

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*archaeological consultants*

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

*Finds/ Environmental Analysis*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*


*Site & Landscape Survey*


*Geophysical Survey*

**Allt Shallainn HV Cable Route,  
near Loch Rannoch**

**Desk-Based Assessment**

**Report No. 3398**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

 [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Hannah Tweedie BA MPhil MCifA FSA Scot
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD MCifA
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MCifA
Commissioned by	Green Highland Renewables
Date issued	January 2016
Version	1
Grid Ref	NN 6380 5922 to NN 6162 6744

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Allt Shallainn HV Cable Route,  
near Loch Rannoch**

**Desk-Based Assessment**

**Report No. 3398**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of a 400m wide corridor centred on the proposed Allt Shallainn HV Cable Route, to the north of Loch Rannoch, Perth and Kinross (running between NGR NN 6380 5922 and NN 6162 6744).

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the archaeological baseline within the study area; and
- To assess the potential of the study area to contain previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains,

## **2. PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Context**

Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) document sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Environment Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Through SHEP Scottish Ministers are determined to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment:

- 1) That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
- 2) To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
- 3) That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

Cultural heritage assets include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). Assets with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments.
- Listed Buildings.
- Conservation Areas.

Assets with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites.
- Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

Assets relevant to this assessment are Listed Buildings and other historic environment interests.

## **2.2 Sites with Statutory Designations**

### *Listed Buildings*

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act) (HM Government 1997), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C, in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

## **2.3 Sites with Non-Statutory Designations**

### *Other Historic Environment Interests*

There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, non-inventory gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection. Sites without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. SPP and PAN 2/2011 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources.

SPP requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide land use policy frameworks for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment within which any development impacts can be properly assessed. PAN 2/2011 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources *in situ*, where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

## **2.4 Regional Planning Policy**

*TAYplan: Scotland's SusTAYnable Region. Strategic Development Plan 2012 - 2032 (Approved 18th June 2012)*

Policy 3 Managing TAYplan's Assets states that the regional distinctiveness and scenic value of the TAYplan area should be understood and respected through safeguarding landscapes, parks, townscapes, archaeology, historic buildings and monuments among other assets. Development should be allowed where it does not adversely impact upon, or preferably enhances these assets.

TAYplan is currently reviewing this plan. The proposed Strategic Development plan (2016-2036) was published on 11 May 2015 and is currently under consideration following a consultation period. Policy 9 Managing TAYplan's assets considers heritage assets, the wording of the policy being identical to that outlined above.

## **2.5 Local Planning Policy**

*Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Approved 3rd February 2014)*

Policy HE1A: Scheduled Monuments states: There is a presumption against development which would have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Scheduled Monument and its setting, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Policy HE1B: Non-Designated Archaeology: The Council will seek to protect areas or sites of known archaeological interest and their settings. Where development is proposed in such areas, there will be a strong presumption in favour of preservation in situ. Where, in exceptional circumstances, preservation of the archaeological features is not feasible, the developer, if necessary through appropriate conditions attached to the granting of planning permission, will be required to make provision for the survey, excavation, recording and analysis of threatened features prior to development commencing. If discoveries are made during any development, work should be suspended, the local Planning Authority should be informed immediately and mitigation measures should be agreed.

Policy HE2: Listed Buildings: There is a presumption in favour of the retention and sympathetic restoration, correct maintenance and sensitive management of listed buildings to enable them to remain in active use, and any proposed alterations or adaptations to help sustain or enhance a building's beneficial use should not adversely affect its special interest.

## **3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT**

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (Cifa 2014a), and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Cifa 2014b). A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided in Section 7.

Up-to-date information was sought from the Historic Environment Scotland (HES) database on archaeological sites present within the proposed development area. Information was gathered on those other sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area that would help to inform an assessment of its archaeological potential. Information on sites with statutory and non-statutory designations in the vicinity of the proposed development area was also gathered.

Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential significance and to assess historic landscape changes within the proposed development area.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

A gazetteer of cultural heritage sites is presented as Appendix 1. Numbers in parentheses in the following text refer to records within the gazetteer and shown on Figure 1.

The proposed HV cable route is situated to the north of Loch Rannoch, and runs in a generally northern direction as far as Allt Shallainn, a burn which feeds into Loch Garry.

### 4.1 Settlement and Agrarian Features

Roy's Military Survey (1747-55) marks an area of settlement corresponding to the location of Annat (5). The farmstead of Annat, which includes a sheepfold situated on the opposite side of the Annat Burn is situated within an area of enclosed fields (6); although now enclosed by stone walls, some traces of banks, which formerly enclosed these areas have been recorded by field survey (Holden and Dalland 1999).

Local tradition holds that the farmstead of Annat is situated on the former location of a chapel. The Scottish placename Annat has been found to be associated with the locations of early chapels, cemeteries or both (Watson 1926). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map marks a small enclosure (1) on the banks of Loch Rannoch which it annotates as 'Site of a Graveyard' and which supports the hypothesis that there was formerly a chapel in the area, but it is perhaps more likely that it lay to the south of Annat farmstead in the vicinity of the graveyard.

The deserted township of Lann Bhreac (7) is situated to the north-west of Annat, and comprises the remains of eight buildings. These are situated within a series of enclosed fields (8), some of which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Field survey (Holden and Dalland 1999) recorded additional banks to the south, and indicate the potential for further remains to survive to the south of the known extent of Lann Bhreac township.

Torr a'Chruidh township is situated to the north of Annat, the buildings of the settlement are located outwith the study area of this project. A series of enclosed fields (9) associated with the township are situated within the study area, enclosed by a head dyke<sup>1</sup>.

Duinish (11), a small settlement at the northern end of the study area, comprises a single roofed building, and a ruined building situated within an enclosure. The smaller building is known to have been present since before 1867, the date at which it is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

A single unroofed building (10) marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map is assumed to be a shieling hut, occupied seasonally in the summer when animals were taken to higher ground for grazing. A cluster of fourteen shielings (12), which are

---

<sup>1</sup> A head dyke is a boundary dyke used to separate the agricultural land of a township, farmstead or crofting township, where arable crops were grown, from rough grazing which was used during the summer.

first shown on the current OS map, are located on the northern banks of the Allt Shallainn burn, at the northern of the study area, providing additional evidence of the seasonal use of this area for grazing.

## **4.2 Miscellaneous Features**

An extensive area of quarrying **(2)** is known at the southern end of the study area.

A limekiln **(3)** is marked within the field system to the south of Annat farm on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The lime kiln is not marked on any later cartographic sources, and it is unclear whether any remains of it survive.

Chemical Cottage and its associated outbuilding **(4)** are designated as Category C Listed Buildings. The outbuilding was formerly used as a charcoal burning plant.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Cartographic sources indicate that the southern part of the proposed HV cable route has been settled since at least 1654 when the settlements of ‘Avalich’ (Aulich) and ‘Laragan’ (Leargan) are marked on Blaeu’s map of the Central Highlands. Roy’s Military Survey of 1747-55 is the first map to show the area in particular detail, and appears to show settlement in the area of Lann Bhreach and Annat. Stobie’s map (1753) marks settlements of ‘Torrachruic’ (Torr a’Chruidh); ‘Lonneverk’ (Lann Bhreac); ‘Annaty’ (Annat); ‘Lurgan’ (Leargan) and ‘Croftcarnoch’. Croftcarnoch is marked on cartographic sources through until 1832, and is situated between Torr a’Chruidh and Annat. The settlement name is not used on the First Edition map, and the precise location of any surviving remains of this settlement is uncertain.

With the exception of ‘Croftcarnoch’ the extent of the townships is known from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map; However, the HER records that more recent field survey (Holden and Dalland 1999) located additional banks and features which are likely to be related to the township of Lann Bhreac, and it seems possible that additional features of this nature may exist elsewhere in this area. The HER notes references to a former chapel situated in this area, possibly close to what is now the farmstead of Annat.

The course of the head dyke of the settlement of Torr a’Chruidh **(9)** is recorded on the First Edition map. Land beyond the head dyke would have been used only for seasonal grazing, and it is therefore highly unlikely that extensive settlement would be found to the north of the head dyke, other than the known shielings **(10 & 12)** and the small settlement at Duinish **(11)**.

Prehistoric hut circles and a bloomery mound are recorded to the west of the study area, on the shores of Loch Rannoch, indicating that there is the potential for hitherto undiscovered prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains to be preserved in the area, particularly in the low-lying parts of this landscape.

## 6. EFFECTS AND MITIGATION

The layout of the HV cable route has been designed to avoid the known core elements of the deserted townships at the southern end of the route, so far as is possible. The cable route will however be in close proximity to many of the elements of the Annat settlement and the route will have to intersect some of the historic field boundaries, improved land, and the line of the Torr a'Chruidh head dyke (9) (Fig 1).

It is considered that development within this area would not have a significant effect on the setting of cultural heritage features in its vicinity.

Any mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the likely effects of the proposed development would need to be agreed in advance with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust who act as archaeological advisors to Perth and Kinross Council, and would be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation.

## 6. REFERENCES

### 6.1 Bibliographic

CIfA (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA (2014b) *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Holden, T and Dalland, M. (1999) *Forestry Survey: Compartments 1A, 1B, 1C and 3 - Craiganour Estate, Loch Rannoch, Perthshire and Kinross*.

McAra, D. (1791-99) 'Parish of Fortingal' In: *Statistical Accounts of Scotland. Account of 1791-99*. Vol 2 p449 -460

Macdonald, R. (1834-45) 'Parish of Fortingal' In: *Statistical Account of Scotland. Account of 1834-45*.

Watson, W J. (1926) *The history of the Celtic place-names of Scotland: being the Rhind lectures on archaeology (expanded) delivered in 1916*. Edinburgh. p251

### 6.2 Cartographic

Blaeu, J. (1654) *The Central Highlands*.

Ordnance Survey (1867) *Perthshire, Sheet XVII*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1867) *Perthshire, Sheet XVIII*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1867) *Perthshire, Sheet XXVII*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1867) *Perthshire, Sheet XXXVII*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1898) *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXXVII.NW*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1898) *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXVII.SW*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1898) *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXVII.SE*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1898) *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XXVII.NE*, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey (1898) *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XVIII.SE*, 6" to 1 mile.

Roy, W. 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*.

Stobie, J. (1783) *The Counties of Perth & Clackmannan*.

Stobie, J. (1805) *The Counties of Perth & Clackmannan*.

Thomson, J. (1832) *Perthshire with Clackmannan*.



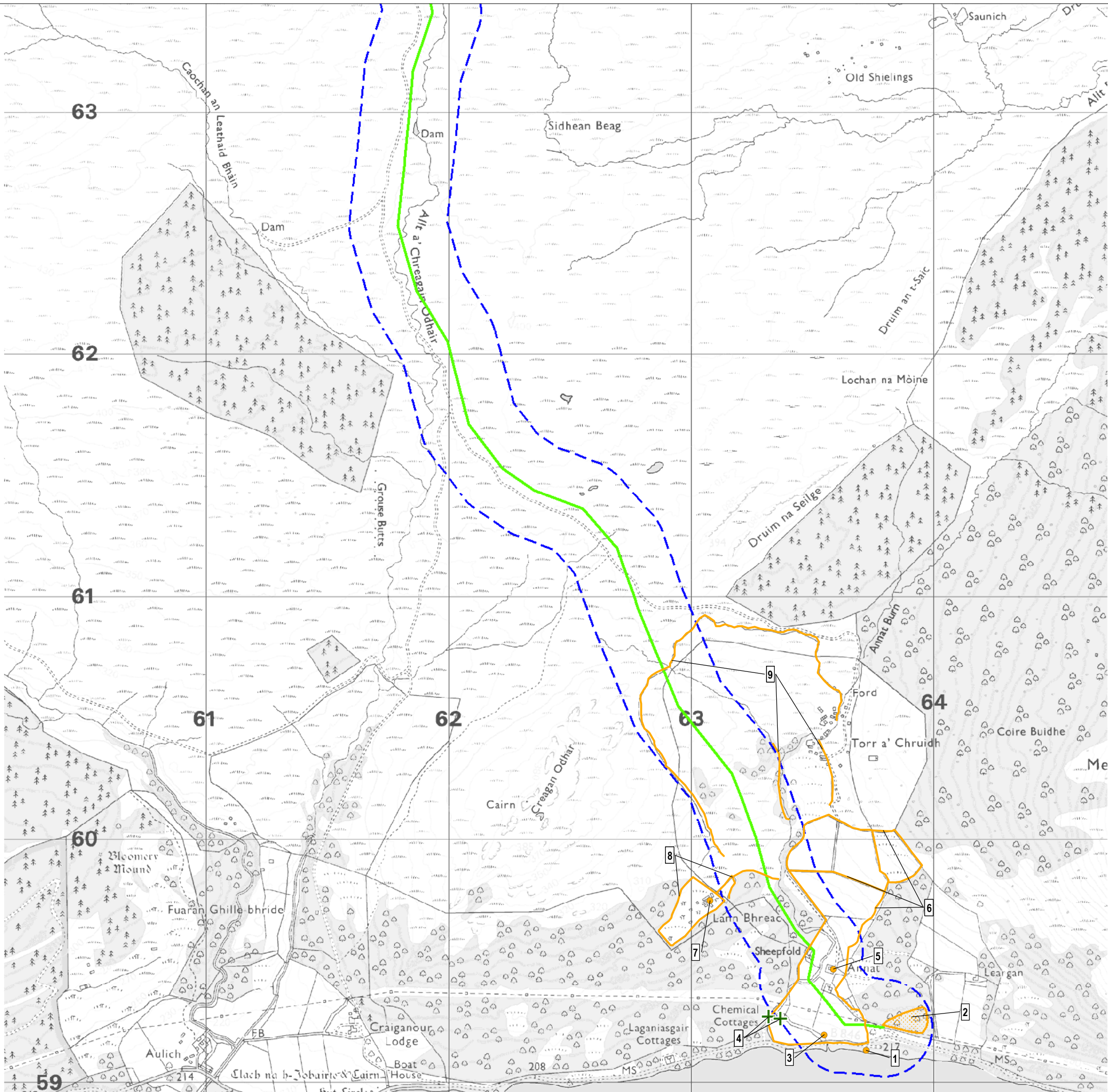
**APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of previously recorded archaeological sites within 200m of the proposed HV cable route**

Site No.	HER No. / RCAHMS Site No.	Site Name / Type	Status	Site Description	NGR
1	MPK250 / NN65NW 3	Lag a'Churaidh	N/A	<p>The HER record that the name Lag a' Churaidh refers to an old oak tree at NN 6369 5912 and a slight rectangular hollow (now destroyed by a parking layby) where sheep thieves were hanged and buried . This information was gathered in 1969 from Mr Hallyburton, farmer at Annet in March 1969.</p> <p>The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (First Edition Perthshire, Sheet XXXVII, 1867) marks the location of Lag a'Churaidh and also marks a small enclosure which it describes as 'Site of Graveyard'. It is suggested that the farmstead of Annet (Site 5) is built upon the location of a former chapel.</p>	NN 6371 5914
2	MPK10071 / NN65NW 30	Quarry	N/A	<p>An extensive area of quarrying, covering an area measuring 150m by 100m at the base of a south-facing slope, was recorded during a pre-forestation survey in Craiganour Estate, Loch Rannoch (Holden &amp; Dalland 1999). Some of the quarry workings are up to 5m deep and have traces of vehicular access. They have been used for dumping from at least the 1930s.</p> <p>The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet XXXVII, 1867) marks a small quarry at the same location.</p>	NN 6390 5926
3	N/A	Limekiln	N/A	<p>The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet XXXVII, 1867) marks a limekiln at this location. It is not marked on any later cartographic sources.</p>	NN 6355 5920
4	MPK246 / NN65NW 12.1	Chemical Cottage & Chemical Cottage Outbuilding	Category C Listed Buildings (Nos. 12235 & 12236).	<p>The two adjoining buildings of Chemical Cottage and its associated outbuilding are designated as Category C Listed Buildings.</p>	NN 6336 5925
5	MPK251 / NN65NW 4	Annet / Annat; Farmstead, Chapel (possible)	N/A	<p>The farmstead of Annet is first shown in detail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet CCVIII, 1867, 6" to 1 mile). It</p>	NN 6356 5947

Site No.	HER No. / RCAHMS Site No.	Site Name / Type	Status	Site Description	NGR
				<p>comprises a cluster of buildings on the eastern bank of the Annet Burn, with a sheepfold situated on the western side of the burn.</p> <p>According to Mr Hallyburton, the farmer at Annet (NN 6355 5945), the farm steadings were built on the site of a chapel, date unknown. It has been suggested that the meaning of the placename Annat indicates the location of a chapel.</p>	
6	MPK10063 / NN65NW 22	Annat Burn and Bridge; Field Boundary	N/A	<p>The farmstead of Annat is situated within a series of enclosed fields, the extents of which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Modern aerial photography indicates that the fields are now enclosed by stone walls.</p> <p>Field survey carried out in 1999 (Holden and Dalland 1999) identified that part of this field system, running roughly parallel to the Annet Burn is enclosed by a bank approximately 1m wide and 0.4m high. The bank is likely to be part of an earlier version of the field system, prior to the construction of the stone walls.</p>	NN 6340 5980
7	MPK8901 / NN65NW 18	Lann Bhreac; Township	N/A	<p>A small township is marked at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet XXVIII, 1867, 6" to 1 mile), it is named as Lann Bhreac and is described as 'in ruins'. Five unroofed buildings are marked on the map.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey visited the site in March 1969 and recorded seven buildings, varying between grass covered footings to walls 1m high. The largest building was found to be 28m long and 3.5m wide. They suggested that a walled enclosure to the south-west (precise location unclear) may be the site of a graveyard, but did not find any trace of gravestones.</p> <p>The current Ordnance Survey map marks eight buildings forming the township.</p> <p>A field survey in 1999 (Holden &amp; Dalland 1999) recorded a kiln-barn and</p>	NN 630 597

Site No.	HER No. / RCAHMS Site No.	Site Name / Type	Status	Site Description	NGR
				two bank fragments, lying immediately to the south of a later stone dyke on the south-east side of Lann Bhreac township, presumably within the wooded area. The kiln-barn measured c.8m by 4m with the kiln-bowl set into a slope on the N. The kiln-bowl measures 2m in width and is 1.5m deep.	
8	MPK8901 / NN65NW 18	Lann Bhreac; Field System	N/A	The township of Lann Bhreac is situated within a wider field system which is partially shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet XXVIII, 1867, 6" to 1 mile). Field survey in 1999 (Holden & Dalland 1999) found two fragments of bank within the area of woodland to the south, indicating that the field system was originally more extensive than that shown on the First Edition map. The precise location of these bank fragments is not recorded by the HER.	NN 630 597
9	MPK5558 / NN66SW 1	Torr A'Chruidh; Field System; Head-dyke; Township, Corn-drying kiln	N/A	The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (First Edition Perthshire, Sheet XXVIII, 1867) marks a settlement named as Torr a'Chruidh, which it describes as 'in ruins'. The twenty-three buildings of the settlement are focussed along the banks of the Annet Burn, and outwith the study area for this project.  An extensive field system, enclosed by a head-dyke (as shown on Figure 1 of this report) is shown on both the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and the current Ordnance Survey map. It is clear from modern aerial photography that there are a number of smaller enclosures within the field system and rig and furrow cultivation remains within the field system.	NN 633 603
10	MPK8917 / NN66NW 4	Allt Na Duinish; Shieling hut?	N/A	What may be one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, Sheet XVIII), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).	NN 619 665
11	N/A	Sithean Ruadh; Building	N/A	A single roofed building named as 'Sithean Ruadh' is marked at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Perthshire, Sheet XVIII, 1867, 6" to 1 mile).  The Second Edition map (1898, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet XVIII.SE, 6" to 1 mile) shows a second building, further to the north. Both buildings	NN 6175 6700

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>HER No. / RCAHMS Site No.</b>	<b>Site Name / Type</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
				<p>are situated at the eastern edge of a small sub-rectangular enclosure. The Second Edition map names the settlement as 'Duinish'.</p> <p>Modern aerial photography indicates that the southern building is now in ruins, but the northern remains roofed. When compared against modern mapping, and modern aerial photography it appears that the buildings and enclosures have been misaligned on the Second Edition map.</p>	
12	N/A	Allt Shallainn; Shielings	N/A	The current Ordnance Survey map shows a cluster of shielings situated on the northern bank of the Allt Shallainn burn. The HER holds no additional information on these shielings.	NN 6133 6768



**Key:**

- Alternative 33kV Route
- - - 200m Buffer
- + Category C Listed Building
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)

Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785



**CFA**  
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

**CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**  
The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381  
info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:  
**Heritage Assets within 200m of the Proposed HV cable route**

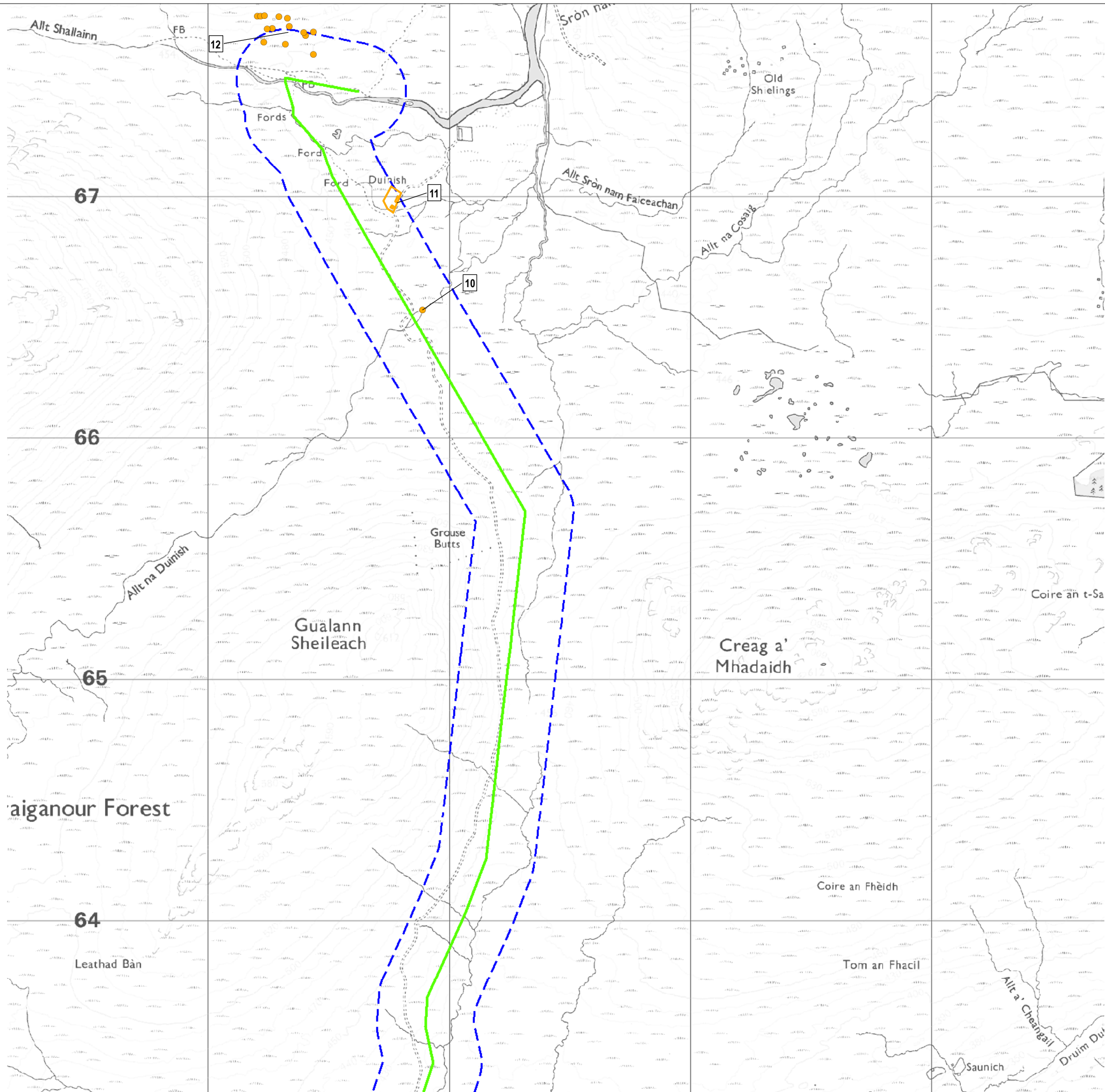
Project:  
**Allt Shallainn HV Cable Route**

Client:  
**Green Highland Renewables**

Scale at A3:  
**1:16,000**

Drawn by: <b>SW</b>	Checked: <b>HT</b>	Date: <b>27/01/2016</b>
------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

Report No: <b>3398</b>	Fig. No: <b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------------------



**Key:**

- Alternative 33kV Route
- - - 200m Buffer
- + Category C Listed Building
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)



Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785



**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:  
**Heritage Assets within 200m of the Proposed HV cable route**

Project:  
**Alit Shallainn HV Cable Route**

Client:  
**Green Highland Renewables**

Scale at A3:  
**1:16,000**

Drawn by: SW	Checked by: HT	Date: 27/01/2016
-----------------	-------------------	---------------------

Report No: 3398	Fig. No: 1
--------------------	---------------