

Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment and Walkover Survey
Pitnacree Hydro Scheme
Strathtay
Perth and Kinross Council

AF13



*Mill lade, Site 12, looking west
For Highland Eco-Design Ltd*

Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT &
WALKOVER SURVEY
PITNACREE
STRATH TAY
PERTH AND KINROSS COUNCIL**

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Author	David Perry, MA, FSA Scot
Illustrator	David Perry, MA, FSA Scot and Ray Cachart
Editor	David Bowler, BA, MPhil, FSA Scot, MCIfA

ABSTRACT

Highland Eco-Design Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the site of a proposed hydro scheme on the Tullypowrie Burn, Strathtay. The site is located on the edge of the Pitnacree Estate at NN 917 537, around 4km southwest of Pitlochry. The walkover (Alder Archaeology site code AF13) was undertaken by two archaeologists on 26 February 2015. There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument of the church, cross-slab, farmstead and mill of Tullypowrie burn adjacent to the intake. Associated with it is a former mill lade. Another mill lade will be crossed by the proposed pipeline.

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Highland Eco-Design Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the site of a proposed hydro scheme on the Tullypowrie Burn, Strathtay, Perth and Kinross. The site is located on the edge of the Pitnacree Estate at NN 917 537, around 4km southwest of Pitlochry. The proposed pipeline is on the east side of the Tullypowrie Burn, from an intake at NN 9130 5456 to the outfall and turbine house at NN 9167 5363. The proposed pipeline will pass through a hill slope divided into fields used for pasture.

This programme of archaeological works has been undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition by Perth and Kinross Council on planning application 13/01715/FLL and terms of reference, dated 13/12/2015 (sic), supplied by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

1.2 Objectives

The main aim of this desk-based assessment and walkover was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area. The results of this assessment have been used to inform future mitigation strategies for this area of the proposed development.

2 Methodology and Approach

Alder Archaeology Ltd abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

A rapid desk-based study of the proposed development area was undertaken, involving the examination of all readily available information sources relevant to the area. The following sources of information were searched:

- *Historic Scotland*: the Schedule was checked for any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within or close to the proposed development area.
- *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)*: sites recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) were examined.
- *Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (PKHER)*: sites not recorded in the NMRS were examined (MPK).
- *The Map Library of the National Library of Scotland*: all Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area were examined.
- *Previous work*: The only previous archaeological work known in this area is the finding of two cup-marked stones on the west side of the burn outwith the study area.

2.2 Walkover

The Walkover was conducted by two archaeologists on the 26th February 2015 in mainly clear weather conditions, apart from one snow shower. Investigations focused particularly on areas identified in the Desk-Based Assessment as presenting a particularly high probability of past human activity.

All archaeological features encountered were logged using monument record sheets, photographed and planned in sketch, and their map reference numbers located using a GPS system. Modern landmarks and features were also recorded, in order to calibrate the GPS record and tie it securely to the base map.

3 Results

All sites identified during this project are discussed below and summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Italicised numbers in brackets are identifiers assigned as part of this study. Site locations are shown in Illus 1 and 2. A full gazetteer of sites identified in the both the Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover is given in Appendices 1-3 at the end of this report.

3.1 Cartographic Sources

Early historic maps by Roy (1747-55), Stobie (1783) and Thomson (1827) were examined.

Roy shows an unnamed river (Tullypowrie Burn?) with an unnamed settlement of six buildings on its west side between 'Pitcarth' (Pitcastle?) and 'Pidnichrinour' (unknown settlement to the east) and 'Pidnichreuech' (Pitnacree?).

Stobie shows a settlement at 'Milltown' with a mill (*1*) as well as the mill lade (*3*). He also a mill lade (*12*) exiting the east side of the Tullypowrie Burn and feeding a burn that powered a mill at Pitnacree.

Thomson shows a mill at Milltown (*1*) and the lade (*12*) feeding the burn that powered the mill at Pitnacree.

The OS 'First Edition', surveyed in 1862-3, shows a settlement of three roofed buildings and one unroofed building at Milton (*1*) with another roofed building nearer the Tullypowrie Burn. A track (*2*) leads to a bridge (*5*) across the burn. A mill lade (*3*) takes water from the burn to a mill at Milton. Several boundaries (*4, 7, 9, 11, 14-16, 22, 25*) are depicted. A track (*10*) leads from Heatherton (now Ballinreoch) (*28*) to the burn, and another track (*13*) from a saw mill at Pitnacree (*29*) to the burn; stepping stones are shown at both crossings of the burn.

By 1900 Milton (*1*) was deserted and the mill lade (*3*) now flows back into the burn. The track (*2*) leads to a Foot Bridge (*5*). The existing boundaries are unchanged, but two new boundaries (*6, 18*) are shown. The track (*13*) is no longer shown.

By 1978 a new boundary (*8*) is shown and boundary (*18*) is altered. The track (*10*) is no longer shown.

There is no change in 1989.

3.2 Sites found during Walkover

More boundaries (17, 23, 26) were found, as well as a boulder (24) with a drill hole in it. The proposed site for the laydown area (21) at the Intake is a clearing in woodland and contains no archaeological features. No trace was seen of the two old tracks (10, 13), except that the muddy intersection at gates between walls (9, 25) may be all that remains of the former. A gateway (27) through the revetting wall of the mill lade (12) represents a crossing of the lade.

3.3 Sites with Statutory Designation

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments along the proposed pipeline route, although the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tullypowrie Burn (1), chapel, cross slab, farmstead and mill lies near the proposed intake and adjoins the site boundary of the development there. The chaplainry of 'Tullipourie and Fandownat' (Findynate) with the 'Mylne of Twlypourie' is on record in 1562 when it was held by sir Walter Young (a priest who was not a master of arts) and was valued at £26-13s-4d (Kirk 1995, 324). As the chapel is not included in the list of dependent chapels within the parish of Logierait given to Scone Abbey by Malcolm, Earl of Atholl in the late 12th century, it was presumably founded after the grant (RRS, ii, no 336). On the south side of the River Tay is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the standing stone and barrows 490m WNW of Haugh of Grandtully (19).

There are no Listed Buildings along the proposed pipeline route, but the Category B-listed Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross (described as an Episcopalian Chapel on the OS 'First Edition') (20) is situated near the proposed turbine house.

3.4 Sites with no Statutory Designation

No sites along the proposed pipeline route are recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland or Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record, although the latter does record the farmstead at Ballinreoch (28) and sawmill at Pitnacree (29). The only other sites recorded in this survey are a number of features (boundaries, tracks or paths, a former mill lade and a bridge – see above, para 3.1) recorded in the OS 'First Edition' and Second Edition maps, most of which are still extant today.

3.5 Assessment of Significance (see Appendix 4 for criteria)

Only two sites are considered of exceptional importance: the deserted settlement at Milton (the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tullypowrie) (1) at the proposed intake and the Church of the Holy Cross (20), a listed building near the proposed turbine house. Associated with the deserted settlement of Milton is the track (2), now part of the Rob Roy Way, and the former course of the mill lade (3) that powered the mill at Milton; both of these sites continue outwith the scheduled area. However, the track (2) is specifically excluded from the scheduled area although it runs through that area.

Of the other sites within the study area only the mill lade (12) is considered of considerable importance, being recorded on Stobie's map in 1783. The purpose of the stone bank (11) is unclear; it appears to represent a dump of stones, some of which appear to overlie the revetting wall on the north side of the lade (12).

3.6 Table 1: Summary of Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest Inside the Study Area

<i>Medieval / Post-Medieval etc</i>				
<i>No</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1	NN95SW 15	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Deserted village, church, cross-slab and mill	Exceptional
2	None	Rob Roy Way	Track	Considerable
3	None	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Mill lade	Considerable
4	None	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Boundary	Some
5	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Foot bridge	Some
6	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	None
7	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some
8	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	None
9	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some
10	None	Ballinreoch	Track	Some
11	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some
12	None	Ballinreoch	Mill lade	Considerable
13	None	Ballinreoch	Track	Some
14	None	Pitnacree	Boundary	Some
15	None	Pitnacree	Boundary	Some
16	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some
17	None	Carnliath	Boundary	None
18	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some
21	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Clearing in woodland	None
22	Some	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some
23	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	None
24	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Stone with drill hole	Some
25	None	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some
26	None	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	None

27	None	Ballinreoch	Gateway	Some
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3.7 Table 2: Summary of Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest Outside the Study Area

<i>Prehistoric</i>			
<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Significance</i>
19	Haugh of Grandtully	Standing stone and barrows	Exceptional
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
20	Holy Cross Church	Church	B-listed
28	Ballinreoch	Farmstead	Some
29	Pitnacree	Sawmill	Some

4 Mitigation and Recommendations

4.1 Sites inside the Study Area

At worst, development may destroy archaeological sites completely, or, at best, avoid them completely. It is the aim of this assessment to determine the likely threats to and impacts upon sites and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures. Archaeological features can be impacted directly by development, or indirectly by affecting issues such as setting. Likewise, measures such as the re-direction of watercourses or drainage of waterlogged areas may indirectly affect sites by changing the preservation of the environment. Sensitivity varies with each archaeological site but, in general, any ground disturbance greatly affects buried remains: hence current legislation and guidance tends towards preservation in situ.

4.1.1 Threats

The proposed development involves the cutting of a trench in which the pipe and cable will be buried as well as the construction of three new access tracks to the intake and turbine house from existing tracks and of two lay-down areas, one at the intake, the other near the turbine house. In addition, along the length of the pipeline a working corridor will be required for movement of vehicles, machinery, equipment and spoil during construction. All of these activities have the potential to directly damage or destroy archaeological features.

4.1.2 Impacts

In line with current legislation, there should be a general predisposition for preservation in situ. The development cannot avoid the boundaries and tracks through which the pipeline and cable will pass, but with the exception of the bank (11) and mill lade (12), none are considered of any significance. Drystone walls that are breached for the pipeline should be restored and the working corridor through them should be kept to a minimum.

The proposed development will involve working on the west side of the Tullypowrie Burn at the intake, on the east side of the Rob Roy Way (2). Care must be taken not to impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Milton (1) or on the mill lade (3).

Tullypowrie Burn, deserted village, chapel, cross-slab and mill (1)

Although this site lies on the west bank of the burn, the construction work at the intake will take place on the west side of the Rob Roy Way (2) adjacent to the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tullypowrie Burn. ***Under no circumstances*** should any construction work on the west side of the burn for the coffer dams and diversion channel at the intake impinge on the scheduled area.

Rob Roy Way (2), Mill Lade (3) and boundary (4)

These sites also lie on the west side of the Tullypowrie Burn and may be affected by the construction works at the intake. The Rob Roy Way is a public footpath on the site of an old road to the deserted village, chapel and mill at Milton, which continued over the hills towards Strathtummel, Pitlochry and Moulin. At its north end, adjacent to the boundary, the path is bordered by grassy banks. The narrowness of the path (up to 2m wide) and the width of the proposed machinery (3m) means that the bank on the east side of the path cannot be avoid being damaged, which should be kept to a minimum. The former mill lade is partly filled in but still traceable. The boundary is a modern fence line situated on top of a course of stones, presumably representing a former drystone wall. Any construction work should avoid any damage to these sites. Care should be taken when machinery is crossing the burn that the lade is not damaged.

Boundaries (6-9, 14-18, 22, 23, 25, 26)

Most of these boundaries are drystone walls, which cannot be avoided by the course of the pipeline. Wall (7) continues northward through deer fence (8) and will be impacted by the access road to the intake. Some of the walls (9, 25, 16/26) have been replaced by modern fence lines alongside, although wall (16) is in better condition than the fence (26). The course of the working corridor through them should be kept to a minimum and any portions taken down should be reinstated.

Tracks (10, 13)

The proposed development cannot avoid these former tracks, but they are no longer in use and no mitigation is recommended, other than to keep any damage to a minimum.

Bank (11) and Mill Lade (12)

The proposed development cannot avoid this mill lade, which is recorded on Stobie's map in 1783. The purpose of the stone bank is unclear; it runs parallel to the mill lade but extends beyond it. Any damage to these features should be kept to a minimum and the features should be reinstated.

Stone (24)

This stone with a drill hole in its face lies near the intake and should be avoided during construction work.

4.2 Sites Outside the Study Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings have statutory protection to prevent their settings being impacted by developments. The Scheduled Ancient Monument at Haugh of Grandtully (19) is not visible from the proposed turbine house, although the B-Listed Building of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church will be visible from it. The church is screened by trees but will still be visible at least in autumn/winter when the leaves fall. Nevertheless the small size of the turbine house should not adversely impact its setting. Nor is it envisaged that the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tullypowrie Burn at the intake will be affected by the construction of the intake, which is set in a gorge in the channel of the burn and will be screened by scrub/trees.

4.3 Summary Table of Recommendations

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Archaeological description / site type</i>	<i>Threat from:</i>	<i>Potential result:</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
1	Deserted village, chapel, mill (SAM 5446)	Construction	Damage to SAM	Erect fencing alongside development boundary to protect site (Illus 3)
2	Rob Roy Way	Construction	Damage to site	None; reinstate bank on E side if necessary
3	Mill lade	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Mark off and avoid
4	Boundary	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Avoid; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate if necessary
5	Foot bridge	No threat	None	None
6-9	Boundaries	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate
10	Track	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	No visible remains; no mitigation
11	Boundary	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate
12	Mill Lade	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate
13	Track	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	No visible remains; no mitigation
14-18	Boundaries	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Archaeological description / site type</i>	<i>Threat from:</i>	<i>Potential result:</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
19	Standing stone and barrows (SAM 1576)	No threat	None	None
20	Holy Cross RC Church (Ref 11860)	No threat	None	None
21	Woodland clearing	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	None
22-23	Boundaries	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate
24	Stone with drill hole	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Avoid
25	Boundary	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	Cannot be avoided; keep damage to a minimum and reinstate
26	Boundary	Construction	Damage/ Destruction	None
27	Gateway	No threat	None	None
28	Ballinreoch	No threat	None	None
29	Pitnacree	No threat	None	None

5 References

Cartographic

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Appendix 1 Sites Identified in Desk-Based Assessment

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition / Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
1	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Deserted village, church, cross-slab and mill	Exceptional	Medieval, Post-medieval	NN95SW 15	9128 5448	Grass-covered low stone foundations; cross-slab and marker stone visible; dry mill-dam with boulders at outflow; high bank along track at N end	130m x 90m; bank 1.3m high	SAM 5446
2	Rob Roy Way	Track	Considerable	Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	None	9130 5452 – 9124 5461	Grass track with boulders showing through; bank on E side at N end	track up to 2m wide; bank 1.5m wide, 0.75-0.9m high	None
3	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Mill lade	Considerable	Medieval, Post-medieval	None	9129 5454 - 9126 5458	Stone-lined channel, lining has collapsed into channel; filled in in places	0.4m wide, 0.4m deep	None
4	Milton (Tullypowrie Burn)	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval, Modern	None	9127 5455 – 9128 5457	Wooden post and wire fence, topped by barbed wire, on line of earlier stone wall (boulders visible at base)	1.4m high	None
5	Tullypowrie Burn	Foot bridge	Some	Post-medieval; Modern	None	9124 5461	Wooden footbridge on site of earlier	Footbridge: 0.95m wide; road bridge	None

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition / Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
							road bridge	stone foundations 3.3m wide	
6	Ballinreoch	Boundary	None	Modern	None	91322 54556 - 91334 54514	Wooden and metal post and wire fence with barbed wire on top	1.05m high	None
7	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91361 54496 - 91332 54574	Drystone wall on N/S alignment, fallen in places; continues into wooded area	up to 0.9m high and 0.8m wide	None
8	Ballinreoch	Boundary	None	Modern	None	91322 54556 - 91332 54574	Post and wire deer fence	1.9m high	None
9	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval, Modern	None	9159 5442	Drystone wall on E/W alignment, partly fallen, with parrallel wooden post and wire fence 0.4m away on N side	wall, 0.95m high, 0.7m wide; fence, 1.35m high	None
10	Ballinreoch	Track	Some	Post-medieval	None	91602 54404	Mud trampled by sheep at gates between walls 9 and 25		None
11	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91717 54212	Stone bank on E/W alignment of small to large field and quarried stones and	2m wide, 0.9m high	None

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition / Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
							boulders		
12	Ballinreoch	Mill lade	Some	Post-medieval	None	9170 5420	Water channel on E/W alignment, lined on N side with drystone revetting above which is a metal post and wire fence and on S side by grass bank with stones in it	Lade, 2m wide; wall 1.5m high above water, 0.3m high above ground, 0.6m wide; bank, 2.5m wide, 0.5m high above water, 0.4m high above ground; fence, 0.6m high	None
13	Ballinreoch	Track	Some	Post-medieval	None	9170 5419	No visible remains		None
14	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91846 53908	Drystone wall on E/W alignment with upright capstones	1.15m high; 0.4m wide between faces, 0.75m wide at capstones	None
15	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91859 53863	Drystone revetting wall on S side of wooded area on E/W alignment, topped by capstones set on edge	1.1m high, c0.45m wide	None

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition / Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
16	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91668 53602	Drystone wall on N/S alignment	0.85m high, 0.6m wide	None
17	Carnliath	Boundary	None	Modern	None	91703 53570	Wooden post and wire fence	0.95m high	None
18	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91777 53621	Wooden post and wire fence	1m high	None

Appendix 2 Sites Outside the Study Area Affected by Proposed Development

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition</i>	<i>Distance from study area</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
19	Haugh of Grandtully	Standing stone and barrows	Exceptional	Prehistoric	NN95SW 46	920 533	Not visited	300m	SAM 1576
20	Holy Cross RC Church	Church	Exceptional	Post-medieval	NN95SW 81	9161 5369	Not visited	85m	B-listed (Ref 11860)
28	Ballinreoch	Farmstead	Some	Post-medieval	MPK15926	916 544	Not visited		None
29	Pitnacree	Sawmill	Some	Post-medieval	MPK15902	920 541	Not visited		None

Appendix 3 Further Sites Discovered in Walkover Survey

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Current Condition</i>	<i>Dimensions & Distances</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
21	Tullypowrie Burn	None	None	Modern	None	91311 54595	Clearing in woodland		None
Clearing in mixed woodland; proposed laydown area. No visible archaeological remains.									

No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR (NN)	Current Condition	Dimensions & Distances	Statutory Designation
22	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval	None	91298 54544 - 91293 54566 - 91297 54575	Good	wall, 0.85m high; capstones 0.5m wide; fence 0.92m high	None
Drystone wall with stones set on end as capstones above which is a metal post and wire fence									
23	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	None	Modern	None	91295 54551 - 91322 54554	Good	1.1m high	None
Wooden post and wire fence									
24	Tullypowrie Burn	Stone	Some	Post-medieval, Modern	None	91329 54557	Good	boulder face, 0.80m x 0.30m	None
Rock boulder with drill hole in face, 0.02m diameter									
25	Ballinreoch	Boundary	Some	Post-medieval, Modern	None	91618 54383	Fair, wall; good, fence	wall, 1.15m high, 0.7m wide	None
Drystone wall on N/S alignment with parallel wooden post and wire fence 0.7m away on E side.									
26	Tullypowrie Burn	Boundary	None	Modern	None	91681 53624	Poor	1.1m high	None
Wooden post and wire fence, fallen over; second row from top is barbed wire									
27	Ballin reoch	Gateway	Some	Post-medieval	None	91856 54219	Good	2m wide	None
Entrance gap through revetting wall on N/S continuation of lade Site 12; no bridge across lade but metal gate on W side of lade.									

Appendix 4 Photographic Register

<i>Number</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	NW	Bridge, modern, formed of concrete, at NW end of track from Ballinreoch
02	W	Hill slope pasture proposed route of new access track to proposed intake site
03	S	General view to S from E end of proposed access track
04-05	N-W	Cross slab and church remains at site of former church at the site of Milton (1)
06	N	General view across Milton (1)
07-09	N-NE	General view across Milton (1) showing remains of buildings
10-11	N	View of track (2) Rob Roy Way on E side of Milton
12-13	NE	General view of area on E edge of Milton which is not within the boundary of Scheduled Monument 5446 marked with canes
14	N	General view of area on E edge of Milton which is not within the boundary of Scheduled Monument 5446 marked with canes
15-17	N	Remains of mill lade (3)
18-19	W-NW	Post and wire fence (4) the field boundary representing N boundary of Scheduled Monument 5446 (Board reads 6 in error)
20-23	NE	Site of intake during blizzard conditions
24-26	W-SW	Wooden footbridge (5) over Tullypowerie Burn, note much wider stone footings indicating that original bridge was much wider
27-30	NE	Laydown (21) area on E side of Tullypowerie Burn
31-32	N	Post and wire field boundary (6) at E bank of Tullypowerie Burn (Board reads 8 in error)
33-34	N	Drystone dyke field boundary (7)
35-37	W-NW	Deer fence (8) on line with earlier mainly tumbled drystone dyke (7) on E side of laydown area
38-40	N-NW	Drystone dyke (22), detail and general
41	SW	Tullypowerie Burn from E bank, area of intake
42	N	Deer fence (23) on E bank of Tullypowerie Burn by proposed laydown area
43-45	N-NE	Rock (24) with vertical cut close to the W edge, quarry mark, detail and general
46-47	N-NE	Un-named burn crossing field and joining with Tullypowerie Burn
48-49	SW	Field boundary (9), tumbled stone wall and post and wire fence

50-53	NE-SW	Remains of track (10) now only field gate remains, track has disappeared over time
54-56	S-SE-E	Drystone dyke boundary wall (25) with post and wire fence on E side
57-61	SW-S	Tumble stone forming part of boundary (11) at S end of field
62-63	SE-SW	General view of tumbled stone (11)
64-65	W	Lade (12)
66-67	N	Lade (12) where it turns to the S, detail and general
68	NW	General of Lade (12) with Ballinreoch farmhouse (28) in background
69	W	Lade (12) general
70	NE	Detail of Lade (12)
71	N	Detail of revetting on N side of lade (12) with stone bank (11) behind
72-74	E-NE	Gateway (27) through revetting wall and lade (Board reads 13 in error)
75-76	SW-SE	Detail of boundary wall (14) on N side of steeply sloping ground with tree belt to S
77	S	General of boundary wall (14)
78-79	SW-SE	General of boundary wall (14)
80-81	N-NW	General of retaining boundary wall (15) on S side tree belt
82	NW	General of boundary wall (15)
83-84	SW	General view of sloping ground, course of pipeline to S of wall (15)
85-86	NW-SE	Post and wire fence (18), boundary between pature and recent tree planting
87-88	SW	Drystone dyke (16) marking E bank of Tullypowerie Burn at location of Turbine House
89	NW	Drystone dyke (16) marking E bank of Tullypowerie Burn at location of Turbine House, with Holy Cross Church (20) in trees top right
90-91	W-SW	Post and wire fence (26) parallel and on E side of drystone dyke (16)
92-94	S	General of area of turbine house and access route
95-96	NW	Holy Cross Church (20) general and close up, taken from E side of Tullypowerie Burn
97-98	SW	Post and wire fence (17) garden boundary
99	S	General of ground, former entrance between properties at S end of proposed access route from road
100	NE	General view of improved ground to be used as an access route

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pitnacree Hydro Scheme
PROJECT CODE:	AF13
PARISH:	Logierait
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	David Perry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Rapid desk-based assessment and walkover survey
RCAHMS NO(S):	NN95SW 15
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Deserted village, church, cross-slab, mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	2 mill lades and stone bank
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Intake: NN 9130 5456; Turbine house and outfall: NN 9167 5363
START DATE (this season)	26 February 2015
END DATE (this season)	26 February 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Highland Eco-Design Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the site of a proposed hydro scheme on the Tullypowrie Burn, Strathtay. The site is located on the edge of the Pitnacree Estate at NN 917 537, around 4km southwest of Pitlochry. The walkover (Alder Archaeology site code AF13) was undertaken by two archaeologists on 26 February 2015. There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument of the church, cross-slab, farmstead and mill of Tullypowrie Burn adjacent to the intake. Associated with it is a former mill lade. Another mill lade and a stone bank will be crossed by the proposed pipeline.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Highland Eco-Design Ltd
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Criteria for Assessment of Significance

6.1 Levels of significance

Four levels of significance have been used, derived from previous work carried out, notably by national and international conservation bodies. They deal with how worthy the particular asset is in terms of its importance, or alternatively, how dispensable it is. The terminology largely follows that outlined in the *Burra Charter*, and is as follows:

- *Exceptional* Widely regarded as an indispensable archaeological asset.
- *Considerable* A key feature, worth preserving if at all possible.
- *Some* Of interest – should normally be protected.
- *Little* Features which, at present, are thought to have relatively low archaeological value. Features of little significance are generally not dealt with here.

There is often no clear division between the above definitions; assessment of significance largely depends on underlying knowledge and understanding of the various attributes of the resource. Value judgements are an inevitable part of the process, and the evaluation may change as values develop.

6.2 Assessment Criteria

Criteria used by English Heritage and Historic Scotland to determine the significance of archaeological sites for scheduling purposes have been used by Alder to define the grounds on which the assessment of significance is made. These are not exhaustive, and other criteria may be applicable.

- *Survival*: the quality of the survival of a site can be of importance, and the survival potential of below- and above-ground remains is crucial to the importance of the site.
- *Period*: whether the site is a good example of its period, or whether it shows evidence of long-term or multi-period use. Contemporary sites of different types also complement each other in terms of the information and evidence they show.
- *Group Value*: the value of a single site is enhanced greatly by being part of an associated group of related sites. In such cases preservation of not just the group, but also the context of the group should be seriously considered.
- *Rarity*: some sites, due to the overall rarity of the type, merit raised importance despite not appearing to be particularly good examples.
- *Situation*: some sites are more abundant in different geographical areas than others, and accordingly may have higher potential value if geographically more rare.
- *Diversity of Form*: whether the style is different from others of its type in terms of style or function perhaps, or according to regional variations.
- *Multiperiod / single period*: sites showing evidence of successive reuse can have special value because they may contain particularly fine evidence of phasing and stratigraphy. Likewise, a single period site will generally have more evidence of the different functions carried out within it through having well-preserved archaeological relationships. Good examples of both site types are important in terms of their overall informational value.
- *Documentation*: a site may have particularly extensive supplementary information, such as charters or estate maps, which informs and enhances our overall understanding of it, yet cannot be seen through archaeological research. This information can serve to flesh out the evidence gathered by other means.
- *Potential*: the site may be viewed as having significant potential for providing further information on the past, or predictions may suggest that undiscovered deposits may have high informational value.
- *Amenity value*: the site may easily accessible by the general public, and its preservation may therefore be of benefit as an amenity.