1727 and 1728. [12] 'The work began in the summer of 1728 with three hundred men deployed in two parties, one working south from Inverness and the other north from Dunkeld. The project evidently went well for in October of the following year Wade wrote of having travelled by coach from Ruthven Barracks near Kingussie to Dalnaspidal, over the Drumochter Pass, 'with great ease and pleasure'. The road from Dunkeld began with a ferry across the Tay at Inver, about a mile upstream from the present bridge. The track can be traced on the east bank of the river as an estate road passing Dunkeld House and leading north to join the present A9 about five miles out of Dunkeld. From here as far as Blair Atholl with only trivial diversions, the modern road follows and obliterates Wade.' [13]</p> <p>The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated to August 1974 identifies the realignment of the track which until the construction of the Tay Crossing was on the alignment of the military road. The drawing also shows where the existing track was retained to the south of the Tay Crossing. The As Built drawings also identify where the track running parallel to the River Tay on the alignment of the military road was realigned and retained as a result of the construction of the Existing A9. The As Built drawings also identify where the alignment of the military road was to be severed to the south of Ledpettie Lodge. [14] [15] [16]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record            [2] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55.            [3] Willdey, T. 1746. A map of the King's Roads, Made by his Excellency General Wade in the Highlands of Scotland. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400311">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400311</a>)            [4] Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. 1776. Plate 51 of 'Survey and maps of the roads of North Britain or Scotland'. The Road from Dundee to Cupar and Dunkeld; the Road from Dunkeld to Amblere. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400404</a>)            [5] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866            [8] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900            [9] QMR Productions [Ogam Films], 1982. A9 Highland Highway. <a href="https://movingimage.nls.uk/film/1962">https://movingimage.nls.uk/film/1962</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [10] Jacobs 2021            [11] Jacobs (unpublished). A9 Dualling Programme: Tay Crossing to Ballinluig General Wade's Military Road Desk-based Survey            [12] Taylor, W. 1976. The Military Roads in Scotland. Newton Abbot            [13] Ang, T. and Pollard, M. 1984. Walking the Scottish Highlands General Wade's Military Roads.</p>			

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road
[14] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1045 (dated August 1974)			
[15] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1048 (dated August 1974)			
[16] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1049 (dated August 1974)			

Asset Number	497	Asset Name	Birnam, War Memorial
Form	Historic Buildings	NGR	NO0268242103
Legal Status	None	Site Type	War Memorial
NRHE Reference	338770	Period	20th Century
HER Reference	MPK18781	Value (Sensitivity)	Low

#### Description

20th century war memorial. No further information. [1]

Birnam War Memorial (Asset 497) is a 20th century memorial to the fallen of both World Wars in the form of a rubble stone cairn. Its setting comprises the small knoll on which it sits, and the public open space and woodland that surround it. Existing traffic noise forms part of its setting. Designed to be seen when approached from Dunkeld, with important views to the north in parallel with the River Tay crossing deliberately maintained. [2]

While the image is slightly blurred, the aerial photograph showing general view of Dunkeld, Dunkeld Bridge and Little Dunkeld taken in 1930 however the image is clearer on a similar photograph, shows the war memorial, the open ground to the north and east, as well as the open views between it and Dunkeld. [3] [4]

Elizabeth Stewart describes the war memorial:

‘On a height at the cross roads, almost overlooking the church and churchyard [Little Dunkeld], is the War Memorial. It takes the form of a cairn composed of rough unhewn stones from neighbouring hills, principally Craig-y-barns. Design, cairn and situation all harmonise. On the tablet in front of the cairn is a lengthy list of names, showing that the district did its duty nobly – some families have given three sons and several have given two. It includes a quotation from a poem ‘Ye are more than Conquerors, who Rest triumphant, Unforgotten’ by a local poet, Peter Robertson Purdie, killed in action. Purdie was the eldest son of the headmaster of Torwood Public School, Birnam.

‘The memorial was unveiled by the Duke of Atholl in 1921, who gifted the war memorial garden/land to the parish. Seats and a good path smooth the way to the to, from whence a glorious

Asset Number	497	Asset Name	Birnam, War Memorial
<p>view is obtained. Just below are beautiful gardens, bright with flowers, boarding the road to Dunkeld Bridge. Beyond is the ancient city, and behind is a panorama of hills not seen from the lower level. The Cathedral stands out prominently, with the broad, rolling Tay flashing in the sunlight.' [5]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in 'Old Dunkeld and Birnam' taken before the building of the new Royal School of Dunkeld (Asset 84) showing the War Memorial, with clear views to the north overlooking Little Dunkeld church and churchyard (Assets 94 and 90). An early 1920s photograph looking south from Dunkeld bridge (Asset 100) provides a long view of the War Memorial (Asset 497). [6]</p> <p>The As Built drawing for the Existing A9 dated to July 1975 identifies that the construction of the Existing A9 slightly altered the raised ground on which it is located to the south and introduced the Existing A9 into its setting of the War Memorial. [7]</p> <p>Further details are provided on the Imperial War Museum's War Memorials Register. [8]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its elevated location on a high knoll above the A923 surrounded by dense woodland. Views outward are limited by trees other than to the north towards the Tay Bridge (Asset 100; a Category A Listed Building) from which the war memorial is visible. [9]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] RCAHMS Canmore            [2] Jacobs, 2019            [3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257017">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257017</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257016">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257016</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [5] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus            [6] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page XX)            [7] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1040 (dated August 1974)            [8] <a href="https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials">https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials</a>            [9] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	498	<b>Asset Name</b>	The Hermitage, Allotments (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0119142027
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Allotment
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	347644	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18919	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Immediately west of the railway bridge (N004SW218) is an area of birchwood, approximately 200m by 50m. This is marked on the 2nd edition OS map as allotments. It is now overgrown. [1]          Site located in an area of mature woodland. No evidence of allotments can be identified from aerial photographs. [2]          The key characteristics, features or elements of this cultural heritage resource comprise any surviving physical remains. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] RCAHMS Canmore          [2] Jacobs, 2018          [3] Jacobs, 2021</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	793	<b>Asset Name</b>	Auchlou, Inver
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0157042310
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This building is depicted on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, and later mapping. [1]          At this period it is depicted as being on the northern edge of Inver's village green and it retained this relationship with the village of Inver at least until 1957 where it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 NO 04 published in 1957. [2]          It is currently severed from the village of Inver by the existing A9. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	793	Asset Name	Auchlou, Inver
<p>One of the three buildings shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping which are associated with Inver, Ferry Inn (site of) (Asset 887) is on the same site as Auchlou, Inver. It is possible that Asset 793 retains elements of this earlier building. From Jackson’s description of changes at Ferry Inn after its closure, it is likely that this is the site of the former inn stables. [4] [5]</p> <p>As described. A much-altered 19th century cottage now severed from Inver by the existing A9. Within a well-established plot, with a section of track / road for access (possible part of Asset 101). The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location with an outbuilding within its garden, with established trees limiting outward views in all directions. Traffic noise forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 NO 04, published 1957</p> <p>[3] Jacobs October 2018</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Capull, Dunkeld &amp; Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867</p> <p>[5] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	794	Asset Name	Birnam Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0379040437
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18331	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A quarry is marked on the 1st edition of the OS map. [1]</p> <p>Depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as ‘Birnam Quarry (Slate)’. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1867</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	796	<b>Asset Name</b>	Craig Chattan, Birnam
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0327241816
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	350893	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19123	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
HOUSE (19-20TH CENTURY). [1] The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within an area of Victorian Birnam and modern infill with the church and churchyard of St Mary's Church to the west. [2] Not depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [3] [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs, 2020 [3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire LXII, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1867 [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1938, published ca.1948			

<b>Asset Number</b>	797	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass Of Birnam, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0531639388
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	1013911	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19223	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
This milestone, which is depicted standing on the SW verge of what is now the B867 public road at the Pass of Birnam on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII), has been removed. [1] Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition identifies 'Perth 12 Dunkeld 3'. [2]			

Asset Number	797	Asset Name	Pass Of Birnam, Milestone (Site of)
No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

Asset Number	798	Asset Name	Birnam Pass, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0414440429
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	1013911	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19224	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
This milestone, which is depicted standing on the SW verge of what is now the B867 public road at Birnam Toll Point on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII), has been removed. [1] [2]			
Also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [3]			
No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	799	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Pass, Toll House (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0414240420
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Toll house
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	1016809	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19226	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This remains of this toll house, which is depicted roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII), lie to the S of what is now the B867 public road. The building has been set back into a railway embankment and here the rear wall and parts of the NW and SE ends stand over 1m in height. The front of the building however, has been reduced to little more than grass-grown amorphous piles of rubble. [1] [2]</p> <p>Also depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [3]</p> <p>Physical remains associated with Asset 799 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A rectangular feature measuring approximately 17m by 10m adjacent to the Highland Main Line railway and B867 identified. Interpreted as the remains of the toll house. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	800	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Milestone
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0373441517
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	1016809	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19225	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This milestone stands on the SW verge of what is now the B867 public road in Birnam, where it is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII). The stone, which stands 0.56m high, has a rounded back (0.45m broad) and top, and two faces (each 0.33m broad) that front on to the road. Attached to each face and set into a shallow rebate is a cast iron plate measuring 0.24m in breadth and at least 0.35m in height. That on the NW indicates the distance in miles (14) 'FROM PERTH'; that on the NE indicates the distance in miles (1) 'FROM DUNKd' [Dunkeld]. [1] [2]</p> <p>It is possible that this milestone is related to Telford's road between Perth and Inverness and to the Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike. [3] [4] [5]</p> <p>A stone marker positioned adjacent to the road. Painted white, with black backing to '14 FROM PERTH' and '1 FROM DUNKD'. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its roadside location to the south of Perth Road and the public footpath it is located next to and wooded embankment of the existing A9 to the south. [6]</p> <p>Rempainted between 2016 and 2023. [7]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Haldane, A.R.B. 1973. New Ways Through the Glens. Bath</p> <p>[4] Glover, J. 2018. Man of Iron Thomas Telford and the Building of Britain. Bloomsbury</p> <p>[5] Murray and Gibb 1859, Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Matters Relating to Public Roads in Scotland. Edinburgh (page 149) [online]  <a href="https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIE3AAAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PA22&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a> (Accessed 2021)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p> <p>[7] Google StreetView</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	802	<b>Asset Name</b>	West Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0079442680
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Grotto
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5573	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10051	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Domed elliptical building with front to river. Gothic arches composed of rustic boulder masonry and rear part sunk into embankment. Probably designed by Robert Morris. [1]</p> <p>Domed elliptical with front to river of gothic arches composed of rustic boulder masonry: rear part sunk into embankment. 1756. [2]</p> <p>Circular drystone structure with conical grass-covered roof. Positioned on a footpath, overlooking the River Tay within Dunkeld House (HLT 19). The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its riverside location within an area of trees with views to the west across the river towards the dense woodland beyond. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Historic Environment Scotland</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	806	<b>Asset Name</b>	East Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0205042448
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Grotto
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	LB5607	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12932	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>Domed chamber sunk into embankment by river; rustic front of boulder rubble, round arched doorway flanked by two round-headed windows" 18th/ [2]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	806	<b>Asset Name</b>	East Grotto, Dunkeld House, Dunkeld
<p>Drystone structure with arched doorway and windows, built into the bank. Positioned on a footpath, overlooking the River Tay within Dunkeld House (HLT 19). The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its riverside location within an area of trees with views to the south across the river towards the tree-lined bank and forestry plantation beyond. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [2] Historic Environment Scotland                  [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	809	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie, Hangedmen's Tree
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0505039626
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Tree
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None; None;	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None;	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A single tree named on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile First Edition and 25 inch to the mile First Edition and subsequent maps as 'Hangedmen's Tree'. [1] [2]</p> <p>'Not far from King Duncan's Bed, to the eastward, is a high rounded ridge called the Court Hill. It was probably used for holding courts for the transaction of civil and criminal business, as being a place where a court could be held without the risk of the proceedings being overheard by those who had no right to take part in them. The place of execution of criminals in the barony of Murthly is about half a mile below and to the eastward of the Court Hill. About half a mile north from it, as the east end of Rock-in-roy Wood, (the remains of the ancient Birnam Wood) is the place where the criminals who had been executed were buried, for they were not allowed a resting-place in the usual burying-grounds. Their graves are indicated by a number of tumuli, or small heaps of stones about the length of a human body, Among the graves is still to be seen an oak tree, called "the hanged man's tree". [3]</p> <p>'This name is applied to a very large oak tree, adjacent to the Hospital. Tradition says that in former times the bodies of hanged criminals were buried under this tree, from which circumstance it takes its name. "Ruthven, the sheriff, is said to have held his court on a rising ground to the north, still called the Court-hill; and there were lately, or there still may be, at the east end of Roch-an-roy wood, some oaks on which Highlanders were hung, and which long went under the name of the "Hanged-men's-trees". Some of these trees still remain in the parish of Little Dunkeld."</p>			

Asset Number	809	Asset Name	Dalpowie, Hangedmen's Tree
<p>New Statistical Account. There is only one of these trees now standing. "Here a noble oak is shewn which served as a Gallows in the execution of those condemned at the Regality Courts held on this hill" Dunkeld, its Straths &amp; Glens.' [4]</p> <p>Named as 'Hangedmen's Tree' on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [5]</p> <p>An individual tree is distinguishable in the woodland canopy slightly north-east of this location (DSM), and a tree trunk is also identifiable (DTM) from the LiDAR data on a slight rise. The location in the DTM roughly corresponds with the tree depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1866); however, it is not possible to differentiate this tree with confidence from the surrounding woodland. No above ground physical remains associated with ground disturbance, such as burials, were identified in the proximity of Asset 809. [6]</p> <p>The trunk of a large, felled tree was identified in this location during the walkover survey, likely the remains of this tree. [7]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Fraser, W, 1868, The Red Book of Grandtully, Edinburgh, page37</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey Name books. Available from: <a href="https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/38/perthshire-volume-50/23">https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/38/perthshire-volume-50/23</a> Accessed: April 2020</p> <p>[5] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[6] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[7] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	810	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie, Buiding (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0505639577
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A small un-named roadside building depicted in the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [1] [2]                  There are no upstanding remains of this building visible on modern aerial photography. [3]                  No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [4]                  Assumed removed by the B867. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867                  [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866                  [3] Jacobs, 2020                  [4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report                  [5] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	811	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass Of Birnam, Dalpowie Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0462340053
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and named as 'Dalpowie' on both. [1,2]          A building at this location is shown on all later mapping. [2]          The cottage is shown on aerial photographs of 1946 before the existing A9 and in association with the western drive of Murthly garden and designed landscape. [3] [4]          A single-storey, whitewashed cottage with slate roof and central stack. This cultural heritage resource's setting is characterised by its location within a small garden, on the western drive of Murthly Castle (HLT 14) (which has been severed by the existing A9), within an area of dense woodland. Views outward are limited in all directions by the surrounding trees. However, traffic noise from the existing A9 and the B867 forms part of its setting. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [3] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1180?pos=13">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1180?pos=13</a> (Accessed February 2021)          [4] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1181?pos=14</a> (Accessed February 2021)          [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	812	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Ballincrieff
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO8388141233
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and named as 'Arch Cottage' on both. [1] [2]                  Named as 'Frankley Lodge' on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [3]                  A building at this location to the south-west of Perth Road is shown on all later mapping and is named as Ballincrieff on modern mapping. [4]                  The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its position within its enclosed garden, with grounds and associated outbuilding. Views are limited to the south and west by mature deciduous woodland , with the wooded embankment of the existing A9 to the south-west and Perth Road to the east. Traffic noise from the existing A9 and Perth Road and the movement of traffic on Perth Road forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867                  [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866                  [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900                  [4] Jacobs, 2021                  [5] Jacobs, 2022</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	813	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Torwood
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0356141529
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Terraced Houses
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Two rows of terraced houses depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, named as 'Torwood'. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>These terraced houses are shown on modern mapping and within Birnam Conservation Area. The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- location on Perth Road with gardens to the south;</li> <li>- groups of mature trees to the east and north;</li> <li>- the existing A9 on an embankment to the south, screened by mature trees; and</li> <li>- on the edge of Birnam within an area of Victorian housing and modern infill.</li> </ul> <p>The cultural heritage resource's location within Birnam contributes to the understanding and appreciation of this asset as decorative terrace of small cottage associated with the development of Birnam as an early-mid Victorian Highland resort. [4]</p> <p>The house is shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [5]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location in Birnam to the north of Perth Road. Views to the south are across the road towards the wooded embankment of the A9 beyond, and are limited to the north, east and west by the surrounding buildings of Birnam. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of its setting. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[5] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	814	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Inverwood Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0056742699
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Three building and small enclosures depicted in the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and named as 'Inverwood Cottage' on both. [1] [2] Modern Ordnance Survey mapping depicts the outline of two buildings at the same location as the historic mapping ([1] and [2]) but does not name them.</p> <p>The ruinous remains of three buildings identified during the walkover survey within an area of woodland. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	815	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass of Birnam, Roman Bridge Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0566639550
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition to the west of Roman Bridge. A building at this location is shown on all later mapping and is named as Roman Bridge Cottage on modern mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>Shown but with little detail on arial photograph dated May 1946. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	815	Asset Name	Pass of Birnam, Roman Bridge Cottage
<p>A sub-rectangular plot with an extant house and garden is visible in LiDAR data. [4]            A single storey cottage with kennel. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its location within Murthly Casle (HLT 14), positioned on the western drive, to the west of the bridges crossing Birnam Burn (Assets 3, 4 and 951). Views are largely limited by woodland to the south and east, with views north across a garden and field and west along the drive. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901.            [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901.            [3] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1486?pos=0">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1486?pos=0</a> (Accessed February 2021)            [4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report            [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	816	Asset Name	Birnam, Grandstand (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0423240938
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Grandstand
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition and named as 'Grand Stand' with a flag staff. [1] [2]            'About this time [1891], The Games [Birnam Highland Games] appear to have been moved to an area known as Terrace Park. Today this all that remains is the field just below where the sewerage Works is now. Permission for this move was given by the landowner Sir Douglas Stewart who appears to have been the Laird of Murthly. The Games were held here until 1914. The then Games Committee was in possession of a Grand Stand that, much to the annoyance of Mr Guthrie Lornie, was moved to the new field.'            'Vandalism must have been a problem in 1890 - 1900 as two men were engaged to guard the grandstand overnight before the Games.' [3]            Not shown on modern mapping. [4]</p>			

Asset Number	816	Asset Name	Birnam, Grandstand (Site of)
A linear boundary feature (likely a wall) identified. Likely modern enclosure; however, may incorporate elements of this cultural heritage resource. [5]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900			
[3] Bobby McGregor, Birnam Games History. Available at: <a href="https://www.birnamhighlandgames.com/fullHistory.html">https://www.birnamhighlandgames.com/fullHistory.html</a> [Accessed March 2020]			
[4] Jacobs 2020			
[5] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

Asset Number	817	Asset Name	Inver, Niel Gow's Tree
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0132642409
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Tree
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
A single tree named on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and subsequent maps as 'Neil Gow's Tree'. [1] [2]			
Born near Dunkeld (Perthshire) in 1727 and died there in 1807, aged nearly 80. He was a famous violinist, appearing at balls and assemblies, playing only the traditional music of his native country and adding to its published store many collections of reels and strathspeys. [3]			
Niel Gow's Oak is a large oak tree and part of the Craignvinean Forest which runs along the south bank of the River Tay. The oak tree takes its name from Niel Gow who lived in the nearby village of Inver. He is believed to have played and even composed many of Scotland's best loved strathspeys and reels while sitting under the tree. His music is said to have carried across the River Tay, from where the 4th Duke of Atholl enjoyed listening to it. Niel Gow also performed at many functions organised by the duke during this time. [4]			
Biographical information is provided. [5]			
Niel Gow's oak was came seventh in the European Tree of The Year 2014 competition. [6]			

Asset Number	817	Asset Name	Inver, Niel Gow's Tree
<p>The Woodland Trust Scotland is quoted as saying 'Niel Gow's Oak is a perfect example of a tree that has great story to tell and a real connection with people. The tunes that were written under the tree have been exported all over the world. ' [7]</p> <p>Elizabeth Stewart records that 'Not far away, [from his cottage Asset 88] on the banks of the Tay, is a huge, old gnarled oak tree, under the shadow of which he often wielded his bow, the gentle breeze wafting the sweet stains across the river, where sat listening his friend and patron, the Duke of Atholl. This tree adjoined Niel's croft.' [8]</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey Name Book, Perthshire volume 50 (OS1/25/50/4) identifies Neil Gow's Tree 'A large oak tree, situated in the south bank of the river Tay, adjacent to the village of Inver, under which, it is said, Neil Gow, during his sojourn at that village, occasionally sat to compose.' [9]</p> <p>Oak tree, as described, with modern bench beneath. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its riverside location on a footpath, overlooking the Tay, with clear views of the north bank and Dunkeld House (HLT 19) beyond. Views south are across pasture fields to the tree-line of the embankment the existing A9 (which severs this cultural heritage resource from the Village of Inver, and Gow's cottage; Asset 88; a Category B Listed Building). Traffic noise forms part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource. [10]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Scholes, P.A. 1965, The Oxford Companion to Music, Oxford University Press</p> <p>[4] <a href="http://www.visitscotland.com/info/towns-villages/niel-gows-oak-p249391">www.visitscotland.com/info/towns-villages/niel-gows-oak-p249391</a> Accessed April 2020</p> <p>[5] Jackson, H. 2000, Niel Gow's Inver, Perth &amp; Kinross Libraries</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://www.treeoftheyear.org/previous-years/2014">https://www.treeoftheyear.org/previous-years/2014</a></p> <p>[7] <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-24818149">https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-24818149</a></p> <p>[8] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p> <p>[9] Ordnance Survey Name Book, Perthshire volume 50 (OS1/25/50/4) [online] <a href="https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/4">https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-50/4</a> Accessed April 2020</p> <p>[10] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	818	<b>Asset Name</b>	Byres of Murthly, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0544739277
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge is shown on modern aerial photography carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over an estate access road. This is a common form of railway underbridge associated with the Highland Mainline Railway.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises mixed woodland forming part of the Byres Of Murthly plantation which forms part of the Murthly Castle (HLT 14). View are confined to the woodland setting. Asset 818 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the Murthly Estate track that passes under it. [4]</p> <p>Tall round-headed arch railway bridge, still in operation, with modern additions including a steel stair structure. Carries the Highland Mainline Railway across a trackway. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3 ]Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	819	<b>Asset Name</b>	Clune Hill, Highland Main Line Railway, Railway Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0531139436
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The location of a railway bridge carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over the B867 is shown on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>The railway bridge abutments are of engineering bricks with light yellow sandstone long and short quoins. The flat bridge deck is of concrete with iron guard rails. Modern road signage and Network Rail bridge identifiers are fixed to the structure. This is a common example of a widely used form of railway bridge design on the Highland Mainline Railway and elsewhere on the wider railway network.</p> <p>The bridge is in an area of mixed woodland associated with Murthly Castle (HLT 14). The B867 is in a cutting at the point at which it is crossed by the railway bridge which, along with the roadside woodland limits views to and from the bridge to road users. Asset 819 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the B867 which it crosses. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet L, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, published 1867</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	820	<b>Asset Name</b>	Rochanroy Wood, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0424340288
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge is shown on modern aerial photography carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over an estate access/footpath. This is a common form of railway underbridge design associated with the Highland Mainline Railway.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises mixed woodland forming part of Rochanroy Wood to the west of a lay-by and the B867. View are confined to the woodland setting. Asset 820 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the estate access/footpath that passes under it. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	821	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Quarry, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0409740456
<b>Legal Status</b>	Locally Listed Building	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge is shown on modern aerial photography carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over an estate road. The single arched underbridge is of squared stone with narrow stone voussoirs above vertical quoining. Above low stone parapets are iron guard rails. While this is a common form of design for a railway underbridge on the Highland Mainline it may be associated with the Perth and Dunkeld Railway.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource comprises mixed woodland, a lay-by and the B867 to the east. While views are largely confined to the woodland setting, the bridge can be seen from the B867. The entrance to the estate road leading from the B867 is gated. Asset 821 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the estate road that passes under it. [4]</p> <p>A brick and stone structure, with corrugated iron lining the barrel. Forms part of the operational railway, carrying the Highland Mainline Railway across a local track. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	822	<b>Asset Name</b>	Craigbeithe, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0384141123
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]          The original structure has been replaced by a modern concrete underbridge carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over a footpath. [4]          Replaced with a modern concrete railway underbridge. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901          [4] Jacobs, 2020          [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	823	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Highland Mainline Railway Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0302341701
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway bridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]          This railway bridge dates from the extension of the Perth and Dunkeld Railway north with the expansion of the Highland Railway in the 1860s. It now carries the Highland Mainline Railway over</p>			

Asset Number	823	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Highland Mainline Railway Bridge
<p>Birnam Glen and Inchewan Burn. The railway bridge abutments are of large squared stone, supporting a modern flat bridge deck of concrete, with concrete and iron guard rails. Modern road signage and Network Rail bridge identifiers are fixed to the structure. While elements of this bridge associated with the expansion of the railway north, it is a common example of railway bridge design carrying the Highland Railway which has been refurbished.</p> <p>The bridge's setting is characterised by Birnam Glen and Inchewan Burn which it crosses, the existing A9 to the north with Birnam beyond. Dunkeld and Birnam Station, including its car park and platforms, and signalling are to the south-east. Either side of the bridge is woodland and mature roadside tree planting.</p> <p>This bridge has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries, Birnam Glen and Inchewan Burn which it crosses and the railway infrastructure to the south-east. [4]</p> <p>A rustic stone bridge with steel section across Birnam Glen, located to the north-west of the station (Asset 26; a Category A Listed Building). Carries the operational railway across the road and burn. Views from this cultural heritage resource are limited along the road cutting and railway corridor, by the surrounding established trees and buildings. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] 25-inch to the mile 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Perth and Clackmannanshire, LXII.9 (Combined) Survey date: 1863 Publication date: 1887</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	824	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Highland Mainline Railway Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0260441949
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway bridge carrying the Highland Mainline Railway on an embankment over the B822 is shown on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>The railway bridge abutments are of squared rubble stone with sandstone long and short quoins. The flat bridge deck is of steel with similar guard rails. Modern road signage and Network Rail bridge identifiers are fixed to the structure. The older elements of the bridge structure are likely to be associated with the extension of the railway in the 1860s, however it has been much altered and is a common example of a widely used form of railway bridge design on the Highland Mainline Railway and elsewhere on the national railway network.</p> <p>The bridge crosses the B822 which is in a cutting with the existing A9 to the north. Roadside tree planting with a modern concrete supporting walls to the south and a rubble stone supporting wall below a nailed/netted slop to the east. Views to and from the bridge are largely confined to the road cutting. This bridge has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the B822 which it crosses. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld)6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	825	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Highland Mainline Railway Road Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0166541967
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A road bridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>This road bridge carries an un-named minor road to the south of Inver over the Highland Mainline Railway which is in a narrow cutting. The road bridge is likely to date from the extension of the Highland Railway north of Dunkeld in the 1860s. The single arched road bridge is constructed of squared stone with matching wing walls and parapets. This cultural heritage resource is a common example of a widely used form of road bridge design for the Highland Railway.</p> <p>The road bridge's setting comprises the un-named road, the Highland Mainline Railway in a cutting, which it crosses and road and rail side mature tree planting. The River Braan and the village of Inver beyond are to the south. The bridge has a functional relationship with the road it carries and the Highland Mainline Railway which it crosses. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	826	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Tunnel, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0058042544
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge is shown on modern aerial photography carrying the Highland Mainline Railway over an access road may be associated with the extension of the Highland Railway north in the 1860s and is likely to be of a common design.</p> <p>The current setting of this underbridge comprises mixed woodland forming part of Inver Wood to the east between the Highland Mainline Railway and the River Tay. The existing A9 in a wide cutting is to the south-west and beyond that coniferous plantations. View are confined to the woodland setting. Asset 826 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the access road it that passes under. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	827	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0039243219
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge carrying the Highland Mainline Railway on an embankment over an un-named minor watercourse and access road. The underbridge dates from the extension of the Highland Railway north in the 1860s and is of a common design on the Highland Mainline Railway.</p> <p>The single arched underbridge with wing walls is built of squared stone. The arch has stone voussoirs of the same material as the abutments, leading off vertical quoining. The arch has a barrelled roof. The floor of the underbridge appears to be cobbled. Above low stone parapets are modern wooden post and rail fencing. [4] [5]</p> <p>The current landscape setting of this underbridge comprises mixed woodland forming part of Inver Wood to the east between the Highland Mainline Railway and the River Tay. The existing A9 runs parallel to the railway line to the south-west and beyond that coniferous plantations. View are largely confined to the woodland setting. Asset 827 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries and the access road it that passes under. This element of its setting contributes most of how the underbridge is appreciated, understood and experienced as part of the form Highland Railway. [4]</p> <p>Arched stone railway bridge, on the operational railway, which crosses a minor watercourse. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p> <p>[5] Network Rail, 2019, Bridge Detailed Examination Report</p> <p>[6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	828	<b>Asset Name</b>	Tay Crossing, Highland Mainline Railway Possible Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0041543565
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A possible underbridge associated with the Highland Railway indicated on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	829	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Highland Mainline Railway Possible Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0039542863
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A possible underbridge associated with the Highland Railway indicated on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867			

<b>Asset Number</b>	829	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Highland Mainline Railway Possible Underbridge
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[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900

<b>Asset Number</b>	830	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Tunnel, Highland Mainline Railway Road Bridge (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0087242355
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible

**Description**

A road bridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]  
 This road bridge which carried the road over the Highland Railway was removed and replaced with the current existing A9 road bridge. [4]  
 The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated to August 1974 identifies that 'Existing bridge over railway to be demolished following provision of alternative rail crossing'. [5]

**References**

- [1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866
- [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867
- [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900
- [4] Jacobs, 2020
- [5] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1040 (dated August 1974)

<b>Asset Number</b>	831	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inch, Highland Mainline Railway Underbridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0039843742
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Railway underbridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A railway underbridge identified on historic ordnance survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>An underbridge carrying the Highland Mainline Railway on an embankment over an un-named minor watercourse and access road. The underbridge dates from the extension of the Highland Railway north in the 1860s and is of a common design on the Highland Mainline Railway.</p> <p>The setting of this underbridge comprises mixed woodland and the River Tay and existing A9 to the east. Views are largely confined to the woodland setting. Asset 831 has a functional relationship with the Highland Mainline Railway which it carries. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2020</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	832	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0318641657
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Goodsyard
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of the goods yard established to the east of Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26) to service goods traffic between Dunkeld and Perth for the Perth and Dunkeld Railway.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile First Edition map depicts the Heiton designed goods shed to the south-east of the station building, the station house within a circular enclosure in the centre of the goods yard (built in 1857), and a number of other buildings which may include stabling for horses and storage for goods such as coal and timber. A turntable is also shown and named to the east of the goodshed. A weighing machine is also indicated to the north. The goods yard at this time was served by five sidings. An embankment forming the north-eastern boundary of the goods yard is identified, which created a large level area to accommodate the goods yard. [1] [2]</p> <p>The turntable is mentioned in a Board of Trade inspection report by Col Wynne written following his inspection on 13 March 1856, which noted that additional signals and public level crossings had been provided and that there were turntables at each end of the line. [2]</p> <p>There were a number of changes to the goods yard following the extension of the railway line north. The Ordnance Survey 25 inch to a mile Second Edition map no longer depicts a turntable, a number of the buildings to the north of the station house have been enlarged and a number of the sidings have been shortened. To the south-east two double opened storage structure, probably used for storing coal, are shown next to the northern most siding. [3]</p> <p>A Victorian postcard in the Valentine's Series of c.1900 provides a view looking down Station Road from a position above and to the south of the Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26). The depiction of Birnam Institute (Asset 885) dates the postcard to no earlier than 1883. The postcard depicts the western end of Heiton's good shed, the enclosure boundary of the goods yard which appears to be of rubble stone with rounded stone coping and a wooden entrance gate, and possibly a stone wall forming the northern boundary on the line of the embankment. A small single storey building with an end-gable exterior chimney stake with a door to the east and small dormer window in the west-facing elevation is located to the north of the entrance. Above the roofline of the goods shed the roof and chimneys of another building can just be seen; possibly associated with the weight machine. To the east of this is what appears to be a corrugate iron building with a distinctive rounded roof and a smaller wooden building with a single pitched roof. [4]</p> <p>A Valentine's Series postcard of 1909 which shows the view from Perth Road, south up Station Road with Birnam Hill in the background. While the station building is not visible the western</p>			

Asset Number	832	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard
<p>enclosure boundary wall of the goods yard (Asset 832) facing onto the station forecourt and a single building within the goods yard are identified. Prominent in the photograph is Tower House (Asset 47), built in 1859. Also, visible are Park View (Asset 38) and the Merryburn Hotel (Asset 32) both of which can be seen in their original function as shops. [5]</p> <p>An oblique aerial photograph facing south taken in July 1930 shows many of the features identified on the early Ordnance Survey Mapping [1] [3], including Heiton’s goods shed, the enclosure boundary, the small building to the north of the entrance, a collection goods yard buildings and sheds, north-eastern embankment, sidings with railway rolling stock and the station house. The station house is shown as a substantial two storey building with gable end chimneys within an enclosed garden. While the photograph lacks clarity, the goods yard buildings appear to be of timber and corrugated iron construction. [6]</p> <p>Two vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946, while of poor resolution, show the elements of the goodyard identified from the 1930s oblique. [7] [8]</p> <p>Following nationalisation goods services by rail continued to be well used during the 1950s, but by the 1960s had gone into steep decline. The Beeching Report published in 1963 identified a large number of uneconomical goods stations, which lead to the eventual closure of that at Birnam on 4th August 1969. [2]</p> <p>By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1977 the enclosure around the station house has been extended to the west, Heiton’s goods shed is no longer serviced by a siding and only two other buildings within the goods yard are depicted. The sidings have been significantly reduced in length, and the two northern sidings are no longer connected to the mainline. [9]</p> <p>The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dating from 1975 identify Heiton’s goods shed prior to its demolition naming it as a 'Garage', and the 'Station Yard' and a number of buildings within it. The station house, three goods yard building, including the small building near the entrance to the goods yard from Station Road, the boundary between the station forecourt and the goods yard and a number of sidings are depicted. The sidings to be retained are identified, along with two of the goods yard buildings which the As Built drawings suggest would be retained. The drawings clearly identify the changes to the southern half of the goods yard, including the removal of the station house, an associated building, sidings and changes to the northern embankment to the east. A 'loading platform' while not shown is identified for removal. [10] [11]</p> <p>Physical remains associated with Asset 832 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. Area redeveloped in the form of the existing A9, car park for the railway station, and industrial estate. The embankment for the the goods yard is still perceptible; however, this has been bisected by the existing A9. [12]</p> <p>A small section of stone wall was noted to the south of Station Road which may be related to the goods yard; however, no other above ground remains were noted during the walkover survey. [13]</p> <p>The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey over part of the goods yard identified weak traces of linear perpendicular positive reflection trends, roughly 7m apart, at the western end of the survey area on the grass verge immediately south of Station Road. The anomalies are present to varying</p>			

Asset Number	832	Asset Name	Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard
<p>degrees across multiple depth slices ranging from approximate depths of 0.75m to 1.25m. The anomalies do not align with the direction of survey, Station Road, extant structures or buildings marked on historic mapping associated with historic asset Dunkeld and Birnam Station, Goods Yard (Asset 832) but could identify traces of a since demolished building or infrastructure associated with the yard. [14]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Fenwick K and Sinclair N T, 2006. The Perth and Dunkeld Railway. Highland Railway Society</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Valentine’s Series Postcard, Birnam, Unknown date c.1900</p> <p>[5] Valentine’s Series Postcard, Station Road, Birnam, 1909</p> <p>[6] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[7] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1178?pos=11">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1178?pos=11</a>(Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[8] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[9] Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500 published 1977 (<a href="https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/303270/741538/12/100954">https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/303270/741538/12/100954</a>)</p> <p>[10] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/22 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[11] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/21 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[12] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[13] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p> <p>[14] Headland Archaeology, 2025. A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing Geophysical Survey Report.</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	833	<b>Asset Name</b>	Rohallion, Curling Pond
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0472740294
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Curling pond
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A rectangular curling pond identified on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and named as such on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [1] [2]          Further information on the Rohallion curing pond including press clippings from the Perthshire Advertiser from 1856 and 1872 are available at the Historical Curling Places Project.database. [3] [4]          Physical remains associated with Asset 833 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A sub-rectangular pond identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1866). North and west edges of curling pond identified, measuring approximately 60m in length. Truncated by the B867. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [3] <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bzilssZEe8Hv3DsVI7S1kih3RGXoWJSYgbCwPGr3_9o/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bzilssZEe8Hv3DsVI7S1kih3RGXoWJSYgbCwPGr3_9o/edit</a>          [4] <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YOzDxVd6w7b8xcm-sbCD3GMqMT3Iba6Ofo17rnpBINc/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YOzDxVd6w7b8xcm-sbCD3GMqMT3Iba6Ofo17rnpBINc/edit</a>          [5] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	834	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Curling Pond
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0417940794
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Curling pond
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A sub-rectangular pond identified on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [1] [2]                  The pond is shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, and named as a 'Curling Pond'. [3]                  A pond identified during Jacobs ecology survey. [4]                  The pond is shown on an aerial photograph of 1946. [5]                  The extent of the loss of the curling pond is shown on the plan and profile drawings for the Existing A9 dated May 1975. The curling pond is named and a note states that 'unsuitable material below embankment in curing pond to be excavated and replaced with rock fill . . '. [6] [7]                  Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Northern edge of curling pond identified on LiDAR (DTM) with possible eastern edge perceptible. Truncation by the existing A9 embankment also visible. [8]                  A sub-circular waterlogged, hollow was identified in this location during the walkover, truncated by the embankment for the existing A9. A sign identified the site of the curling pond. [9]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867                  [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886                  [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900                  [4] Jacobs 2020                  [5] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12</a> (Accessed February 2021)                  [6] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/22 (dated May 1975)                  [7] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/21 (dated May 1975)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	834	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Curling Pond
[8] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[9] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	835	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Middle Inchewan
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0377741429
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A group of buildings named as Middle Inchewan on hisotric Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2]          A two-storey building and a one and a half stone rubble stone building with dormer winds. The current surroundings comprise their private gardens, roadside location on Perth Road Birnam, a petrol station and the tree covered embankment of the existing A9 to the south-west. [3]          ‘A mid-19th century short terrace of three cottages on the north side of Perth Road, the first of c. 1830, the centre house mid-19th century and boasting a trio of bracketed broad-eaved gablets, the third late 19th century and barge-boarded.’ [4]          A group of buildings on the eastern edge of Birnam, off Perth Road. Views are limited in all directions by the surrounding buildings. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866          [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900          [4] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press          [5] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	836	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Torwood, Free Church School (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0348941520
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a building identified as 'Free Church School' on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. [1] [2] Name as 'school' on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [3] The building is shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [4] 'The Free Church erected a stone built building at Torwood in 1853. It's location was partly due to the expansion of Birnam necessitating a larger more central school. This building may have been replaced in 1875. The school closed when the Dunkeld-Birnam Royal School was opened in 1930. Following the closure of the school, the building was used as a Youth Hostel for a number of years before being demolished when the existing A9 was built.' [5] A photograph reproduced on page 125 of Jackson (2000) shows the youth hostel which shares some design features seen at Dunkeld and Birnam Station including footbridge (Asset 26), including the use of local rubble stone and sandstone for mullioned windows. [5] Bartholomew's map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping, which marks 'Sch' at approximately this location. [6] The As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated to July 1975 identifies Birnam Youth Hostel as being at the base of the embankment for the Existing A9, requiring the demolition of this building in advance of construction of the Existing A9. [7] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [8]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867 [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866 [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900 [4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021) [5] Jackson H 2000. Niel Gow's Inver. Perth and Kinross Libraries</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	836	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Torwood, Free Church School (Site of)
<p>[6] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish &amp; county boundaries, etc. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a>)</p> <p>[7] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass</p> <p>[8] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	837	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Burnside House (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0306441964
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10871	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A group of buildings named as Burnside on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and other historic mapping, now demolished. [1]</p> <p>The buildings shown on aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing Dunkeld and Birnam Station and Perth Road taken in 1930 may be these buildings. [2]</p> <p>Canmore          Statutory number :161691          End date :  <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/search/result?SITECOUNTRY=1&amp;NUMLINK=161691">https://canmore.org.uk/site/search/result?SITECOUNTRY=1&amp;NUMLINK=161691</a> [3]          Now the site of a modern building. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[3] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	838	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell, Lady Well (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0249841821
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Well
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of Lady Well identified on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition. [1] Not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867 [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	839	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Mill Lead
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0170042248
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Mill lead
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A mill lead shown on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and later mapping, taking water from Asset 73, drawn from the River Braan wier 2 (Asset 843) to the River Tay. [1] Stobie's map of 1783 shows but does not name the mill lead feeding two mills. [2] Physical remains associated with Asset 839 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A linear feature measuring approximately 166m in length, running from the River Tay from the village of Inver, in an area of woodland. Bisected by the existing A9. Interpreted as the mill race associated with the Asset 73. [3]			

Asset Number	839	Asset Name	Inver, Mill Lead
A channel roughly orientated north to south, with stone lining in places. Runs between the River Tay through Inver and the site of the associated mill (Asset 840), to the River Braan. Crossed by the existing A9 with a modern culvert noted. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[2] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a> )			
[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	840	Asset Name	Inver, Saw Mill (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0169042189
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw mill
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A small rectangular building next to Inver Mill Lead (Asset 839) identified on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition as a 'saw mill'. [1] [2] Not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, mapping. [3] Stobie's map of 1783 depicts a mill wheel at approximately this location in Inver. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[4] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a> )			

<b>Asset Number</b>	841	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, River Braan, Weir 1
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0144142233
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Weir
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A wier crossing the River Braan shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2] [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	842	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Inver Mill Farm, Building
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0162942057
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Farm building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A building forming part of Inver Mill Farm identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and modern mapping. [1] [2] [3]			
The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its central location in Inver to the south of the former mill (Asset 73), set back from the road through the village. Views are limited by the surrounding caravan park with the wooded channel of the River Braan to the south and village of Inver to the north. [4]			

<b>Asset Number</b>	842	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, Inver Mill Farm, Building
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	843	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver, River Braan Weir 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0155142177
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Wier
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A wier crossing the River Braan shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] [2] [3] [4] Stone weir in poor condition on the River Braan. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	844	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inchmagranachan, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0035643684
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The location of a milestone recording Dunkeld 2 Perth 17 shown on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, First Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>The milestone is not identified on the Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile or 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [3] [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	845	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Curling Pond, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0418340803
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a small building identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping associated with Birnam curling pond (Asset 834). [1] [2]</p> <p>The pond is shown on an aerial photograph of 1946. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	845	Asset Name	Birnam, Curling Pond, Building (Site of)
<p>No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [4]</p> <p>The remains of the curling pond were identified during the walkover, truncated by the embankment for the existing A9. A sign identified the site of the curling pond; however, no above ground evidence of the building was noted. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[3] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1179?pos=12</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	846	Asset Name	Birnam, Craigboy
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0361841282
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A house named as Craigboy shown on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, mapping and all later maps. [1] [2]</p> <p>Bartholomew's map of 1891 is based on Ordnance Survey mapping and depicts Craigboy. [3]</p> <p>An isolated house at the end of a track from Birnam Glen, set within established private grounds. Views in and out are limited by the surrounding dense woodland. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	846	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Craigboy
<p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[3] Bartholomew, J. 1891. New reduced Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire / by John Bartholomew. Coloured to show the new parish &amp; county boundaries, etc. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442785</a>)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	847	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Gravel Pit (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0364541382
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Gravel pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Site of gravel pit shown on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>The location of a gravel pit identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1866). An irregular feature identified further to the south-east than mapped, a small (approximately 4m in diameter) circular feature was also noted to the south-east. Interpreted as a former gravel pit. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p> <p>[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	849	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0032343189
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a milestone identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping 'Kenmore 21 1/4 Dunkeld 2 1/3'. [1] [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	850	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inchmagranachan, Military Road Bridge (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0052544592
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a bridge identified on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and Second Edition. The bridge is shown to cross a small un-named watercourse and carries the alignment of the Dunkeld to Inverness Military Road (Asset 192), removed by the existing A9. [1] [2] [3]			
While the As Built drawings for the Existing A9 dated August 1974 does not identify a bridge or structure at this location, it is likely that any remains will have been removed during the construction of the Existing A9 and replaced by a culvert identified on the drawing. [4]			

<b>Asset Number</b>	850	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inchmagranachan, Military Road Bridge (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld & Dowally (Det. No2)), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[4] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road A9 Dunkeld By-Pass Drawing No. R2516/S1049 (dated August 1974)			

<b>Asset Number</b>	851	<b>Asset Name</b>	Woodland Cottage, Trough
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0068844743
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Trough
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a roadside trough identified on Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition and 25 inch to the mile, First Edition. Modern mapping suggests it may still exist. [1] [2] [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld & Dowally (Det. No2)), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867			
[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	852	<b>Asset Name</b>	Farnyhaugh, Milestone
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0068544167
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A milestone identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping 'Pitlochry 10 1/2 Dunkeld 2'. [1] [2] [3] It is possible that this milestone is related to Telford's road between Perth and Inverness and the Dunkeld, Aberfeldy and Kenmore Turnpike. [4] [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXI.NE, (includes: Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900 [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld &amp; Dowally (Det. No2)), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867 [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.4 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900 [4] Haldane, A.R.B. 1973. New Ways Through the Glens. Bath [5] Glover, J. 2018. Man of Iron Thomas Telford and the Building of Britain. Bloomsbury</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	853	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie Lodge, Kennel (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0518639749
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Kennel
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a kennel associated with Dalpowie hospital / Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5) identified from Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	853	Asset Name	Dalpowie Lodge, Kennel (Site of)
Policy woodland associated with Murthly Castle (HLT 14) designed landscape. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[3] Jacobs, 2022			

Asset Number	854	Asset Name	Dalpowie Lodge, Gravel Pit
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0519039765
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Gravel pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a gravel pit to the north of Dalpowie hospital / Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5) identified from Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, mapping. [1]			
Physical remains associated with Asset 854 have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A corresponding irregular feature identified to the west of a track measuring approximately 34m in length. Interpreted as a former gravel pit to the north of Dalpowie. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	855	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Quarry, Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0402840397
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A small quarry accessed via a trackway which may be part of a larger quarry complex on Birnam Hill shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. An irregular feature to the west of a track, measuring approximately 30m across. Interpreted as a quarry associated with Birnam Quarry. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866 [2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	856	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass of Birnam, Old Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0392840716
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A 'old quarry' identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A large area of disturbance identified to the west of the existing A9, extending approximately 410m from south to north in extent. Interpreted as extractive workings and trackways associated with Birnam Quarry. [2]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	856	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass of Birnam, Old Quarry
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866			
[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	857	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Middle Inchewan, Building 1 (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0380241479
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a small un-named building identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1]			
Building not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	858	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Middle Inchewan, Building 2 (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0376041393
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a small un-named building identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First and Second Edition mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>A linear boundary feature (garden wall) identified. May incorporate elements of this cultural heritage resource. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 5 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	859	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Torwood, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0353841493
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a group of buildings identified on the Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>The buildings are shown on an aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing general view, including Birnam, Little Dunkeld and Dunkeld taken in 1932. [3]</p>			

Asset Number	859	Asset Name	Birnam, Torwood, Buildings (Site of)
<p>Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Linear feature, measuring approximately 15m in length may correspond to a building depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1886); however, this could also be a modern boundary feature. [4] A roadside stone boundary wall / entrance was noted on Perth Road in this location; however, the site has been made into a community garden and walk. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866 [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900 [3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1315526</a> (Accessed February 2021) [4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report [5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	860	Asset Name	Birnam, Craigboy, Building
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0360341228
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a building identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] The building is not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [2] Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. Ephemeral features including an 'L'-shaped feature, orientated north to south with return running from the southern corner to the south-east, measuring approximately 14m by 7m respectively, and a faint linear, a possible trackway. These features were tentatively interpreted as possibly associated with this cultural heritage resource. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	860	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Craigboy, Building
<p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	861	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Coach Works (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0304941830
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Coach works
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a 'coach works' and 'smithy' identified on historic Ordnance Survey. [1] [2] The buildings shown on aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing Dunkeld and Birnam Station and Perth Road taken in 1930 are likely to be the coach works. [3] Physical remains associated with this cultural heritage resource have been identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Further information is available in the LiDAR Analysis Report. A number of ephemeral linear features measuring up to approximately 10m in length adjacent to the river that may correspond to a building in this location. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	862	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Park Cottage, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0274742099
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a building identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1] Shown as a small shed or workshop on an aerial photograph showing general view, showing Little Dunkeld Parish Church and Dunkeld Bridge taken in 1952. [2]</p> <p>No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1437984</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	863	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Inchewan, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0307441733
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a group of four building identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, replaced by modern houses and the existing A9. [1] [2] [3]</p> <p>The buildings shown on aerial photograph showing a general view of Birnam, showing Dunkeld and Birnam Station and Perth Road taken in 1930 may be these buildings. [4]</p>			

Asset Number	863	Asset Name	Birnam, Inchewan, Buildings (Site of)
<p>Three of the four buildings identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping [1] have been replaced by later housing by the time the As Built drawings for the Existing A9 were produced in July 1975. The remaining 19th century building to the west of the group is depicted on the As Built drawings in the path of the new road, and under the bridge taking the Existing A9 over Birnam Glen Road. This building was demolished to enable the construction of the road. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXII.SW, (includes: Auchtergaven; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018">https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1257018</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] Scottish Development Department (Roads Division) As Built Trunk Road 9 Birnam By-Pass Drawing No. R3107/12R (dated July 1975)</p>			

Asset Number	864	Asset Name	Birnam, Dunkeld Station, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0305741697
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a building to the west of Dunkeld Station identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition mapping. [1]</p> <p>The building is not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [2]</p> <p>No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [3]</p> <p>No above ground evidence of this cultural heritage resource was identified. This area forms part of the station car park. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866</p>			

Asset Number	864	Asset Name	Birnam, Dunkeld Station, Building (Site of)
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

Asset Number	865	Asset Name	Inver, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0217742088
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a milestone identified on the Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition identifying 'Kenmore 22 1/2 Perth 15'. [1]			
Not shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1866			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	866	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Building
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0259542197
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A substantial house identified on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, First Edition and later mapping. [1]          Elizabeth Stewart notes that 'The parish manse lies in the hollow and near it is Gowrie House, once a great coaching inn', and it is possible that this is Gowrie House. [2]          The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its location within Little Dunkeld, within a garden, surrounded by buildings. The manse is located to the north. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866          [2] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus          [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	867	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Tunnel, Milestone (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0073342357
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a milestone identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, detailing 'Dunkeld 1 Perth 16'. [1]          Not depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	867	Asset Name	Inver Tunnel, Milestone (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

Asset Number	868	Asset Name	Ringwood, Well 1
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO0446040156
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Well
NRHE Reference	None	Period	19th Century
HER Reference	None	Value (Sensitivity)	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a well identified on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping (1901). [1]</p> <p>A curvilinear area, with linear feature running perpendicular from south-west to north-east, adjacent to the B867. Interpreted as a track and well. [2]</p> <p>An earth bank / terrace with trees evenly spaced along its edge and raised area adjacent to the B867 was noted during the walkover survey. A linear drain running roughly north-east to south-west, from the area, was also noted. A ceramic drainpipe was identified, and the drain likely runs under the B867. Located within an area of woodland opposite a row of cottages (including Asset 7). [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901			
[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	869	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Well 2 (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0421640336
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Well
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of a well identified on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [1] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.14 (Auchtergaven; Caputh; Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1901 [2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	870	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Frankley Lodge, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0400241194
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of an un-named building, possibly a field shelter/barn identified on Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [1] The building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, revised 1938. [2] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [3] No above ground evidence for this cultural heritage resource was identified during the walkover survey. [4]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	870	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Frankley Lodge, Building (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.SW (Auchtergaven; Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, Date revised 1938, published 1948			
[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[4] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	871	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Birnambank, House
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0297941523
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A large house and garden identified on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition and all subsequent mapping. [1]</p> <p>Tigh-na-Beithe, a detached house, located in Birnam Bank. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its secluded location within a private garden as well as the very established woodland to the west, east and south which limit outward views. Views north are across its grounds to the buildings of Birnam Glen and woodland beyond. It forms part of a distinct area of Birnam Conservation Area (Asset 44) to the south-west of the Highland Main Line railway as part of a group of other buildings of a similar period of Victorian development to the south-west of the railway as part of a Victorian Highland resort. Traffic noise as well as waster rushing from Inchewan Burn, and intermittent train noise form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. This building forms a group with the other contemporary historic buildings and their gardens along Birnam Glen. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			

<b>Asset Number</b>	872	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Eelsey Cottage, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0304841528
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Site of un-named building shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [1] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900 [2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	873	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Pavilion and Recreation Ground
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0243142221
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Pavilion
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A small 'pavilion' associated with 'Birnam &amp; Dunkeld Recreation Ground' on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [1] [2] The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location (existing A9) on the western edge of Little Dunkeld, adjacent to the River Braan. Views south from the pavilion are across the tennis and bowling green and are limited by the belt of established roadside trees beyond. To the north, views are filtered through a tree line across the recreation ground towards the River Tay. [3]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	873	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Pavilion and Recreation Ground
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900			
[3] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	874	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Sheepfold (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0247442047
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Sheepfold
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The site of a sheepfold shown on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. [1]			
No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2]			
Assumed removed by the A822. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900			
[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[3] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	875	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell, Building (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0207941986
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of an un-named building identified on Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, mapping. [1]          The building is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, revised 1938. [2]          Roofless building appears to be shown on aerial photograph dated May 1946. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900          [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.SW (Auchtergaven; Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, Date revised 1938, published 1948          [3] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1177?pos=10">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-33-1177?pos=10</a> (Accessed February 2021)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	876	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Burnside, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0304241993
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of two un-named building identified on Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, revised 1938, mapping. [1]          Now the site of a modern building. [2]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	876	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Burnside, Buildings (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXII.SW (Auchtergaven; Dunkeld) 6 inch to the mile, Second Edition, Date revised 1938, published 1948			
[2] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	877	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Inn (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0313941938
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Inn
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The approximate location of an 'Inn' identified on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [1]                  The inn may be an earlier building of a similar function to the current Birnam Hotel (Asset 64). [2]                  Elizabeth Stewart identifies that before the growth of Birnam as a settlement 'Birnam Inn, on the route from Easter Ferry, was the forerunner of the palatial pile known as The Birnam [Birnam Hotel; Asset 64]'. [3]                  Now the location of Birnam Hotel, Adjoining Gates and Annexe (Asset 64). [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823			
[2] Jacobs, 2021			
[3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus			
[4] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	878	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Distillery (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0305741800
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Distillery
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The approximate location of an 'distillery' identified on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823			

<b>Asset Number</b>	879	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, New School, Building
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0261142194
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building shown on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld named as 'New School Mr Mc Ara'. [1]          The building identified on modern mapping on the same alignment is a house. A plain L-shaped two-storey house with four chimneys. [2]          Elizabeth Stewart identifies 'Nearby is the long, low house once a school, now a doctor's [house].' [3]          The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised the buildings location in Little Dunkeld with its associated garden and south-facing yard defined by a stone wall. Views outward are across the A923 and junction with Perth Road, with views beyond (to the south) limited by the knoll and established woodland, and to the west, east and north by the surrounding buildings. [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823          [2] Jacobs 2021          [3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	879	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, New School, Building
[4] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	880	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Coal Yard (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0259242214
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Coal yard
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The site of two buildings recorded as 'coal yard' on John Wood's Plan of Dunkeld. [1]          These buildings have been destroyed. [2]          Elizabeth Stewart identifies 'One of the innkeepers [see Asset 866] sold coal, and between two creels, one fixed a beam over which were balanced two creels, one filled with stones from the Tay, weighing a hundredweight, and in the other he placed the cool.' [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Wood, John, ca. 1780-1847, Plan of Dunkeld, Printed Edinburgh 1823          [2] Jacobs 2021          [3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	881	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Middle Inchewan, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0381941458
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The approximate location of c. five buildings shown on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [1]          No buildings at this location are identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. [2]</p>			

Asset Number	881	Asset Name	Birnam, Middle Inchewan, Buildings (Site of)
Stobie's map of 1783 identifies four buildings as 'E [east] Inchewen'. [3] Johnson's map of 1827 is based on Stobie's earlier mapping and provides no new information. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55 [2] Jacobs 2021 [3] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a> ) [4] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a> )			

Asset Number	882	Asset Name	Pass Of Birnam, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0556339561
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
The approximate location of a group of c. ten buildings shown on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [1] No buildings at this location are identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. [2] Elizabeth Stewart identifies that before the growth of Birnam as a settlement there were three settlements which may represent those identified on Roy Military mapping as small groups of buildings. She names these as 'Easter, Middle and Wester Inshewan'. [3] Stobie's map of 1783 identifies four buildings to the west of Birnam Burn as 'Dalpowie'. [4] Stobie's maps of 1787 and 1805 names 'Dalpowie' and depicted two buildings. [5] [6] Johnson's map of 1827 is based on Stobie's earlier mapping and provides no new information. [7] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [8]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55. [2] Jacobs 2021 [3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus			

Asset Number	882	Asset Name	Pass Of Birnam, Buildings (Site of)
<p>[4] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p> <p>[5] Stobie, J. 1787. The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442593">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216442593</a>)</p> <p>[6] Stobie, J. 1805. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. Perth (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400317">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400317</a>)</p> <p>[7] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a>)</p> <p>[8] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

Asset Number	883	Asset Name	Pass of Birnam, East Inchewen, Buildings (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0486240172
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The approximate location of a group of c. eight buildings shown on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [1]</p> <p>No buildings at this location are identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. [2]</p> <p>Elizabeth Stewart identifies that before the growth of Birnam as a settlement there were three settlements which may represent those identified on Roy Military mapping as small groups of buildings. She names these as 'Easter, Middle and Wester Inchewan'. [3]</p> <p>Stobie's map of 1783 identifies four buildings as 'E [east] Inchewen'. [4]</p> <p>Johnson's map of 1827 is based on Stobie's earlier mapping and provides no new information. [5]</p> <p>No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2021</p> <p>[3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p> <p>[4] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p>			

Asset Number	883	Asset Name	Pass of Birnam, East Inchewen, Buildings (Site of)
[5] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh ( <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a> )			
[6] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

Asset Number	884	Asset Name	Birnam, West Inchewen, Buildings (Site of)
Form	Archaeological Remains	NGR	NO0292041553
Legal Status	None	Site Type	Buildings
NRHE Reference	None	Period	Post-medieval
HER Reference	None	Value (Sensitivity)	Negligible
Description			
<p>The approximate location of a group of c. seven buildings shown either side of Inchewan Burn on Roy Military Survey of Scotland. [1]</p> <p>No buildings at this location or orientation are identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. [2]</p> <p>Elizabeth Stewart identifies that before the growth of Birnam as a settlement there were three settlements which may represent those identified on Roy Military mapping as small groups of buildings. She names these as ‘Easter, Middle and Wester Inshewan’. [3]</p> <p>Stobie’s map of 1783 identifies six buildings as ‘W [west] Inchewen’. [4]</p> <p>Johnson’s map of 1827 is based on Stobie’s earlier mapping and provides no new information. [5]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2021</p> <p>[3] Stewart E. 1926 (REPRINT 1979). Dunkeld An Ancient City. Coupar Angus</p> <p>[4] Stobie, J. 1783. The counties of Perth and Clackmannan. London (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314">https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400314</a>)</p> <p>[5] Johnson, W. 1827. Part of Perthshire, with Clackmannan. Edinburgh (<a href="https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016">https://maps.nls.uk/view/216443016</a>)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	885	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Station Road, Birnam Institute and John Kinnaird Hall
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0313341825
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Institute
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>'The Institute at the north end of the complex is by Charles S. Robertson (1883). Plain, with free Javobean touches and an octagonal cupola. Gazed link to the John Kinnaird Hall added by Maclachlan Monaghan (2000-1). The hall itself is tall, with bowed ends, the walls wood-boarded except for full-height gazing at the centre of the long west side. Wrapped round the south end, a stone-clad bow containing a stair. Projecting from this end, a low gazed triangle containing exhibition space. Behind, a narrow two-storey block. Heart-raisingly light interior, a toplit atrium serving the various parts. In the exhibition space is the Dalguise pillar, perhaps designed as a market cross, a fluted column whose Corinthian capital is surmounted by a square block carved with dragons and a sphinx. Above this, an entablature stone topped by a unicorn bearing a scroll carved with a thistle. It came from Dalguise House and is probably early 18th century.' [1]</p> <p>The 'Institute' is shown and named for the first time on Ordnance Survey, Second Edition. [2]</p> <p>Charles Sandeman Robertson (1838-1897) was a Perth based architect working largely on smaller rural projects. As well as designing the Birnam Institute Robertson was also responsible for the Memorial Fountain to 6th Duke of Atholl in Dunkeld (1866) and worked on the reconstruction of Dalguise Free Church in Little Dunkeld (1878). [3]</p> <p>Initiated by John Kinnaird, the stationmaster at Dunkeld and Birnam Station, in 1880 to create a community facility for 'education and entertainment'. John Kinnaird enlisted the financial help of the many visitors who arrived at Birnam station en route to their villas and shooting lodges. The land, on the north side of Station Road, and the stone were gifted by the laird, Sir Douglas Stewart of Murthly. The remainder of the money required was raised from a 'Grand Bazaar of Fancy and Other Work'.</p> <p>Plans were drawn up by C.S. Robertson of Perth for a library and reading room, hall, refreshment and games room, and also provided a caretakers accommodation.</p> <p>A few years later the Birnam Institute Committee embarked on another ambitious scheme – the building of public baths. When they were completed in 1890 the correspondent of the Dundee courier reported 'In a place like Birnam, where so many visitors congregate in the summer and where many of the lodging houses are old fashioned in style and unprovided with modern sanitary conveniences, these baths are of the greatest value'.</p> <p>By the end of the 19th century membership was falling and during the First World War troops were billeted in the Institute further curtailing activities. During the 1920's renovations took place and</p>			

Asset Number	885	Asset Name	Birnam, Station Road, Birnam Institute and John Kinnaird Hall
<p>'movies' started to be shown. On the outbreak of the Second World War the military again took over and a travelling theatre company entertained troops and locals alike.</p> <p>Post war there was a constant struggle to find funds to support the building, though it continued to be used by the community.</p> <p>Following a series of public consultations in the 1990s, feasibility studies, proposals, plans, all of which eventually produced a refurbishment and extension project to give new life to the Birnam Institute. Macmon chartered architects worked in partnership with The Birnam Institute and the local community to provide a sensitive design respectful of the conservation area the building lies in whilst, at the same time, offering a contemporary quality and vigour for the coming century. Work started in February 2000 and was completed in June 2001. The building then went on to achieve a Dynamic Place Award in 2001 and a Civic Trust Award in 2003. [4]</p> <p>As described. The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its central location in Birnam on the junction between Station Road and Perth Road, with the Beatrix Potter Garden to the north-west (Asset 57). Outward views are across these roads and limited by the buildings opposite. Regular traffic noise and movement form part of its setting. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[3] Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980 [online]  <a href="http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202995">http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202995</a> (accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://www.birnamarts.com/birnam-arts/birnam-arts-history/">https://www.birnamarts.com/birnam-arts/birnam-arts-history/</a> (accessed February 2021)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	886	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road, Semi-detached Houses
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0333241711
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Semi-detached houses
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
'Early 20th century housing forming a distinctive semi-detached houses.' [1]			

Asset Number	886	Asset Name	Birnam, Perth Road, Semi-detached Houses
<p>The first two pairs of semi-detached houses to the south-east are shown on the Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition mapping. Other similar semi-detached houses added shortly after. [2] [3]</p> <p>A photograph reproduced in ‘Old Dunkeld and Birnam’ pre-1912 looking west from the Perth Road. It shows the c.1900 semi-detached houses (Asset 886), part of Murthly Terrace (Assets 48 and 51), St. Mary’s Church (Asset 46), the tower covered in ivy and Bheine Mhor (Asset 29). The streetscape is open with the wooded hills forming the backdrop to view along Perth Road.[4]</p> <p>A row of semi-detached houses on Perth Road, set within private gardens. Road noise and traffic movement form part of the setting of this cultural heritage resource.. Views outward are across Perth Road and limited by the buildings opposite. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Gifford J 2007. The Buildings of Scotland Perth and Kinross. Yale University Press</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[3] Jacobs, 2021</p> <p>[4] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Page 39)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	887	Asset Name	Inver, Ferry Inn (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0158742339
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Inn
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible

**Description**

Located near the site of the West Ferry crossing (Asset 99), the Ferry Inn provided for those using the ferry crossing. In her book on Inver Jackson provides information on the owners and tenants of the Ferry Inn, many of which also operated the ferry itself. Following the opening of Dunkeld Bridge (Asset 100) in 1808 and the construction of Telford’s Parliamentary Road (the old A9), the ferry crossing (Asset 99) ceased operating, and the Ferry Inn closed. The buildings including the inn and its associated stables were converted to domestic accommodation. Jackson notes that the rentals of 1928 records that the ‘boat house [the former inn] burned’, suggesting a building at this location associated with the Ferry Inn survived until this time. [1] [2]

Asset Number	887	Asset Name	Inver, Ferry Inn (Site of)
<p>Historic Ordnance Survey mapping including the 25 inch to the mile, First and Second Editions identify three buildings at this location but provide no indication to their function. [3] [4] [2]                      One of the three buildings shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping is on the same site as Auchlou, Inver (Asset 793). It is possible that Asset 793 retains elements of this earlier building. From Jackson’s description of changes at Ferry Inn after its closure, it is likely that this is the site of the former inn stables. [3] [4] [1] [2]                      No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [5]                      No above ground evidence for this cultural heritage resource were identified during the walkover survey. [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Jackson H 2000. Niel Gow's Inver. Perth and Kinross Libraries [6] Ransom P J G (2012) Old Dunkeld and Birnam. Glasgow (Pages 100-105)                      [2] Jacobs 2021                      [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Capull, Dunkeld &amp; Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1867                      [4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5 (Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900                      [5] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report                      [6] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	888	Asset Name	Ringwood, Quarries (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0439440512
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Two quarries are depicted on plan and profile drawings for the Existing A9 dated May 1975. The drawings note that the ‘area of quarry to be made up to original ground level with surplus approved material and 100mm thick layer of topsoil’. [1] [2]                      No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [3]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	888	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Quarries (Site of)
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/22 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[2] Tayside Regional Council Roads Department London – Edinburgh – Thurso Trunk Road A9 North of Luncarty to South of Birnam Diversion Plan and Profile Drawing No. 22/3-5/S1162/21 (dated May 1975)</p> <p>[3] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	891	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie, Cinder Track
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0517739638
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Track
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The buried archaeological remains of a cinder track identified during archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works (Test Pit Number: 009). The cinder track is on the alignment of the western drive of the Murthly Castle. It may also be associated with Dalpowie Lodge (Asset 5). [1] No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2] No above ground evidence for this cultural heritage resource were noted during the walkovers survey. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Fyles, C. 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief Engineering Test Pits A9 widening works Birnam - Tay Crossing, Perth &amp; Kinross. Alder Archaeology Ltd. Perth</p> <p>[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	892	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie, Earthbank
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0466339955
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Earthbank
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The buried archaeological remains of an earthbank identified during archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works. The earthbank has been interpreted as a former land boundary or forestry retaining dyke aligned approximately east-west. [1]</p> <p>No corresponding above ground physical remain of this cultural heritage resource were identified during analyses of the LiDAR data. [2]</p> <p>An ephemeral earth bank was noted during the walkover survey in this location. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Fyles, C. 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief Engineering Test Pits A9 widening works Birnam - Tay Crossing, Perth &amp; Kinross. Alder Archaeology Ltd. Perth</p> <p>[2] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	893	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Burn, Possible Boundary
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0555339355
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A linear feature orientated roughly north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring approximately 215m in length identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Interpreted as a possible bank, or boundary feature, adjacent to Birnam Burn within Birnam Wood. Not shown on historic ordinance survey mapping. [1]</p>			

Asset Number	893	Asset Name	Birnam Burn, Possible Boundary
<p>Not depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [2]            Identified during the walkover survey as an ephemeral linear feature running parallel to the burn (at the top of the slope). Topped with a line of trees / vegetation. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report            [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863-64, published 1867            [3] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

Asset Number	894	Asset Name	Ringwood, Possible Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0484040133
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An irregular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, roughly circular with a short linear extending to the east, measuring approximately 12m by 7m. Interpreted as a possible quarry, of unknown date. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	895	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Wood, Possible Quarry 1
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0544439457
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A sub-circular feature measuring approximately 17m by 11m identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, cut into a small hill within Birnam Wood. Interpreted as a possible quarry. No corresponding features on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1866). [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	897	<b>Asset Name</b>	Clune Hill, Possible Boundary
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0524339334
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A curvilinear or sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing within woodland located on Clune Hill. Roughly reflects a boundary depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and mirrors the edge of trees visible on Google aerial imagery. Interpreted as a boundary feature, possibly a boundary wall, of unknown date. A possible trackway (Asset 898) bisects the northern-most boundary. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	898	<b>Asset Name</b>	Clune Hill, Possible Trackway
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0523939339
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An 'L'-shaped feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing orientated north-south and turning east, measuring approximately 37m by 13m within Birnam Wood. Interpreted as a possible trackway, of unknown date, terminating at a possible enclosure (Asset 899) to the north and bisecting a possible boundary (Asset 897), likely associated with forestry management. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	899	<b>Asset Name</b>	Clune Hill, Possible Enclosure
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0520439407
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 100m by 150m within woodland on Clune Hill. The feature appears to reflect the form of the hill and is truncated by the cutting for the Highland Main Line railway to the north. Interpreted as the possible boundary of an enclosure of unknown date or function. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	900	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 1
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0479440026
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A group of six linear features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 6-8m in length within a woodland ride to the east of the existing A9. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]</p> <p>A group of saw pits identified within woodland up to approximately 0.5m in depth with associated banks of spoil. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	901	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Bank
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0471739974
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Bank (Earthwork)
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An 'L'-shaped feature orientated north-south and turning east identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring approximately 5m x 4m within an areas of woodland. Interpreted as an earth-cut feature, possibly a bank and ditch, of unknown date or function. [1]</p> <p>An overgrown linear cut feature identified within woodland interpreted as a possible saw pit. [2]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	901	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Bank
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	902	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0469340106
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Bank (Earthwork)
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
Two features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 2m and 5m in length to the east of the existing A9. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	903	<b>Asset Name</b>	B867 Roadside Cuttings
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0462839977
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
Two rectangular features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring up to approximately 12m in length by 7m in depth adjacent to			

<b>Asset Number</b>	903	<b>Asset Name</b>	B867 Roadside Cuttings
the B867. Interpreted as early 20th century roadside bays. Not depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping (1867); however, shown on mapping dating to the early 20th century (1901). [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	904	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 3
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0463940094
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
Three curvilinear features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring between 5m and 7m in length to the west of the existing A9. Interpreted as a possible saw pit associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1] Not identified during the walkover survey due to dense vegetation. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	905	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0403340474
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An irregular feature at the junction of a number of tracks to the west of the B867 identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring approximately 7m in width. Interpreted as evidence of possible extraction (quarrying) of unknown date. [1]</p> <p>An overgrown irregular depression was noted in this location, within woodland and adjacent to forestry tracks, during the walkover survey. [2].</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	906	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Wood, Possible Quarry 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0442340077
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An irregular feature at the north-west terminus of a track, identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring approximately 21m in width. Interpreted as evidence of possible extraction (quarrying or gravel) of unknown date. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	907	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie, Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0459540078
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
An irregular feature identified to the north of a track, identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring approximately 30m in length and 18m in width. Interpreted as evidence of possible extraction (quarrying or gravel) of unknown date. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	908	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld, Possible Extractive Site
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0252442006
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, measuring approximately 8m in diameter identified in woodland to the south of the existing A9. Interpreted as an area of localised disturbance, possibly a mineral extraction site or associated with plantation. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	909	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Possible Ditch
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0245742348
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
An ephemeral curvilinear feature, identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing orientated north-west to south-east (curving to the east at the northern end) identified in a pasture field, west of Little Dunkeld. Interpreted as a possible ditch of unknown date, or modern drainage. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	910	<b>Asset Name</b>	Little Dunkeld, Possible Extraction Site
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0231042068
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A group of five circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 3-5m in diameter identified in woodland to the north of the Highland Main Line railway. Interpreted as areas of localised disturbance, possibly associated with extraction or plantation. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	912	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Perth Road, Possible Structures
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0405440991
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Structure
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Two adjoining ephemeral rectangular features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 20m by 11m and 6m by 9m. Interpreted as a possible structure of unknown date or function. [1]</p> <p>Not depicted on historic ordnance survey mapping. [2] [3] [4]</p> <p>Two adjoining rectangular features were identified within woodland next to the existing A9 and Birnam junction with Perth Road. These comprised low, grass covered earth banks, with trees grown on them in places. The remnants of track were also noted. The interior of the larger rectangular feature was overgrown, whereas the smaller feature had very little vegetation inside. The former may comprise an enclosure whereas the latter may be the remains of a structure. [5]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Combined), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1864, published 1886</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.10 (Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally), 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition, surveyed 1899, published 1900</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	913	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 4
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0460640314
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
Four linear features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 4-7m in length identified within woodland to the east of the existing A9. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	914	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Ditch
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0453740215
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
Two linear features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring 14m and 11m respectively and possibly forming part of the same feature, to the south-east of Ringwood. Interpreted as a possible ditch of unknown date or function. [1]			
Two overgrown linear cut features identified during the walkover survey interpreted as possible saw pits. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	914	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Ditch
[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	915	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Extraction Site
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0441640251
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Extraction Site
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
A circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 12m in diameter identified adjacent to a local road. Interpreted as an area of localised disturbance possibly from extraction activities, or a natural depression. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	916	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Saw Pit
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0455240191
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A linear feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 6m in length identified to the west of the existing A9. Possible part of a small group. Interpreted as a possible saw pit associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]			

<b>Asset Number</b>	916	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Saw Pit
An overgrown linear cut feature identified during the walkover survey and interpreted as a saw pit. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			
[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	917	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Saw Pits 1
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0440240329
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
A group of linear features of various lengths (approximately 5m) and orientations identified within an area of woodland clearance to the south of the existing A9 from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	918	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Saw Pits 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0428040477
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
Two linear features identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 5m in length identified to the south-west of the existing A9. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	919	<b>Asset Name</b>	Arch Cottage Road (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0391741194
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
Section of road depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1867). Identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing, a length of road measuring approximately 44m running from Perth Road, west, towards the Highland Main Line railway. Truncated by the existing A9. Interpreted as a former road adjacent to Arch Cottage (Asset 812). [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	920	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass of Birnam, Quarry 1
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0541639279
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing measuring approximately 23m by 15m, at the base of the railway embankment (possibly earlier than the Highland Main Line railway). Interpreted as a possible quarry. No corresponding features on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1] some disturbance / rubble was noted at the base of the railway embankment that may correspond with this cultural heritage resource during the walkover survey. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report [2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	921	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pass of Birnam, Quarry 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0543139337
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An irregular feature measuring approximately 38m by 20m identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Interpreted as a possible quarry. No corresponding features on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	923	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ringwood, Possible Saw Pits 5
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0469040024
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Saw Pit
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Six linear features measuring up to approximately 11m in length identified within woodland to the east of the existing A9 identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Interpreted as possible saw pits associated with timber processing of unknown date. [1]</p> <p>Not identified during the walkover survey due to dense vegetation. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	924	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie Plantation Localised Disturbance 2
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0488240072
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Unascribed
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A circular feature measuring approximately 5m in diameter identified from LiDAR data gathered for the A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing. Interpreted as an area of localised disturbance possibly from extraction activities, or a natural mound. No corresponding features identified on historic mapping. [1]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	924	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dalpowie Plantation Localised Disturbance 2
<b>References</b>			
[1] A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix A9.4: LiDAR Analysis Report			

<b>Asset Number</b>	929	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0300042000
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	282834	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Medieval buckle NO 03 42 Metal detecting by David Cormac in Birnam recovered a zoomorphic copper-alloy buckle, probably 13th-century; 24.9 x 23.2mm. It takes the form of a feline-looking creature (?probably a lion) cast in the round so that the head (with mouth agape, ears flattened and lentoid eyes) and the body (with tightly curled tail arching from the back) form the 'outer' long side of the buckle frame and the creature's two pairs of legs form the short sides. A plain narrow bar links the two pairs of feet and forms the 'inner' long side of the frame. This would have supported the tongue or buckle pin and the buckle plate, which would have formed the attachment to the end of a leather strap.</p> <p>The distinctive form of this buckle is not a commonly found one. Three comparable buckles are known to this writer, of 13th-or 14th century date. These forms of buckle appear to be a development from stylistically variable Romanesque/late Anglo-Saxon forms and demonstrate a persistent interest in such zoomorphic decoration and the symbolic value of felines. The attribution to Birnam is sufficient to show that it was probably lost on the S bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, possibly during embarking or disembarking from one of several ferries that plied the Dunkeld stretch of the river.</p> <p>Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.80/04) and allocated to Perth Museum &amp; Art Gallery. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/282834/birnam">https://canmore.org.uk/site/282834/birnam</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	930	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, St Mary's Tower (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0356041830
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	161704	<b>Period</b>	19th century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NMRS REFERENCE          Architect: John Carver c. 1860          Gutted          Photographic survey of St Mary's Tower, Birnam, by the Scottish National Buildings Record in September 1963. The house has since been demolished. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/161704/birnam-st-marys-tower">https://canmore.org.uk/site/161704/birnam-st-marys-tower</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	931	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0032243216
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A small, single arch, rubble stone bridge crossing a minor unnamed watercourse identified during the walkover survey. The bridge has two low, parallel parapets with horizontal copes which are turned through a quadrant and carried down to the ground at the ends of the parapet walls. The bridge is positioned on the alignment of a former section of road (Asset 932), immediately to the west of the existing A9. [1]          A road is depicted crossing a watercourse in this location on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [2]          [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	931	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Bridge
<p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire LXI, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1868-64, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8, 25 inch to the mile, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	932	<b>Asset Name</b>	Inver Wood, Former Road
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0031843028
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Identified during the walkover survey as an overgrown linear trackway running parallel to the existing A9 leading to a small stone bridge (Asset 931). While overgrown, there is evidence of later (tarmac) surfacing and low drystone retaining walls along the western boundary of the road. [1] A road is depicted in this location on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perthshire Sheet LXI, 1867), with later mapping (Ordnance Survey 6", Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXI.NE, 1900) showing the same route with a milestone indicating 'Kenmore 21 ¼' and 'Dunkeld 2 1/3' (Asset 849). [2] [3]</p> <p>The road is visible on an historic oblique aerial photograph (taken facing west). [4]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire LXI, 6 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1868-64, published 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXI.8, 25 inch to the mile, surveyed 1898, published 1900</p> <p>[4] <a href="https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-12-6-14-511">https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-12-6-14-511</a> (1958)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	933	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Perth Road, Carters Lodge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0308141951
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	277238	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK15462	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Sympathetically and tastefully renovated stone built B Listed former Gatehouse built circa 1855 and converted into three luxury apartments located within the heart of the rural village of Birnam. Accommodation on two levels: bright spacious Lounge/Dining room, modern well appointed fully fitted Kitchen, two double Bedrooms and large Bathroom. Gas Central Heating, sash and case windows, Private Parking. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its location in Birnam, to the immediate east of the Inchewan Burn, on Perth Road. Views outward are limited by the surrounding buildings. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/277238/birnam-perth-road-carters-lodge">https://canmore.org.uk/site/277238/birnam-perth-road-carters-lodge</a></p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	935	<b>Asset Name</b>	Creag Rankie
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0404441807
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	368035	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The 2nd edition of the OS 25-inch map (Perth and Clackmannanshire 1900, Sheet LXII.10) depicts a milestone on the SW verge of what is now the A984 public road. It stood 1 mile E of Dunkeld and 15¾ miles from Perth. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location on the A984, with dense woodland surrounding it. Regular traffic noise and movement forming part of its setting. [3]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	935	<b>Asset Name</b>	Creag Rankie
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/368035/creag-rankie">https://canmore.org.uk/site/368035/creag-rankie</a>			
[2] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	937	<b>Asset Name</b>	Deans Park
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0427641492
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	131951	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK9153	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>One unroofed, one partially roofed, one roofed building and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxii). Two roofed buildings, one enclosure and a length of wall are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1983).                  Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 February 1998 [1] [2]                  The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location on the A984 and relationship with the other buildings of Dean’s Cross. Views outward are across the road and filtered to the south across the River Tay by woodland and the buildings of Birnam beyond. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record			
[2] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/131951/deans-park">https://canmore.org.uk/site/131951/deans-park</a>			
[3] Jacobs, 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	938	<b>Asset Name</b>	Deanscross, Cross / Newtyle Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO0427041450
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cross
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27170	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2454	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>(NO 0427 4145) Newtyle Cottage (On Site of) Cross (NR)          OS 25" map (1865)          A cross was erected by one of the deans of Dunkeld in the immediate vicinity of Newtyle Cottage but according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB), Newtyle Cottage is reputed to be standing on the site. (Newtyle Cottage is now renamed Deanscross - see current 6").          Name Book 1865          No further information.          Visited by OS (RD) 22 February 1971. [1] [2]          The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterized by its roadside location on the A984 and relationship with the other buildings of Dean's Cross. Views outward are across the road and filtered to the south across the River Tay by woodland and the buildings of Birnam beyond. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27170/deanscross-cross">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27170/deanscross-cross</a>          [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record          [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	939	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Burnside
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0303042020
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	161691	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK10871	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
No information. [1] [2]			

<b>Asset Number</b>	939	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Burnside
<p>The setting of this cultural heritage resource is characterised by its roadside location within Birnam. Outward views are across Prth Road to the south towards the adjacent buildings. Distant views are limited by the surrounding buildings and intervening established trees. Regular traffic noise and movement from Perth Road form part of this cultural heritage resource’s setting. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/161691/birnam-burnside">https://canmore.org.uk/site/161691/birnam-burnside</a>                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record                  [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	940	<b>Asset Name</b>	Milestone, Birnam Toll Point
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0414340420
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	353572	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK19226	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>This milestone, which is depicted standing on the SW verge of what is now the B867 public road at Birnam Toll Point on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII), has been removed. The map shows that it stood 13 miles NW of Perth town centre and 2 miles SE of Dunkeld. [1]</p> <p>Data import notes - Canmore Monument Type(s): TOLL HOUSE (19TH CENTURY); Associated Fieldwork Events: 1</p> <p>This remains of this toll house, which is depicted roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet LXXII), lie to the S of what is now the B867 public road. The building has been set back into a railway embankment and here the rear wall and parts of the NW and SE ends stand over 1m in height. The front of the building however, has been reduced to little more than grass-grown amorphous piles of rubble.</p> <p>Visited by HES Survey and Recording (JRS) 29 December 2016. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/352333/birnam-toll-point">https://canmore.org.uk/site/352333/birnam-toll-point</a>                  [2] Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	941	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell Enclosure
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0222641978
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A circular cropmark vaguely perceptible on modern aerial imagery. Measures approximately 50m in diameter. Interpreted as an enclosure of unknown date and function. [1]          A barbed and tanged arrowhead (flint) (Canmore ID: 73426), bronze pin (Canmore Id: 27203) and a silver gilt cross brooch (Canmore ID: 27179) were recovered nearby. [2] [3] [4]          This area is depicted as enclosed agricultural land on historic OS mapping. [5] [6]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Bing, 2024          [2] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/73426/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/73426/dunkeld</a>          [3] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27203/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27203/dunkeld</a>          [4] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27179/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27179/dunkeld</a>          [5] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867          [6] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.9, 25 inch to the mile, revised 1898, published 1900</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	942	<b>Asset Name</b>	Murthly Cropmarks
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0595539183
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A series of cropmarks vaguely perceptible on modern aerial imagery. Features include a possible circular feature in a field to the south (measuring approximately 17m in diameter) with a smaller</p>			

Asset Number	942	Asset Name	Murthly Cropmarks
<p>circular feature approximately 50m to the east, measuring approximately 6m in diameter with a possible entrance to the east. A sub-circular feature was identified in the field to the east, measuring approximately 10m across, along with a larger ephemeral circular feature (measuring approximately 37m in diameter) and a number of possible associated features (including further circular features outwith the study area). Interpreted as a possible settlement. [1]            No depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. [2] [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Bing, 2024            [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867            [3] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.15 (with extension LXII.11) (Little Dunkeld), 25 inch to the mile, First Edition, surveyed 1863, published 1866</p>			

Asset Number	944	Asset Name	Ladywell
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0208941747
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Farm
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A large, irregular in plan, building identified as 'Ladywell' is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping south of the road and north of a disused threshing mill. Later mapping shows a courtyard plan building with detached ancillary structures to surrounding it. [1] [2]            The principal building remains extant, within a walled plot, with views to the north across the road to the pasture fields beyond. Several ancillary structures also appear to remain extant. A modern house has been constructed to the south-east. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867            [2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1938, published ca. 1948            [3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	945	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ladywell Cottage
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0236941740
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A cottage depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping south of the road, also depicted on later mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>A single-storey with attic floor, three bay, rubble stone cottage with a single gable stack and attic dormers. Positioned within a private garden, with views to the north across the road to the pasture fields beyond. [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXII.SW, 6 inch to the mile, revised 1938, published ca. 1948</p> <p>[3] Jacobs, 2024</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	947	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Findspot (1)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0200042000
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27203	<b>Period</b>	Viking
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A bronze ring-headed pin of the common Viking form, from Dunkeld, is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS Accession no. FC.235). It is about 9 cm. long, the diameter of the ring being 2 cm. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27203/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27203/dunkeld</a></p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	948	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Findspot (2)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0200042000
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	27179	<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
Silver-gilt cross brooch found at Dunkeld about 1900. Donated to National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) by Miss W. Banister, St. Andrews. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/27179/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/27179/dunkeld</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	950	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Findspot (3)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0200042000
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	73426	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
An arrowhead from Dunkeld, donated by George Sinclair to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in the 19th century, bears the accession number NMS AD 580. [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/73426/dunkeld">https://canmore.org.uk/site/73426/dunkeld</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	951	<b>Asset Name</b>	Murthly Estate Bridge
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0571939509
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A stone road bridge, with low stone squared parapets with horizontal copes, spanning the steep gorge of Birnam Burn, with Birnam Burn Cascade (Asset 952) to the south from a culvert running under the existing A9. Located above Asset 4 to the south. Views from this cultural heritage resource are limited to the immediate area by the surrounding dense trees and the existing A9 embankment immediately to the south. Rushing water from the burn / cascade and traffic noise from the existing A9 form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	952	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Burn Cascade
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO0571939509
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Cascade
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A sweeping drystone-lined stepped channel, running from the modern concrete culvert from the existing A9, down the slope into Birnam Burn. Located above the three bridges (Assets 3, 4 and 951) crossing the steep gorge below. Rushing water and traffic noise from the existing A9 form part of this cultural heritage resource's setting. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024			

<b>Asset Number</b>	953	<b>Asset Name</b>	Section of the Old A9 (Telford)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Section of the old A9 identified during the walkover survey. A largely tarmac track with linear drains either side, although overgrown in places, in use as a footpath. Kerbs and cats-eyes were noted along the former road. Sections of dry-stone retaining wall were noted further south, on the western side of the road where it was cut into the hill. [1]                  Depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping following this alignment. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Jacobs walkover survey and site inspection, June 2024                  [2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld), 6 inch to the mile, First Edition surveyed 1864, published 1867</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	954	<b>Asset Name</b>	The Hermitage Dykes
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO 01020 41923
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundaries
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO04SW 268.00	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK18713	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
No further information [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="https://canmore.org.uk/site/339682/the-hermitage">https://canmore.org.uk/site/339682/the-hermitage</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	955	<b>Asset Name</b>	Torwood House
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO 03251 41949
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO04SW 175	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK14208	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
No further information [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="http://canmore.org.uk/site/226867">http://canmore.org.uk/site/226867</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	956	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam, Oak Road
<b>Form</b>	Historic Building	<b>NGR</b>	NO 03173 42056
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO04SW 156	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK12994	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
No further information [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="http://canmore.org.uk/site/226672">http://canmore.org.uk/site/226672</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	957	<b>Asset Name</b>	Birnam Gas Works (Site of)
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Gas Works (Site of)
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO04SW 32.00	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
Gasworks [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="http://canmore.org.uk/site/27187">http://canmore.org.uk/site/27187</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	958	<b>Asset Name</b>	Deans Park Buildings
<b>Form</b>	Historic Buildings	<b>NGR</b>	NO 0429 4149
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO04SW 32.00	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
One unroofed, one partially roofed, one roofed building and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxii). Two roofed buildings, one enclosure and a length of wall are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1983). [1]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="http://canmore.org.uk/site/131951">http://canmore.org.uk/site/131951</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	959	<b>Asset Name</b>	Muir of Thorn Findspot
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO 07 37
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Polished Axehead Findspot
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	NO03NE 3	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	MPK2282	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>(Area: NO 07 37) A large polished Neolithic axe was found in 1844 on the Muir of Thorn and donated to Perth Museum in 1917. (Museum Index no. 1435). It is 10 1/8" long.          J Asher 1921.          The donor of the axe was Mr Alex Millar; the new accession number is 60. No further information.          Visited by OS (RD), 13 March 1969 [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] <a href="http://canmore.org.uk/site/26979">http://canmore.org.uk/site/26979</a>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	960	<b>Asset Name</b>	Geophysical Survey Area P02_05
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0023543283
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Rig and Furrow, possible enclosures, pit-like anomalies, sub-circular anomalies
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Anomalies indicative of historic ploughing (rig and furrow cultivation) have also been identified across fields P02_4 (Illus 33-40) and P02_5 (Illus 41-44). These manifest as slightly more widely spaced parallel, slightly curvilinear trends, aligned in a generally east to west direction.          A weakly magnetically enhanced, angular linear anomaly, not aligned with present boundaries and/or historic rig and furrow cultivation, is identified in the southeast of P02_5 (Illus 40-44 – E?1). The anomaly could identify an infilled ditch, possibly defining a partial, sub-rectilinear enclosure approximately 35m in diameter. A cluster of discrete magnetically enhanced pit-like anomalies of uncertain origin are recorded within E?1. However these could be of natural origin reflecting the more variable magnetic background to this parcel.</p>			

Asset Number	960	Asset Name	Geophysical Survey Area P02_05
<p>Within P02_5, a group of anomalies of uncertain origin have been recorded in the eastern half of the parcel (Illus 40-44 - U2, U3, L1 and ME1). Weakly enhanced, discontinuous curvilinear anomalies U2 and U3 have been recorded and form partial, sub-circular anomalies approximately 11m and 8m in diameter respectively. These are located at either side of an L-shaped linear ditch-like anomaly aligned north-west to south-east by north-west/south-east (L1). The cluster of discrete pit-like responses at ME1 are recorded at the southern extent of this apparent anomaly. While it is possible that collectively this group of magnetic anomalies may correspond to archaeological features such as sub-circular enclosures, ditches and pits, it is considered equally plausible that these may correspond to unrelated natural (U2, U3 and ME1) and/or agricultural features (L1).</p> <p>Approximately 90m west of this group of anomalies, a concentration of very strongly enhanced discrete anomalies is identified (Illus 40-44 – MD1) at the south-west corner of the field. While these anomalies do not correspond with any features recorded on historic maps or on satellite imagery, their magnetic signature strongly suggests an anthropogenic cause, possibly an unmapped extraction site.</p> <p>[1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2025. A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing Geophysical Survey Report.			

Asset Number	961	Asset Name	Geophysical Survey Area P02_04
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0047643417
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Rig and Furrow,
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Anomalies indicative of historic ploughing (rig and furrow cultivation) have also been identified across fields P02_4 (Illus 33-40) and P02_5 (Illus 41-44). These manifest as slightly more widely spaced parallel, slightly curvilinear trends, aligned in a generally east to west direction. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2025. A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing Geophysical Survey Report.			

<b>Asset Number</b>	962	<b>Asset Name</b>	Geophysical Survey Area P02_03
<b>Form</b>	Archaeological Remains	<b>NGR</b>	NO0133307060
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure?
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>In the centre-west of P02_3, a weakly defined discontinuous curvilinear anomaly approximately 20m in diameter, has been identified (Illus 29-32 – U1) immediately north of the magnetic disturbance arising from SP2 which crosses the parcel. While the overall appearance of these anomalies may be suggestive of a unified partial curvilinear/circular ditch-like feature, their discontinuity, as well as the overall lack of context due to the small extent of the survey area and absence of other anomalies of interest, prevent a confident identification and interpretation. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2025. A9 Dualling Programme: Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing Geophysical Survey Report.</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 1	<b>Asset Name</b>	18th Century to Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century to Present
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Rectilinear field boundaries and associated farm steadings and other buildings are typical of agricultural improvements since the 1700s. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common. 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, because it improved the efficiency of agriculture, tending to reduce unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common. [1]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 1	<b>Asset Name</b>	18th Century to Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 2	<b>Asset Name</b>	Managed Woodland
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low

**Description**

Much managed woodland is 'ancient', generally consisting of broad-leaved species or native pine woods, characterised by space between the trees. The wood used to be taken by coppicing or other traditional means. Managing deciduous woodlands used to be a traditional craft. Poles were taken, as well as lengths of wood for charcoal burning and large branches for roofing timbers. Trees weren't felled; they were coppiced or pollarded so that they would recover and throw up new growth. Trees did, however, have 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] [3]

**References**

[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from:  
<https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&lat=741998.11955&lon=303258.18324&layers=BTFFFTTTTTT>  
 T (Accessed August 2018)

[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), Publication date: 1867

[3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld And Dowally; Little Dunkeld), Publication date: 1867

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 3	<b>Asset Name</b>	20th Century to Present Plantation
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	20th Century to Present
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Most plantations are of coniferous species and tend to be densely packed within clearly defined boundaries. Recently, natural tree regeneration and native tree planting have also been encouraged. Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.</p> <p>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]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 4	<b>Asset Name</b>	19th Century to Present Urban Areas
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century to Present
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Cities, towns and large villages with their housing, individual shops and places of education or worship, as well as prisons and hospitals, municipal buildings and hotels are noted as urban areas. Very small clusters of houses in the countryside are also included. 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.</p> <p>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, while 'urban' Victorian hospitals that were originally out of town have been closed and redeveloped. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from:  <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a>        T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 5	<b>Asset Name</b>	18th to 19th Century Industrial Planned Village
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th to 19th Century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Built for fishing or industrial workers in the 18th and 19th centuries, this type of planned village may be located beside a harbour or close to new works for industries like milling, distilling or mining. Landowning entrepreneurs of the 18th and 19th centuries solved their labour problems by building planned villages for significant numbers of industrial workers and fishermen. Such settlements were built close to new large-scale industrial works for weaving (as at New Lanark), distilling or mining. They were also laid out around enlarged harbours, as at the Fishertown in Nairn.</p> <p>Where industrial production ceased these villages have not always survived. Some fell into ruin and were demolished, reducing the buildings to their foundations. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from:  <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a>                  T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 6	<b>Asset Name</b>	Recreation Areas
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>There is a great variety of leisure and recreational facilities, including sports grounds, caravan parks, historic buildings now open to the public, racing circuits and council allotments. A vast range</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 6	Asset Name	Recreation Areas
<p>of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include race-courses and sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, council allotments and marinas, visitor centres and historic sites open to the public. HLA data records more extensive areas separately, such as golf courses and ski centres.</p> <p>With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 7	Asset Name	Medieval Village
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Some villages developed in medieval times as a cluster of houses and adjacent plots at a road junction, around a church or in a row along a street. The layout survives in some places, despite expansion in modern times. Some villages have their origins in the medieval period. The original plan of these small settlements usually consisted of a number of adjacent building plots of similar size arranged along either side of a street or green. A back lane around the rear of the plots may survive. It is not unusual for roads entering what was once a medieval village to change direction sharply, to follow the line of the buildings. In other instances the houses and plots clustered around a church or road junction with little evidence of order. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 10	<b>Asset Name</b>	Rough Grazing
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Low
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Hill ground or lower-lying land that shows no evidence of recent agricultural improvement can be used for rough grazing. Such areas are largely heather moorland or rough grassland. Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed.</p> <p>Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. [1]</p> <p>This type is depicted as uncultivated ground on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and remains so today. [2] [3]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXI (includes: Little Dunkeld), Publication date: 1867</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld And Dowally; Little Dunkeld), Publication date: 1867</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 11	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld Battlefield
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	NO0229242854
<b>Legal Status</b>	Listed on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	BTL32	<b>Period</b>	17th century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

### Description

#### Overview and Statement of Significance

Dunkeld is an incredibly significant battle in the history of 17th century Scotland, occurring at a time when King William was yet to wholly solidify his position on the throne and on the back of a significant Jacobite victory at Killiecrankie. Had the Jacobites won at Dunkeld, the path would have been open to them to advance on a weakly defended and strongly Jacobite Perth and subsequently continue to Stirling, a situation for which the Privy Council had already made preparations to flee should it occur and which would have been a great boost to the Jacobite cause. The Cameronian's unyielding defence of the town prevented the Jacobites advancing any further south and turned the tide of a Rising which had thus far gone badly for the Government into one of increasing difficulty for the Jacobites, whose numbers dwindle drastically after Dunkeld and who essentially cease to present the threat they had after Killiecrankie, confined to skirmishing and minor actions in the Highlands until finally being utterly dispersed at Cromdale in May 1690.

The first Jacobite Rising occurred in 1689, in the wake of the ousting of the Stuart King, James VII and II and his replacement by William of Orange in the so-called Glorious Revolution. The Jacobites (from the Latin for James) were led by Viscount Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse and won a decisive early victory at the Battle of Killiecrankie on 17 July 1689, although Dundee was killed in the battle. It was followed a month later by the Battle of Dunkeld, fought on 21 August 1689.

Dunkeld was an urban battle, with the town held by a garrison of Government troops from the Cameronian Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel William Cleland's command. After a long and bitter struggle, which saw much of the town burned to the ground, the Jacobites withdrew, leaving the Government force the surprised victors.

#### Inventory Boundary

The Inventory boundary defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have taken place (landscape context) and where associated physical remains and archaeological evidence occur or may be expected (specific qualities). The landscape context is described under battlefield landscape: it encompasses areas of fighting, key movements of troops across the landscape and other important locations, such as the positions of camps or vantage points. Although the landscape has changed since the time of the battle, key characteristics of the terrain at the time of the battle can normally still be identified, enabling events to be more fully understood and interpreted in their landscape context. Specific qualities are described under

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>physical remains and potential: these include landscape features that played a significant role in the battle, other physical remains, such as enclosures or built structures, and areas of known or potential archaeological evidence.</p>			
<p>The Inventory boundary for the Battle of Dunkeld is defined on the accompanying map and includes the following areas:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The north bank of the River Tay, stretching to the east and west of the town to accommodate the routes of the Jacobite advances to attack and the fighting which took place as they did.</li> <li>▪ The level ground to the north of the Cathedral, much of which was occupied by Dunkeld House and elements of the town in 1689.</li> <li>▪ The hills to the north of the town, including Gallow Hill which provided an important vantage point for the Jacobites and was the location of their cannon.</li> <li>▪ Hills to the west of the town, which again provided important vantage points for the Jacobites as they advanced.</li> <li>▪ Ground to the east and north-east including Shiochies Hill, the location of some of the early stages of the battle prior to the Cameronians withdrawal into the town.</li> <li>▪ Historical Background</li> <li>▪ With their victory at the Battle of Killiecrankie on 27 July 1689 tempered by the loss of John Graham of Claverhouse, the newly appointed Jacobite commander, Alexander Cannon, led his army through Braemar, pursued by General Mackay and a mounted column of Government troops. The Jacobites finally evaded this pursuit when they doubled back into the hills at Kincardine o' Neil, where Mackay was unwilling to follow. The Jacobites then advanced south toward Dunkeld.</li> </ul>			
<p>The town of Dunkeld was defended by the Cameronians, recently raised from the ranks of the Covenanters. As a regiment they had yet to be blooded and were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Cleland, who had been involved in both the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge in 1679. Cannon ordered the Jacobite army into the assault on the town of Dunkeld on the morning of 21 August 1689.</p>			
<p>The engagement, which was to involve brutal street and house to house fighting was to rage for several hours and saw the Cameronian defenders gradually pushed back toward the cathedral in the face of a Jacobite assault on all side. Cleland was killed early on in the battle, though it is said that he survived long enough to make sure that he did not expire within sight of his men. By the end of the battle most of the buildings in the town were on fire and both sides were running extremely low on ammunition. For reasons which remain obscure the still stronger Jacobites eventually withdrew from the action, leaving the all but beaten Government troops victorious.</p>			
<p><b>The Armies</b></p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>Colonel Alexander Cannon, an Irish officer who was described by Lt. Col. Blackader as '<i>destitute of the resolution and military talents of his predecessor</i> [Viscount Dundee]' (Crichton 1824) commanded an army of Highlanders, some on horseback, while the army was laden with baggage. McLean (1857, 23) sensibly suggests that many of the horses and much of the baggage represented booty from Killiecrankie. The Jacobite army consisted of most of the clans who had fought at Killiecrankie. In addition, the Stuarts of Appin supplied 120 men. There were also Frasers, McFarlanes, and Gordons of Strathdon and Glenlivet. Alexander Steuart brought 600-1000 men from Atholl and Strathtay. There was a contingent of Macgregors under Glengyle (Rob Roy's father), along with a contingent of Glencoe men and some islanders - Macdonald of Sleat's men from North Uist, Clanranald men under the Tutor of Benbecula and MacNeil of Barra's men. Last but not least there were additional men from the north-east, who strengthened the cavalry to four troops.</p>			
<p>William Cleland, a veteran of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge in 1679, commanded a newly formed regiment of Covenanters deployed at Dunkeld in the defence of the town. It was formed just four months before the Battle of Dunkeld on 16 April 1689, and took its name from the Covenanter Reverend Richard Cameron. The men were enlisted from the United Societies, which also tended to be known at that time as Cameronians. The troops supplied by Colonel Ramsey and led by Lord Cardross consisted of two troops of cavalry and three of dragoons (although Blackader's account suggests one troop and four troops respectively) and these forces were withdrawn prior to the main battle. The Cameronian's were largely staunch Covenanters, motivated by religious belief as much as any other factor, and some were veterans of the Covenanter rebellion of 1679. There is some evidence that the Cameronian's were not expected to survive their deployment to Dunkeld, and indeed the strongly independent nature of the regiment seems to have been of concern to the authorities of the time. To further compound the Cameronian's troubles, when they had received equipment in May, they had only been provided 400 outdated matchlock muskets, with a further 100 to be sent, along with 400 pikes and 40 halberds for the regiment's sergeants.</p>			
<p><b>Numbers</b></p> <p>Jacobites: 4,000 to 5,000 men, including 1,000 on horseback. However, Episcopalian accounts, which sought to undermine the Cameronian achievement, estimate the number of Jacobite men at 2,500, while Balhadie states 3,000. Other sources, including prisoners and the report prepared by Mackay, quote 5,000 including the 1,000 Atholl men.</p> <p>Government (Cameronians): 700-800 men. The initial strength of the regiment when raised was 1200, but at the time of Dunkeld 400 men of the regiment had been dispatched to "<i>Lorn and Cantire, to guard the west coast</i>" (Crichton, 1824).</p>			
<p><b>Losses</b></p> <p>Jacobites: c. 300.</p> <p>Cameronians: c. 50. However, Blackader's diary documents 15 men killed and thirty injured in addition to the following officers: Lt. Col. Cleland, Lt. Stuart, Major Henderson, Captain Caldwell.</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>The battle of Dunkeld is characterised by violent street fighting in multiple simultaneous locations, as the Jacobites assaulted the town from every available direction. At seven o'clock on the morning of 21 August, the battle began with four Jacobite cannon (probably the leather guns the Jacobites are likely to have captured at Killiecrankie) positioned on the Gallow Hill north of Dunkeld. Soon after, one hundred of Sir Alexander Maclean's shock troops armed with swords and protected by helmet, half armour and targes, charged Shiochies Hill, followed by the rest of the regiment with firelocks offering covering fire. More men (possibly Maclean's) joined the assault, with two horse troops advancing to their left. Cleland had placed Captain Hay in charge of a group of men defending Shiochies Hill and in support Ensign Lockhart advanced to a stone dyke at the foot of the hill with 28 men. Cleland could not defend the east of the town on account of an overhanging hill and a wood close to the houses so these buildings were burned when attacked and the outposts pulled back to a barricade at the Cross.</p> <p>Only one hour into the battle, Lt. Col. Cleland was mortally wounded close to Dunkeld House by shots to the head and the liver. Command passed to Major James Henderson as second-in-command, only for Henderson to be killed as well almost immediately. Captain George Munro, commanding the defence of the barricades at the Cross, then took overall command, after leaving command of the barricades to Lt. Henry Stewart of Livingstone. This position was itself later rushed by the Jacobites, with Stewart killed as he attempted to withdraw his men.</p> <p>Hay and the men on Shiochies Hill were driven back to Dunkeld House and he and Sir Alexander Maclean suffered broken legs. The western detachment retreated to the cathedral which held 100 of the Cameronian's, along with those Dunkeld inhabitants who had not evacuated. A number of Government troops were trapped in houses during the retreat and killed.</p> <p>The Jacobite attack then developed along the riverbank, to the south of the cathedral, where barricaded houses were stormed and against the cathedral itself, where the assault was led by the Appin Stewarts.</p> <p>In the face of this onslaught, the Cameronians were gradually driven back, soon holding only Dunkeld House, the cathedral and three other houses. Their pikemen and halberdiers were attacked by Jacobites armed with swords and targes, while some musketeers who had neither swords nor bayonets entered houses and began to opened fire on the Jacobites from the cover they provided:</p> <p><i>"The rebels advanced most boldly upon the yard-dykes all round, even upon those parts which stood within less than 40 paces from the river, where they crowded in multitudes without regard to the shot liberally pour'd in their faces"</i> (Crichton 1824, 95).</p> <p>From inside the houses, Jacobite snipers harassed the Cameronians and Munro responded by sending out small parties with blazing faggots to set fire to the houses, killing some of the Jacobites and locking others in to burn to their deaths:</p> <p><i>"which raised a hideous noise from these wretches in the fire"</i> (Crichton 1824, 97).</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>The Jacobites also set fire to houses in order to push back the Cameronian defenders and by the end of the battle only three houses survived unburned. The thick smoke from the burning buildings also hindered the efforts of both sides as it shrouded the embattled town.</p> <p>By the end of the battle, the Cameronians' powder was running extremely low and, with no further retreat possible, they prepared to make a final stand. Then, just as they prepared to meet their fate the Jacobites withdrew. It is unclear whether this unexpected move was due to a lack of ammunition, a fear of their Cameronian opponents or concern that reinforcements would soon arrive. Whatever the reason, the Jacobites retreated to hills to the north-west of Dunkeld while the Cameronians, unsure what was happening, re-fortified their defences.</p> <p>One element of the action over which there remains significant debate is the length of the engagement. While the sources seem to agree that the battle begins between around 6am and 7am, there is debate over whether it concluded at 11am or 11pm. General Hugh Mackay's own account of the battle does not give any indication of the length of the battle, but Blackader's eyewitness account states that the enemy is first sighted at around 6am and he describes the worst of the hand to hand fighting as: <i>"in this hot service we continued above three hours."</i> (Crichton, 1824).</p> <p>Finally, an officer is despatched to Perth with news of the victory at 12 o' clock (Blackader does not say if this is 12am or 12pm). This account of the duration of the battle is taken by others such as Macaulay and Hume-Brown as entirely within the morning, giving a total length of the combat as around four hours. However, John Mackay in 1836 gives a time of 11pm for the end of the battle, giving a total of 16 hours for the length of the battle. This is supported by Burton and Grant among others. While 16 hours seems like an excessively long period of time for a battle such as this, the evidence is currently insufficient to completely rule out either possibility. In August 1689, the last of the daylight would be around 11pm, and if night was falling it would certainly be a valid reason for the Jacobite withdrawal. While Blackader's account states that the worst of the fighting lasts for more than 3 hours, he does not clearly say if this stage of the battle begins early in the day (around 8am if the 11am conclusion is to be taken) or after several hours of fighting have already occurred (late afternoon or evening if we take the 11pm conclusion). We do know that whether the battle lasted for four hours or sixteen, by its close both sides were essentially out of ammunition and powder and the Cameronian's were steeling themselves for a desperate last stand when the Jacobites withdrew, highlighting that regardless of its length it was a violently intense engagement.</p> <p><b>Aftermath &amp; Consequences</b></p> <p>The Jacobite tactic of firing single volleys before charging in close with the sword proved disastrous in the built up environment of Dunkeld, where the Cameronian's seemingly outdated pikes and halberds proved more than a match for the Jacobite broadswords. Cannon has also been criticised for being ill-prepared and not making effective use of his artillery in close-range attacks on Dunkeld House or the dykes (Stevenson 1942).</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>After Dunkeld, the Jacobites retired to Blair Castle and on the following Saturday the Laird of Bellachan arrived at Dunkeld seeking a treaty. Major-General Mackay hindered the Jacobite army's attempts to recruit more supporters and remained in the Highlands with an army in order to contain the rebels. Having emerged victorious with very few casualties, the Cameronian Regiment <i>"was everywhere commended for their intrepid conduct. Their unparalleled courage was the subject of universal admiration"</i> (Crichton 1824, 100).</p> <p>The Cameronians marched to Aberdeen then Montrose and remained there for much of the time they were stationed in Scotland. Their reputation preceded them, as a group of Highlanders who attempted to plunder Montrose took flight upon hearing of the imminent arrival of the Cameronians, and they also defeated a small group of Jacobites at Cardross.</p> <p>After the battle of Dunkeld, the Jacobite army reduced in size and Col. Cannon's reputation is said by Blackader to have suffered badly (Crichton 1824), to the extent that he was thereafter unable to entice his force to launch any large-scale attacks. Despite this downturn in Jacobite fortunes much of the region continued to oppose William's rule and skirmishes did occur.</p> <p>The Jacobite army struggled on through the winter, only suffering their final defeat at Cromdale in May 1690, when they were surprised in camp and routed. Not long after the suppression of this first Jacobite Rising in Scotland, MacKay constructed Fort William on the site of another fort originally built for Cromwell by General Monck in 1654. By July that year, William of Orange had emerged victorious over James VII of Scotland in the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, delivering a near fatal blow to the Jacobite Risings ' the coup de gras came at Aughrim on 12 July 1691. By 17th August 1691 William had offered a pardon to all Highlanders who would swear allegiance to him, and the clans sent representatives to France, where James was now exiled, asking his permission to take the oath. His slow response combined with severe wintry conditions meant that some, including the MacDonald's of Glencoe, could not take the oath before the January 1st deadline, invoking a brutal government response in the form of the Massacre of Glencoe on 13 February 1692. Thereafter all remaining clans were persuaded to swear allegiance to William by the spring of that year.</p> <p>However, the Jacobite cause itself remained strong, leading to further Risings in Scotland in 1715 ('The Fifteen'), 1719 ('The Nineteen') and 1745 ('The Forty-Five') until the final defeat on 16 April 1746 at the Battle of Culloden.</p> <p><b>Events &amp; Participants</b></p> <p>Fighting under the command of Lt. Col. William Cleland, a veteran of Drumclog and Bothwell Brig, a garrison of ex-Covenanters defended Dunkeld (derived from the Gaelic Dun Chailleainn, Fort of the Caledonians), 15 miles to the north of Perth, on behalf of the Government against a group of Jacobites led by Colonel Alexander Cannon, testifying to a decisive shift in the Scottish political climate after the Glorious Revolution, or the Revolution of 1688. This was a defining period in Scottish history as a group of English parliamentarians from the Whig party of opposition, unwilling to accept James VII's newborn Roman Catholic son, James, as heir to the English throne, invited William of Orange to take the throne in his stead, thereby terminating the Stuart dynasty. Determined to return James VII and his later House of Stuart descendents to the throne, John</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, raised an army, the so-called Jacobites (after the Latin for James, Jacobus) and launched the first of a series of rebellions known as the Jacobite Risings. Lt. Col. William Cleland was the commander of the Cameronian regiment deployed to Dunkeld in August 1689. By the time of Dunkeld he was an experienced combatant although General Mackay considered Cleland to be: <i>"a sensible, resolute man though not much of a souldier."</i> He had been present at Drumclog in 1679, and indeed can claim much of the credit for the victory there. At one point during the battle Cleland had hold of John Graham of Claverhouse's own bridle, and Graham was lucky to avoid being killed when Cleland slipped, and this started a lasting animosity between them until their deaths in 1689. Cleland also served as a captain in the subsequent defeat at Bothwell Bridge, after which he was forced into exile on the continent. He served as a spy for both the Monmouth Rebellion in 1685 and the arrival of William in 1688. Outside of his military life, he studied both medicine and law during his exile in the Netherlands, with his legal thesis addressing legal abuses against the Covenanters published at Utrecht in 1684, and was also a poet, with a collection of his works published posthumously in 1697.</p> <p>Major James Henderson was second in command of the Covenanter regiment at Dunkeld and had more military experience than Cleland. He too had been present at Bothwell Bridge and spent time in exile after the battle, undertaking military service on the continent before serving as a major under Argyll in the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685.</p> <p>Captain George Munro was the commander of the 18th Company of the Cameronians at Dunkeld and following the loss of both Cleland and Henderson early in the battle he took overall command of the ultimately successful defence of the town.</p> <p>Lord Cardross was another of the Covenanter commanders. He had previously been imprisoned for his beliefs, before he was banished to the Carolinas with Cleland's brother-in-law John Steel. He subsequently continued his exile in the Netherlands, from where he returned with William in 1688.</p> <p>Colonel Alexander Cannon was the commander of the Jacobite army. He had assumed command following the death of John Graham of Claverhouse at the battle of Killiecrankie. However, he was far from Claverhouse's equal as a commander, with defeat at Dunkeld by the heavily outnumbered Cameronian's being probably the most prominent event of his tenure. Over the winter the numbers of his force dwindled, and he was replaced as commander of the Jacobite army in April 1690 by Major-General Thomas Buchan.</p>			
<p><b>Context</b></p>			
<p>Seventeenth century Scotland was in a state of political and religious turmoil. Presbyterianism had spread across much of the country and in 1637 Archibald Johnston (Lord Warriston) orchestrated the revision of the National Covenant of 1581. Signed by James VI and adopted by the Church of Scotland, the Covenant was initially drawn up by John Craig as a means of countering the Roman Catholic Church's attempts to regain control of Scotland. In 1638, Warriston's revision of the Covenant was used as symbol of defiance against the attempts by Charles I to bring the Church of Scotland into alignment with the Church of England. As the de facto government of Scotland, the Covenanters defeated Charles I in the Bishop's Wars, damaging the Stuart monarchy and contributing directly to the outbreak of the English Civil War. Led by Archibald Campbell, 1st</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>Marquess of Argyll, the Covenanters were the leading political party in Scotland; however, they were defeated in battle by Oliver Cromwell and Scotland was ultimately annexed under Cromwell's Commonwealth and the General Assembly of the Kirk lost all civil powers (Cowan 1968).</p> <p>Following the Restoration of 1660 when Charles II was restored to his father's throne (having been crowned in Scotland in 1650), the Covenanters had become the oppressed, cast out of political power and surviving largely as a popular movement, particularly in south-west Scotland. During the 1660s, 1670s and 1680s, there were repeated efforts by Charles II's government to stamp out the Covenanters as a social and religious movement. The repression sparked off several rebellions, most notably in 1666, which ended in the battle of Rullion Green, and in 1679, where an initial Covenanter victory at Drumclog was followed by a decisive Government victory at Bothwell Bridge. The Covenanters were scattered and posed little further threat. In this atmosphere, Charles II died in 1685 and was succeeded by his Catholic brother, James VII &amp; II. This marked a fundamental turning point in the balance of power in Britain as a whole and was to have a major impact in Scotland.</p> <p>Shortly after the accession of James VII &amp; II in 1685, the Duke of Monmouth led the abortive Monmouth Rebellion with the Duke of Argyll; both men were subsequently captured and executed. James' rule grew ever more unpopular and the birth of James' son, who was Catholic and whose birth meant a Catholic dynasty on the British throne, gave an excuse for a group of English parliamentarians from the Whig party of opposition to invite William of Orange to take the throne. William's arrival drove James to flee to Ireland and he was declared deposed, with William and his wife Mary (James' eldest living child) crowned as the new monarchs. This brought the situation in Scotland back to that of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms; Scotland's monarch had been deposed in England, and the Scottish political establishment accepted the fait accompli. Others amongst the nobility were less prepared to accept the new regime, instead taking up arms to restore the king, echoing the efforts of James Graham, the Marquis of Montrose in the 1640s. Determined to return James VII to the throne, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, raised an army and launched a rebellion. He and his supporters were known as Jacobites (after the Latin for James, Jacobus). The first battle of Dundee's Rising was at Killiecrankie in July 1689, where the Jacobites defeated a larger government army under General Hugh MacKay, Unfortunately Dundee was himself killed during the fighting. This meant that, ten years after the Covenanter rebellion had been destroyed at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, two of the main commanders of the Government forces present had subsequently been killed in rebellion against the Government: Monmouth in 1685 and Dundee in 1689.</p> <p>With the loss of John Graham of Claverhouse at the Battle of Killiecrankie on 27 July 1689, the Jacobites appointed a new commander, Col. Alexander Cannon. He ordered the Jacobite army into the assault on the town of Dunkeld on the morning of 21 August 1689. The town was defended by the Cameronians, a regiment recently raised from the ranks of the Covenanters and taking its name from Richard Cameron, one of the leading Covenanter preachers of the Killing Times who had been killed in a skirmish at Airdsmoss on 22 July 1680. Initially fighting under the command of Lt. Col. William Cleland, a veteran of Drumclog and Bothwell Brig, the Covenanters preparing to defend Dunkeld seemed to have an almost impossible task before them.</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>Prior to the engagement at Dunkeld, General Mackay, the commander of the Government army, which had suffered so badly at the hands of the Jacobites at Killiecrankie, had been tracking the Jacobites through Braemar into Strathbogie with a mounted column for over a month, but was out-maneuvred when Cannon and his men doubled back south into the hills at Kincardine o' Neil near Aboyne. Mackay, unwilling to follow them into the hills, advanced via Aberdeen and by 22 August, the day after the Battle of Dunkeld took place, had only managed to reach Drumlithie. Meanwhile Cannon, unaware of the presence of the Cameronians, had turned south-west and advanced towards Dunkeld.</p> <p>The Cameronians had arrived in Dunkeld on 17 August under orders from the Privy Council in Edinburgh to defend the place, despite Mackay's warning that they were an inappropriate choice of regiment to send into the Episcopalian Highlands due to their staunchly Covenanter background. Despite the next day being Sunday, which was usually held sacrosanct by the Presbyterians, they commenced building defences, which was no mean feat given that the town lacked an encircling wall. Ditches were dug and the lead was stripped from Dunkeld house and melted down to bolster low ammunition reserves.</p> <p>The Jacobites were convinced that the Cameronians intended to plunder and burn Dunkeld down and most of the townsfolk fled the area. Cannon's men gathered around the town and sent a messenger under a flag of truce to Cleland with a letter stating:</p> <p><i>"We, the gentlemen assembled, being informed that ye intend to burn the town, desire whether ye come for peace or war, and to certify you that if ye burn any one house, we will destroy you."</i></p> <p>Unmoved by this threat and aware that Crann Tara (the Fiery Cross) had been sent out across the area summoning all clan members to come together in defence of their lands, Cleland replied with the following:</p> <p><i>"We are faithful subjects to King William and Queen Mary, and enemies to their enemies; and if you, who send those threats, shall make any hostile appearance, we will burn all that belongs to you, and otherwise chastise you as you deserve"</i> (Crichton 1824, 90-1).</p> <p>Cleland then sent for ammunition and provisions, although he received very little from Colonel Ramsay in Perth. On the 19th August Ramsay did send reinforcements in the form of two troops of horse and three of dragoons with Lord Cardross.</p> <p>As the Jacobites moved into position around the town, forward parties of Cleland's force were engaged in skirmishing in the days before the battle, including the capture of a small group of Jacobites. On 20 August, Ramsay recalled Cardross to Perth. Initially he refused this order and continued to engage in the ongoing skirmishes around the town, however, with the order repeated in no uncertain terms the night before the battle, Cardross had no choice but to comply.</p> <p>With the withdrawal of the cavalry, many of the Cameronian's appear to have intended to follow suit. Cleland prevailed upon them to stay with the assistance of Alexander Shields, the chaplain. In particular, some of the soldiers were concerned of the presence of the officer's horses, giving them a means of escape while leaving the rest of the regiment behind. To reassure his men this would not happen, Cleland</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p><i>"ordered to draw out all their horses and to be shot dead. The souldiers then told them they needed not that pledge of their honour, which they never doubted; and seeing they found their stay necessar, they would run all hazards with them."</i> (Crichton, 1824).</p>			
<p>The next day, the full strength of the Jacobite army appeared on the hills around the town and after Cleland refused an invitation to surrender battle commenced. He had positioned his troops around the town, including at the cathedral, at Dunkeld House, the Cross and in gardens and the park.</p>			
<p><b>Battlefield Landscape</b></p>			
<p>Dunkeld is a highly unusual Scottish battle because it took place in an urban environment, a form of combat which was generally avoided in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Most of the town was burned to the ground during the battle, with only three houses reportedly left standing. When the town was rebuilt the area to the north of the cathedral, which had been occupied by Scots Row - a street which integrated Dunkeld House ' was left open, so as to provide an open aspect between the house and the cathedral. Further buildings associated with the cathedral were found to the south, between the river and the cathedral itself, and this area also exists as open ground today.</p>			
<p><b>Location</b></p>			
<p>Dunkeld sits on the northern bank of the River Tay, overlooked by a circle of hills to the north, including Gallows Hill, with lower hills, including Schiochies Hill, closer to the town. The town contained a main street running westward to the Cross and then skirting the southern side of the cathedral (Canon's Houses). Another street (Scots Row) branched north-westward from the Cross, creating a 'Y' shaped street plan. This street integrated Dunkeld House, though this was a free standing structure. Built in 1679 for the Marquess of Atholl, Dunkeld House was an impressive mansion designed by the architect Sir William Bruce. Atholl had been buying up plots of land around this mansion for some years prior to the Battle of Dunkeld, including part of Scots Row and another group of dwellings on the south-west boundary of the town (Hopkins 1986, 183). After the town was destroyed in the Battle of Dunkeld its location was altered, allowing the Marquess an uninterrupted view of the Cathedral.</p>			
<p><b>Terrain</b></p>			
<p>The town occupied the flood plain to the north of the River Tay, at the site of a ford, and later a bridge (to the south of the cathedral). Being hemmed in by the river (which in other locations would have been a blessing to a defending force) and surrounded on all quarters by hills made the town a difficult place to defend, not least because the place lacked a town wall. What the Cameronians did quite successfully was use the built-up environment to their advantage, drawing themselves into the core of the town and forcing the Jacobites to advance slowly through the narrow streets. The burning of buildings with men trapped inside added a further unpleasant dimension to an already bitter struggle.</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p><b>Condition</b></p> <p>As previously noted, an interesting feature of the site is that the ground occupied by Scots Row was never redeveloped after the destruction wrought by the battle, with much of the rebuilding taking place to the east. Additionally, Dunkeld House itself was demolished in the early 19th Century, though the stable block and court offices remained extant until after 1858. Tree planting may well have damaged elements of buried archaeology. However, archaeological investigation has confirmed the location of a tower associated with Dunkeld House, as well as roadways, walls and landscaping features (Gondek and Driscoll 2003) and further to this, geophysical and resistivity survey located a possible laundry, a slaughterhouse and granary (Kellog and Jones 2003). The slopes of Gallow Hill and Shiochies Hill are afforested, with the latter partly landscaped. The houses of the new town of Dunkeld are located to the east of these topographic features.</p> <p><b>Archaeological &amp; Physical Remains and Potential</b></p> <p>Given that the battle occurred in a built up area and resulted in the destruction of buildings in an area which, in places at least, has not been redeveloped, it is probable that archaeological evidence remains. Indeed, impact scars from musket fire are visible on the eastern wall of the Cathedral. According to Blackader's diary, when the Jacobite army fled the town of Dunkeld after their defeat at the hands of the Cameronians, they left <i>"a number of their dead carcasses behind them"</i> (Crichton 1824, 48), though it is likely these dead would have been buried thereafter. The town, which previously lay around the Cathedral, was almost completely destroyed in the battle and a new town was built to the east, a rather convenient location which gave the Duke of Atholl a clear line of sight to the Cathedral from his house. The Cathedral is now semi-ruined and many of the houses are owned by the National Trust for Scotland which rescued them from demolition in 1953 and has restored and preserved the centre of the town. The area occupied by the town at the time of the battle is now an open field and a recent geophysical survey by Glasgow University (Kellog and Jones 2003) revealed that despite intensive foundation robbing there do seem to be traces of the settlement surviving as archaeological features beneath the surface.</p> <p><b>Cultural Association</b></p> <p>The preferred Jacobite tactic of firing one round then charging with swords was unsuccessful in the confined streets of Dunkeld town and the bodies of fallen men hindered the advance. The shock of this plus the requirement to take cover behind walls, a fighting style counter to the warrior virtues held dear by many Highlanders, prompted the Glencoe poet to lament:</p> <p><i>"They were not accustomed to stand against a wall for protection, as was done at Dunkeld. The stalwart young men fell..... felled by bullets from cowherds"</i> (Maclean 1939, 316).</p> <p><b>Commemoration &amp; Interpretation</b></p> <p>It is not clear whether the eventual retreat of the Highlanders was as a result of a lack of ammunition, as Cannon claimed, or whether, as a prisoner commented according to Lt Blackader, the officers' attempts to force the clans to re-engage were rejected on the basis that their troops no longer wanted to fight against 'mad and desperate men', or 'devils', or whether they were afraid</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 11	Asset Name	Dunkeld Battlefield
<p>that Lanier would arrive imminently with cavalry reinforcements as commemorated in the song You're welcome, Whigs, from Bothwell Brigs, of which the following is one verse:</p> <p><i>“You lie, you lust, you break your trust,            And act all kinds of evil,            Your covenant makes you a saint,            Although you live a devil.            From murders, too, as soldiers true,            You are advanced well, boys;            You fought like devils, your only rivals,            When you were at Dunkeld, boys.”</i></p> <p>Dunkeld was also memorialized with the other battles of the Jacobite Risings in the writings of Sir Walter Scott, who anonymously wrote his first novel, <i>Waverley</i>, as a fictitious tale about the Jacobite Risings of 1745.</p> <p>The National Trust for Scotland has taken ownership of and preserved many of the houses in Dunkeld and maintains the Ell Shop. A Tourist Information Centre is located at The Cross in the centre of the town, while the area around the town is included in a popular walking route.</p> <p>There is also a National Trust for Scotland information panel in the grounds of Dunkeld Cathedral, along with a small museum within the Cathedral which provides some information on the battle. Also, within the cathedral is a stone commemorating Lt. Col. Cleland.</p> <p><b>References</b></p> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <p>Hopkins, P. 1986. <i>Glencoe and the End of the Highland War</i>. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press</p> <p>McLean, J. 1857. <i>Dunkeld: Its Straths and Glens</i>. Edinburgh: A. McLean &amp; Son</p> <p>Stevenson, D. 1942. <i>Alasdair MacColla and the Highland Problem in the Seventeenth Century</i>. Edinburgh: Donald</p> <p><b>Information on Sources &amp; Publication</b></p> <p>The battle of Dunkeld is well documented in both primary and secondary sources, though no rigorous modern assessment of the battlefield has been attempted, other than the research for the Inventory of Historic Battlefields presented here. The background to the conflict is recorded in the legal documents of the Privy Council of Scotland. As to reports on the battle action, Lt. Col. Blackader's diary has been published relatively intact by Crichton (1824), General Mackay's account is also recorded in the Privy Council Register. Ballads, poems and novels were written about the engagement, passed on through oral tradition and transcribed by later antiquarians and scholars, though these have most commonly been used to highlight and memorialise the Jacobite cause.</p>			

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<p>6 August 1689. Letter to Argyll that available arms are required to make good losses at Killiecrankie and instructions regarding trouble in the regiments of Glencairn and Angus. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series. Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 20</p>			
<p>6 August 1689. Act granting Thomas Steill, Chamberland of Jedburgh Forrest and brother-in-law of William Cleland, permission under command of Lord Angus make compt to William Lowrie of Blaikwood for the subsistence money paid to William Cleland and Major Henderson for the months of May and June and to deal with the movable assets at the time of his death. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series.Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 440</p>			
<p>12 August 1689. Order for Cleland to take Angus regiment from Doune and Dunblane to Dunkeld and await orders. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series.Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 35</p>			
<p>17 August 1689. Proclamation that Angus's regiment reaches Dunkeld. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series.Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 60</p>			
<p>19 August 1689. Order to Lanier to concentrate forces and move on Atholl, leaving Perth protected. Ramsey recalls horse sent from Perth to Dunkeld. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series. Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 83</p>			
<p>21 August 1689. Proclamation that enemy repulsed at Dunkeld. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series. Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 70</p>			
<p>22 August 1689. Letters to the Secretary with an account of the Dunkeld action, enclosing Mackay's report of answer from the clans anent indemnity: Lanier expects a junction with Mackay. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.</p>			
<p>26 December 1689. Act granting William Lowrie of Blaikwood permission to reclaim overpayments made to the companies involved in Dunkeld. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 3rd Series. Vol 14 (1689-1689), p. 153</p>			
<p>Act granting Alexander Cannon exchange of prisoners from Killiecrankie with John Hay, a merchant from Edinburgh.</p>			
<p>Blackader J. 1689. Letter to Lt. Col. Blackader's brother in Edinburgh (Wednesday 21st August 1689)</p>			
<p>Crichton, A. 1824. The Life and Diary of Lt. Col. J. Blackader, of the Cameronian Regiment, and Deputy Governor or Stirling Castle. Edinburgh: H. S. Baynes</p>			
<p>Gondek, M and Driscoll, S. 2003. 'Dunkeld House grounds (Dunkeld &amp; Dowally parish), evaluation', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. Vol 4,106-7</p>			
<p>Kellog, D and Jones, R. 2003. 'Dunkeld House grounds (Dunkeld &amp; Dowally parish), geophysical survey'. Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. Vol 4, 106</p>			
<p>Mackay, H. 1833. Memoirs of the War carried on in Scotland and Ireland, 1689-1691. Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club</p>			
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<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Historic Battlefields – The Battle of Dunkeld available online from: <a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL32">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL32</a> (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 14	<b>Asset Name</b>	Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	NO0709739060
<b>Legal Status</b>	Listed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscape	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	GDL00292	<b>Period</b>	17th century to 19th century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

### Description

For detailed baseline information on Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 14), refer to Appendix A9.3: (Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (The Jessop Consultancy, 2022).

An outstanding landscape which makes a major contribution to the surrounding Tay Valley scenery and provides an attractive setting for several category A listed buildings. Today's early 19th century layout overlays an early 17th century one, and some early trees can still be seen.

### Location and Setting

Murthly Castle is situated on the south bank of the River Tay, a bend of which encloses the policies to the north. The Castle stands on a knoll with long views northwards from east to west, across to the foothills of the Highlands above Dunkeld, which lies some 4 miles (6km) away. The A9(T) now runs through the western section of the park. The east entrance is off the B9099 which forms the eastern boundary at Gellyburn. To the south, beyond the main railway line, lie the extensive woodlands of the Muir of Thorn. The soils are mainly light sandy loam over the deep gravels of glacial moraines, except in the lower areas where the ground is generally marshy.

Murthly dominates the southern bank of the Tay for several miles and thus there are many views into the site from the surrounding roads.

Murthly Castle lies in the centre of the policies which extend over some 2,130 acres (862 ha). The designed landscape has dominated this southern bank of the River Tay since the early 17th century and its extent can be seen on General Roy's plan of c.1750, which shows a formal pattern of avenues and shelterbelts. The layouts of the 19th century designs are shown on the 1st edition OS plan dated 1868 and the 2nd edition of c.1900. Comparison of these maps indicates that the extent of the landscape has remained consistent since the 18th century. There are archives and plans held at the Scottish Record Office which have not been seen during the course of this study, but there are pictures and photographs of the garden at the Castle.

### Site History

The Abercrombie family acquired Murthly in the mid-15th century and built the original castle. Sir William, 11th of Grantully, was a page of James VI (I) and high in Royal favour. Known as 'William the Ruthless', he bought the extensive Murthly estates from his Abercrombie cousin in 1615 and

Asset Number	HLT 14	Asset Name	Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>began remodelling the castle and gardens. His son, Sir Thomas, built the enchanting garden house in 1669 and is credited with the magnificent Dutch garden created at that time. Sir Thomas may have been influenced by the designs of Sir William Bruce who was building Dunkeld House for the Duke of Atholl at this time. John inherited Murthly and he was succeeded in 1720 by Sir George, 2nd Baronet.</p> <p>The family continued to live at Murthly and there were no dramatic changes until Sir John Steuart, 18th of Grantully, inherited the Logiealmond estates from his mother. Between 1829-1832 James Gillespie Graham designed a magnificent Elizabethan House for Sir John which was never finished and was later demolished. In 1828 John Wallace was recalled from Forest Hill, Windsor, to lay out the 'gardens and pleasure-grounds'. He was the fourth generation of his family to be a gardener at Murthly. His <i>“great-grandfather was a journeyman of the Duke of Atholl at Blair, when larch was treated as a greenhouse plant”</i>. (Gardeners' Magazine 1828).</p> <p>Sir John's brother, William, inherited in 1838. He was a colourful figure who had spent some time travelling especially in America. He brought back two Native Americans who lived in the Garden House for several years. He built the large Arch (in honour of his son, William George) although this was demolished in 1950. In 1890 the estate passed to a distant cousin Colonel Walter Fotheringham of Pourie who assumed the additional surname of Steuart. His great-grandson, Thomas, the current owner of the Castle, recently inherited from his father Robert.</p>			
<p><b>Landscape Components</b></p>			
<p><b>Architectural Features</b></p>			
<p>Murthly Castle, listed category A, was originally a Royal Hunting Lodge built by David II in the second quarter of the 12th century. The current castle dates from the 15th century and was remodelled in the 17th century by Sir William Steuart. Further additions were completed in the manner of William Adam c.1725-40 and more were added c.1800 and c.1855. The middle wing was rebuilt in 1893 by A. Duncan although it is thought that the design may be based on sketches by Leadbetter and Fairley. The Chapel of St. Anthony the Eremite is listed category B. Originally it was built in the 16/17th century and was remodelled with a large addition in 1843-46 by James Gillespie Graham. The Walled Garden, Garden House etc. is listed category A and was built between 1669-1713. The Roman Bridge over Birnam Burn is listed category A and was built of six arches over a deep ravine in the mid-19th century; it is in poor condition. Ringwood Lodge is listed category C and was originally the West Lodge but is now cut off by the A9. Other listed buildings include: the Bridge at Colryden Lodge drive, listed category C; Colryden Lodge listed category B; East Gates listed category C. Other buildings include the Dairy, Murthly Kitchen Gardens and Broadarthur Lodge and East Lodge. Demolished significant architectural features include Murthly New Castle built between 1828-36 by James Gillespie Graham; it was unfinished and demolished in 1949. The Arch to George Steuart VC who died in 1868 was sited at the end of the southern vista from the New Castle and was demolished in 1950.</p>			
<p><b>Parkland</b></p>			
<p>The Parkland was first laid out in the 17/18th century and was enlarged and completely remodelled by John Wallace in 1830. In his massive scheme, parkland was created throughout the policies and</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 14	Asset Name	Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>is clearly shown on the 1st edition OS plan of 1867. The Parkland divides into two main parts separated by the Castle and Avenue which form an almost north/south division. The eastern park, edged along the river bank by a long ha-ha wall, contains some of the oldest trees including some very fine old sweet chestnuts, the remnants of the original planting. The majority of the park trees are beech, oak, horse chestnut, and sycamore and their ages range from the 1600s to 1850, and c.1890. A curling pond was created in the late 19th century on Meadow Bog in the south-east corner of the park. The pavilion, built adjacent to it between 1895-1900, is now disused. The western park is smaller and is further subdivided into two by Branders Hill Wood. The parkland trees here only date from the later 19th century periods of planting, although the oak avenue is older. Outwith these two areas, the pastures extend west along the banks of the Tay towards Birnam Hill. Sir William, 7th Baronet, kept a herd of buffalo on the 230 acre Duncan's Hill. John Wallace threaded many winding drives throughout the policies and exploited the dramatic qualities of the site, particularly the panoramic views, and the rugged quality of Birnam Burn. Many avenues were created through the park and these remain significant features today. Of these, one of the most impressive was a magnificent avenue of limes (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>), with yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) between them, leading up to the Gillespie Graham House. They are said to have been planted c.1711. Others included an Oak Avenue planted c.1800, and a second Oak Avenue planted c.1870, a good Beech Avenue planted c.1800 and a fine Cedar Avenue (<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>), running along the western drive by the A9(T) (that dates to the 1680s [2]). A Wellingtonia Avenue flanks part of eastern drive. A particular feature of the 19th century design was the riverside drive which extended from Birnam in the west to Victoria Bridge at Gellyburn in the east. A new Beech Avenue (1977-78) was planted by the River Tay along a section of this drive to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee, replacing one of <i>Abies nobilis</i>, planted for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, (felled because of disease in the 1950s).</p>			
<p><b>Woodland</b></p>			
<p>Murthly has always been famous for its woodland and originally it was part of Birnam Wood. It is said to still have one or two ancient deciduous trees. In the late 19th century, many of its famous trees were said to be the biggest in the country. Conifer planting throughout the 19th century has ensured that Murthly's fame for trees continues and now it grows some very fine plantations as well as specimen trees. Today there are over 400 acres of amenity woodland, mainly replanted from the 1850s, with a mixture of conifers and broadleaf trees such as beech, oak, Scots pine and larch and there are at least 2,000 acres of commercial forestry growing mainly conifers, mostly replanted since 1950. The garden is laid out on a strong north/south axis between the Castle and the Chapel. It is thought to have been created by John Wallace, and much of the planting was carried out under the influence of Sir William, 7th Baronet. Three parallel walks follow the axis. The western walk was framed by an avenue of Monkey puzzles which were removed during World War II; the central walk is lined by an ancient avenue of yew about 300 years old; and the eastern walk as a dramatic sunk terrace built 1852-53. This terrace was approached by a flight of steps with a grotto underneath. The banks of the terrace were lined with colourful hybrid <i>Rhododendron</i> and backed by magnificent <i>Cupressus</i> varieties. The <i>Rhododendrons</i> were replanted with advice from Peter Cox of Glendoick, and whitebeams have replaced the <i>Cupressus</i> which were felled in World War II. Beyond the sunken terrace walk is a lower terrace cut into the escarpment of a knoll and it</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 14	Asset Name	Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>is planted with a range of conifers in large single species groups. Alan Mitchell measured over 155 of the trees in 1983. They include firs, <i>Abies alba</i> and <i>Abies grandis</i> (one over 180' high); spruce, such as <i>Picea glehnii</i> over 84' high; several fine <i>Picea omorika</i>; some magnificent Douglas fir, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>, (the tallest over 180' high) ; other <i>Tsuga</i> including several <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (the tallest 170' tall) ; and some large <i>Tsuga memertensiana</i> planted in 1862. An avenue of <i>Thuja plicata</i> has an average height of over 100'.</p>			
<p><b>The Gardens</b></p>			
<p>The American Garden was planted by Sir William, 7th Baronet, with many of the American trees and plants he obtained during his travels. It lay to the south of the east drive near Keppie Wood and several ponds were made out of the small burn. The garden was abandoned in 1936 and is now derelict.</p>			
<p><b>Walled Gardens</b></p>			
<p>The south wing of the castle, built in the late 17th century, overlooks the enclosed walled garden. The castle sits above the garden on a high terrace with borders along its walls mainly filled with shrubs and ground cover plants including one magnificent <i>Magnolia</i>. Several flights of steps lead down to the formal garden. In the south-east corner stands the delightful hipped-roofed garden house with its date, 1669, carved on it. It is said to have been used as a model for revival houses by architects including Sir Robert Lorimer. Mature yew trees are remnants of the original planting and are sited in the north-west corner of the garden. The garden was remodelled during the 1850s when extravagant parterres were laid out. Photographs record the ornate topiary, most of which became neglected after c.1936. The garden was again remodelled in 1977 to designs by Russell and Greer. The layout followed the traditional four compartments and has created an attractive garden. The topiary has been simplified, a vegetable garden enclosed by existing yew and box hedges was introduced, some of the larger yews were removed, and a rose garden and several herbaceous borders were planted near the house. The old bowling green is entirely grassed.</p>			
<p>The kitchen garden is situated at the south-west corner of the policies. It was built c.1840 probably under the direction of John Wallace. Greenhouses were attached and fruit trees trained up the long, curving south-facing wall. In c.1936 all production stopped and it was grassed over. The remaining walls are deteriorating. [1]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes – Murthly Castle available online from: <a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00292">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00292</a> (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 15	<b>Asset Name</b>	18th Century to Present Transport
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	18th Century to Present
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Motorways, service stations and park-and-rides are included as HLA data as they cover considerable areas of land; only major junctions and dual carriageways are shown for other roads. Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 17	<b>Asset Name</b>	Freshwater Area
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Lochs or rivers over 50m wide are recorded as HLT data. [1]</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 17	<b>Asset Name</b>	Freshwater Area
<b>References</b>			
[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 19	<b>Asset Name</b>	Dunkeld House Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	NO0181942840
<b>Legal Status</b>	Listed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscape	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	GDL00157	<b>Period</b>	18th century to 19th century
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	High

**Description**

The designed landscape at Dunkeld has existed for more than 250 years, as a formal 18th century design which was then informalised in the 19th century. It plays an important role in the surrounding scenery and hosts an interesting collection of conifers.

**Location and Setting**

Dunkeld House is situated on the north bank of the River Tay approximately 1 mile (1.5km) west of the city of Dunkeld. The A9(T) road follows the valley south of the river at Dunkeld and crosses to the north bank some 1.5 miles (2.5km) to the west of the city. The Grampian Mountains rise up to the west and east of the valley, much of the lower slopes of which are afforested. Craig a Barns Hill 1,106' (337m) rises to the north of the house; to the west and south, beyond the River Tay, rise Craigvinean 1,535' (468m) and Birnam Hill 1,325' (404m). South of the River Tay, the River Braan and the A822 follow the north-east/south-west direction of the Strathbraan valley which joins the Tay Valley west of Dunkeld Bridge. The River Tay is important in the setting of the designed landscape around Dunkeld House, and the policies on the north bank are highly significant from the riverside although the coniferous woodlands and mountains beyond on either side of the Tay and Braan valleys dominate the overall landscape. Views into the policies are gained from the A923, north of Dunkeld, and the minor road which links it with the A9, south of Dowally. The Dunkeld Estate lies within the River Tay (Dunkeld) National Scenic Area.

The present Dunkeld House stands on the north bank of the River Tay at the western end of the policies, which extend east to Dunkeld Cathedral and the A923 in the city. To the north and west, the designed landscape extends to the woodlands on Craig a Barns which were part of the original design but are now commercially forested. The OS Gazetteer of 1885 describes some 18,500 acres of plantations. Plans of c.1750 by General Roy, of 1812 by Macnaughton, and the 1st & 2nd edition

Asset Number	HLT 19	Asset Name	Dunkeld House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>OS maps of 1861 and 1910 indicate that the designed landscape was considerably extended between 1750-1861. It was during this period of development that the earlier formal landscape was improved and remodelled into an extensive 'picturesque' landscape of some considerable importance and size. Most of the follies were built and the whole valley, including the River Braan and The Hermitage, was used in the design. At this time, Dunkeld was one of the earliest and most significant 'natural' landscapes in Scotland. The OS Gazetteer of 1885 describes “50 miles of walks and terraces and 30 miles of carriage drive”, of which many have since been lost. Pulney Loch is situated on the edge of Craig a Barns Wood. An obelisk on Craigvinean Hill has now been obscured by woodland. Bishop's Hill and Stanley Hill remain within the policies, the latter a modified natural mound which served as a key viewing point for the designed landscape. Conflicting reports of its origins are documented in historical descriptions of the estate. A series of footpaths spiral up Stanley Hill through woodland vegetation which has become partly overgrown.</p> <p>The reduction in the policy area to its present extent largely arose with the break-up of the estate in the 1930s and '40s. Hermitage Wood, which lies along the bank of the River Braan to the south of the River Tay where Ossian's Cave and The Hermitage are situated is now outwith the policy area and is the subject of an individual report (q.v.). The designed landscape at Dunkeld House today includes 294 acres (119ha).</p> <p><b>Site History</b></p> <p>The extensive formal designed landscape laid out around the original house as indicated on the plan of c.1750 by General Roy was informalised in the 18th century. Further improvements were made in the late 19th century and after the construction of the new (third) house between 1900-04.</p> <p>Documentary map evidence of the development of the designed landscape is provided by several design plans including a plan of 1748 by William Clark showing the layout of a formal garden on the banks of the River Tay to the east of Bishop's Hill. A plan of 1759 by Matthew Stobie and a plan of 1780 by J. Stobie are known to exist although their whereabouts are unknown. In addition, evidence is also provided by General Roy's map of c.1750, the 1st edition OS map of c.1861, and the 2nd edition OS map of c.1910.</p> <p>The lands of Dunkeld originally belonged to the Church but were acquired by the Atholl Estate in the 17th century. The Dunkeld Estate was subsequently enlarged by the acquisition of land from surrounding crofters. The first Dunkeld House was built between 1676-84 to the design of Sir William Bruce. In 1703, the son of the 2nd Earl of Atholl was created Duke of Atholl. The 2nd Duke, James, succeeded in 1724 and he commissioned the layout of the formal landscape indicated on General Roy's plan of c.1750 and planted the first European larch in the policies.</p> <p>The 2nd Duke's nephew and heir, John, took a keen interest in the policies and is said to have built The Hermitage for his uncle in 1753. On his succession to the title of 3rd Duke in 1764, he continued his improvements, including laying out the woodland walks on Craig a Barns Hill. Lady Charlotte's Cave is said to have been created as a birthday surprise for his wife and cousin, who was the daughter of the 2nd Duke and whom he had married in 1753.</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 19	Asset Name	Dunkeld House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>The 4th Duke succeeded in 1774. Over the next 25 years, he was responsible for the remodelling of the walks and terraces, and extensive work carried out along the riverside. He became known as the 'Planter Duke' in view of the acres of woodland which he planted. He commissioned Thomas Hopper to design a new house, to be built in the parkland to the west of the original house during which time the family resided at Adamnan's cottage near the Cathedral. It was a large cottage ornee which has since been demolished. Work on this new house began in 1828 but ceased on the 4th Duke's death in 1830. In later years, the 7th Duke of Atholl noted that it was a gross error of judgement on the part of the 4th Duke to build a new house so close to Blair Castle in view of the considerably improved communications systems by that time.</p> <p>The 6th Duke succeeded in 1846 and, again, improved the estate between then and his death in 1864. The 7th Duke was responsible for the construction of the present Dunkeld House between 1899-1901. The 19th century Dunkeld House had been demolished by the time of the 2nd edition OS map of c.1910, by which time new driveways had been formed to Dunkeld House from Pulney Lodge in the north and Dunkeld Lodge to the east. In the 1930s, the house was sold to the Lyall family. In 1943 the Duchess of Atholl, wife of the 8th Duke, donated Ossian's Hall, together with some land which now comprises The Hermitage, to the National Trust for Scotland.</p> <p>The house has been managed as a hotel since World War II and has recently been acquired by Stakis plc with some 114 acres (46.2ha) of policy land. They plan to continue to run the house as a hotel.</p>			
<p><b>Landscape Components</b></p>			
<p><b>Architectural Features</b></p>			
<p>Dunkeld House was built c.1900 to the design of architect E.J. McIntyre Henry. It is presently managed as an hotel. The Terraced Walled Garden was built in 1754 on a steep south-facing embankment on the east boundary of the site. The Gazebo stands in the centre of the north wall of the Terraced Gardens and is thought to have been built c.1757. Plans by Robert Morris, dated 1753, exist at Blair for the Chinese temple which stood at the foot of the Terraced Garden.</p>			
<p>The East Grotto is a domed chamber dating from the 18th century sunk into a bank by the River Tay. West Grotto, built in 1756, is a domed elliptical grotto with a Gothic arched frontage built of rustic boulder masonry which is thought to be to the design of Robert Morris. Gallowhill Lodge stands on what is now the northern boundary of the policies. It is thought to have been built to the design of architect A. Elliot who also designed Dunkeld Lodge, built in 1809, and the Stables which stand ruined near Dunkeld Lodge. Lady Charlotte's Cave stands on Craig a Barns Hill; it was built in 1774, shortly after the walks to it were completed. The Rocking Stone also stands on Craig a Barns Hill. Dunkeld Cathedral, listed A, was begun in 1318. It was reduced to a ruin in the Reformation. The choir, now a parish church, was re-roofed in 1660. The Main Gates were erected at the entrance to Dunkeld Cathedral in 1832; they were cast in 1732 as the gates for the first Dunkeld House.</p>			
<p><b>Parkland</b></p>			

Asset Number	HLT 19	Asset Name	Dunkeld House Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>The parkland is situated to the north and south of the east drive which was constructed in the early 19th century through the earlier 18th century parkland. The site of the second Dunkeld House indicated on the 1st edition OS map of 1861 lies nearby the junction of the north and east drives. A 19th century account ('Duke of Atholl's Grounds') of the parkland notes that 'it would not be easy to find a lawn more favourably disposed or better proportioned and from which all appearance of Art is so completely banished'. The same account also describes the beautiful weeping horse chestnuts, copper and common beeches and two or more fine evergreen oaks. Some of these trees remain, others were planted more recently.</p> <p><b>Woodland</b></p> <p>The remaining policy woodlands are much reduced in acreage from those of the original layout, of which only the King's Seat Wood, west of the present Dunkeld House remains. Through this area, the site of an old Pictish stronghold, and the other policy woodlands ran rides which extended north around Pulney Loch and beyond to the follies on Craig a Barns. The remaining woodland trees are predominantly beech, many planted c.1840-60. On the east drive stand eleven larch trees (<i>Larix decidua</i>) planted in 1750 although the first trees of this species were planted on the estate in 1738 and were some of the first of their kind in Britain. Japanese larch was planted in the woods in 1887 and hybrid larch around 1900. The Bishop's Walk extends along the riverside from the east end of the American Garden to the Cathedral. A woodland canopy of mainly Douglas fir lines the steep escarpment between the park and the River Tay. A description of trees in the gardens is provided in 'The Duke of Atholl's Grounds' but many of the interesting conifers described in it have since gone. Those remaining were measured by Alan Mitchell in 1983. The Bishop's Walk extends around the beeches on Bishop's Hill to the Cathedral lawn where several fine specimens of yew, hemlock, larch and fir which were also measured in 1983.</p> <p><b>The Gardens</b></p> <p>The American Garden was laid out in the mid-19th century, amid oak and beech species which had been planted c.1780. Initially, a variety of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other flowering shrubs were established. According to measurements of the conifer varieties within the woodland, it would appear that those remaining today were later additions, many planted since 1867. There are particularly large specimens of <i>Abies alba</i>, <i>A.procera</i>, <i>Picea smithiana</i> and <i>P. breweriana</i>. The understorey is now dominated by tall hybrid Rhododendrons. Seedling birch and sycamore have colonized on either side of the riverside path.</p> <p>A plan of 1748 by William Clark indicates the presence of a formal garden to the south-east of Bishop's Hill but this was subsequently lost and, in the 1st edition OS map of 1861, only a Bowling Green is indicated in this area.</p> <p>Stanley Hill, situated to the north-east of the site of the first Dunkeld House is a modified natural mound, landscaped and terraced in the 1720s and used as a viewing point and mock fortification in the 18th and 19th centuries (information courtesy of C. Dingwall). A 19th century account ('The Duke of Atholl's Grounds') describes it as '<i>a beautiful wooded knoll, mounded and terraced in the formal style; and as a specimen of a former age it is a curiosity. There is a battery of small cannon on it for firing salutes</i>'.            Lawns surround the immediate vicinity of the present house.</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 19	Asset Name	Dunkeld House Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>Walled Gardens</b>			
<p>The Walled Garden is situated on a south-facing slope to the north of the east drive close to the Dunkeld Lodge entrance. A complete view of it is gained across the park from the east drive. It is thought to have been built c.1740. The Gazebo on the curved north wall may be a later addition. The outer wall is constructed of a double skin of brick. The overall shape of the garden is of particular interest. An account in 'The Garden' of 1885 describes the extensive array of stocked glasshouses and records the recent addition of two orchid houses. Fruit was grown in the open and there was a rose garden. Another 19th century account describes the “<i>Centre Walk with beautiful borders of standard roses, shrubs and flowers. Its fountain and flight of steps is worthy of admiration.</i>” These two latter features have since been vandalised and the steps are in a dangerous condition. Pear trees, planted in c.1900, remain by the centre path. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes – Dunkeld House available online from: <a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00157">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00157</a> (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

Asset Number	HLT 20	Asset Name	The Hermitage Garden and Designed Landscape
Form	Historic Landscape	NGR	NO0102841916
Legal Status	Listed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscape	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NRHE Reference	GDL00157	Period	18th century
HER Reference	None	Value (Sensitivity)	High

**Description**

An outstanding example of the 18th century picturesque landscape style, comprising buildings, paths, trees and viewpoints, which exploit the naturally dramatic Highland gorge setting.

**Location and Setting**

The Hermitage is situated on the west bank of the River Braan approximately 0.5 miles (1km) south-west of its confluence with the River Tay, to the south of the city of Dunkeld. It was designed as part of the designed landscape of Dunkeld House but is considered here as a separate report, since it is now outwith the Dunkeld Estate. The A9(T) separates The Hermitage from Dunkeld today. The afforested slopes of Craigvinean rise to a height of 1,535' (468m) to the north of the site, and to the south, across Strathbraan, Birnam Wood covers the lower slopes of the Obney Hills.

The natural landscape along the riverside is dramatic; the River Braan flows in torrents over waterfalls and cascades, through a deep gorge. The Hermitage was built in this setting to exploit

Asset Number	HLT 20	Asset Name	The Hermitage Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>the natural picturesque landscape as part of an 18th century 'sublime' experience. The afforested setting of Strathbraan is such that views can only be gained from the river banks but the sound of water pounding over the Falls of Braan can be heard from the walks which run through the woodland to the north of the river. 'The Hermitage' lies within the Dunkeld National Scenic Area. The 18th century landscape of The Hermitage was designed as part of the designed landscape of Dunkeld to extend from the River Tay along the River Braan to Rumbling Bridge, a distance of approximately 1 mile (1.5km). It included the woodland known as Hermitage Wood which extended between the western bank of the River Braan and a minor road to Craigvinean Cottage which ran off the main Perth/Aberfeldy road. The woodland given to the National Trust for Scotland extends over 33 acres (13.3ha) along the banks of the River Braan from the present A9(T), in which several miles of woodland walks are incorporated. Ossian's Hall, Hermitage Bridge and Ossian's Cave are significant designed features within the woodland. The designed landscape extends over 71 acres (29ha) today.</p>			
<p><b>Site History</b></p>			
<p>The lands of Dunkeld originally belonged to the church but were acquired by the Atholl Estate in the 17th century. The Dunkeld Estate was subsequently enlarged by the acquisition of land from surrounding crofters by successive members of the Atholl family. Dunkeld House was first built in the late 17th century. In 1703 the son of the 2nd Earl of Atholl was created Duke of Atholl. The 2nd Duke, James, who succeeded in 1724, laid out the original formal landscape at Dunkeld on the north bank of the River Tay. His nephew and heir, John, took a keen interest in the policies and built The Hermitage for the 2nd Duke in 1758 as an addition to the Dunkeld policies. Its design attracted a considerable variety of conflicting comments from notable members of society who came to look at it. A description of The Hermitage of 1762 by Bishop Robert Forbes told how entry was made through a small garden <i>'with two basins of water and small rocks on it with the additional beauty of fruit trees and flower-shrubs'</i>. A grotto was situated beneath The Hermitage from where views to the Falls of Braan could be gained. Coloured glass was added to the windows of The Hermitage between 1762 and 1783 but was removed within that short time, possibly as a result of strong criticism from people such as W.S. Gilpin who visited in 1776, who thought them <i>'below the dignity of scenes like this.'</i></p>			
<p>In 1783 the 3rd Duke's son redecorated The Hermitage and renamed it Ossian's Hall. The redecoration was intended to evoke features of 'shock' and 'amazement' in the viewers' minds; the room from where views of the waterfall were taken was lined with mirrors which made the spectator imagine that the water was appearing from all angles. William Wordsworth composed a poem which described the <i>'World of Wonder' in this room. Dorothy Wordsworth was more informative as to the landscape which lay around Ossian's Hall; in a description of the garden written in 1803 she noted that 'the walks are quaintly intersected, here and there, by a baby garden of fine flowers among rocks and stones'</i>. These small-scale gardens have since gone.</p>			
<p>By the late 18th century, the landscape along the banks of the River Braan was being frequently visited as part of guided tours from Dunkeld; the rugged dramas of the waterfalls and cascades provided a sharp contrast to the parkland landscape which had been laid out around Dunkeld by the 4th Duke. He was ultimately responsible for such extensive planting on the estate that on his</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 20	<b>Asset Name</b>	The Hermitage Garden and Designed Landscape
<p>succession to the title of 4th Duke in 1805, he became known as the 'Planter Duke'. It was he who planted up much of Craigvinean Hill to the extent shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1861. In 1869 vandals blew up part of Ossian's Hall and the area was left to decay. In 1943 the 8th Duchess of Atholl donated it and 33 acres (13.3ha) of, by then, coniferous woodland along the banks of the River Braan to the National Trust for Scotland in accordance with the wishes of the late Duke. The NTS has since restored the building for the use and enjoyment of the public.</p>			
<p><b>Landscape Components</b></p>			
<p><b>Architectural Features</b></p>			
<p>Ossian's Hall, a single-storey gazebo listed category B, is situated on a precipice above the River Braan. Built in 1758 at a cost of £38, it was extensively remodelled in 1783. The architect of this remodelling is thought to be George Steuart. The elaborate detail of the interior, described in many 18th century accounts, was lost by two phases of vandalism in 1821 and 1869. The fabric of the building was restored by the NTS in 1952 and again in 1986. Ossian's Cave, listed category B, is a carefully constructed folly, formed partly of rock and partly of dry rubble. It is shaped like a hermit's cave and has a round-headed doorway and windows. It lies upstream from Ossian's Hall on the north bank of the River Braan. Hermitage Bridge, listed category A, is a single semi-circular arch bridge which spans the River Braan beneath Ossian's Hall; built c.1785, the architect is thought to be George Steuart.</p>			
<p><b>Woodland</b></p>			
<p>The woodland, planted in the 18th century with exotic species, is now largely mixed conifers of Scots pine, Douglas fir and Norway spruce established on the shallow, rocky soil of the banks of the River Braan. One of the four trees in Britain over 200' in height (1986) is a Douglas fir growing on the right bank of the Braan on Forestry Commission land. It can best be seen from The Hermitage side of the river. A few of the beech trees planted in the early 19th century remain as well as yew, Monkey puzzle and Silver fir. Walks are marked through the woodland along the routes of the original paths shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps. [1]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes – The Hermitage available online from: <a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00363">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00363</a> (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 26	<b>Asset Name</b>	Industrial or Commercial Areas
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Industrial estates, large office developments and shopping centres, car parks or storage facilities, as well as factories and mills, are located in and around urban areas. Districts with sprawling buildings, storage areas, extensive car-parks, yards and access roads can be extensive. Mainly built since the beginning of the 19th century, they can include large office developments, shopping centres and open-air markets, as well as factories, mills, and industrial estates. Such sites tend to be located in and around urban areas. In some instances, factories and mills have closed down, and have either been demolished or refurbished to provide housing or recreational facilities. [1]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT">https://map.hlamap.org.uk/#zoom=4&amp;lat=741998.11955&amp;lon=303258.18324&amp;layers=BTFFFTTTTTTT</a> T (Accessed August 2018)</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 30	<b>Asset Name</b>	19th Century to Present Quarry
<b>Form</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>NGR</b>	Various
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>NRHE Reference</b>	None	<b>Period</b>	19th Century to Present
<b>HER Reference</b>	None	<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	Negligible
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Since the 1800s vast opencast sites, quarries and mines have been created for extensive extraction of sand and gravel, stone and minerals like coal. Some quarries are removing entire hills, using the crushed rock for major construction projects. Others are taking masonry for major new buildings or repairing historic structures. Mines used to produce lead, copper, barytes and zinc. West of</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 30	<b>Asset Name</b>	19th Century to Present Quarry
<p>Edinburgh shale was extracted for its oil content, the waste shale being piled high, leaving characteristic red shale bings around the mineheads.</p> <p>Once no longer economically viable or worked out these sites, some with large areas of waste tips, have been abandoned, becoming rough grazing or moorland. Some areas have been restored, landscaping the tips and associated ground for modern use, either as farmland or as recreational areas of open spaces, wetlands and footpaths. [1]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Landuse Assessment Map available from: <a href="https://hlamap.org.uk/types/5/energy-extraction-and-waste/OpencastMiningQuarry-Site">https://hlamap.org.uk/types/5/energy-extraction-and-waste/OpencastMiningQuarry-Site</a> (Accessed November 2024)</p>			