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Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Almond Valley Village, Perth

Cultural Heritage Assessment

Chapter 5 – Cultural Heritage

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This chapter considers the likely effects on cultural heritage interests arising from the development of the proposed new village near Almondbank. The assessment has been carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), informed by information and comments provided by Historic Scotland and the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.
- 5.1.2 The study (which initially included an area to the east of the proposed development site) has been conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2014), and 'Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2014).
- 5.1.3 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage baseline study were to:
- identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the proposed development study area;
 - assess the proposed new build development areas in terms of their archaeological and historic environment potential, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines;
 - consider the constraints and opportunities to be fed into the Masterplanning process; and,
 - propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects.
- 5.1.4 Figure 5.1 depicts the proposed development area boundary and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features (hereafter heritage assets) identified by the study within and in the area to the east of the proposed development area. Appendix 5.1 provides a gazetteer of these heritage assets and an indication of the relative importance of each site.
- 5.1.5 Figure 5.2 shows the proposed development site in its wider landscape setting, together with the locations of key heritage assets within 2km of the site boundary. Appendix 5.2 contains a list of these, whose settings may be affected by the proposed development.
- 5.1.6 Areas of potential archaeological constraint are identified together with opportunities for the preservation and enhancement of the surviving historic built environment.

5.2 Planning and Legislative Background

5.2.1 The primary planning guidance comprises the National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (NPF3), Scottish Historic Environment Policy document (SHEP) and the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland, Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), and Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011 at the national level, and the Strategic Development Plan TAYplan and the Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (LDP) at the regional and local level.

National Planning Policy and Guidance

National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (NPF3) (2014)

5.2.2 NPF3 sets out the Scottish Minister's key aims of the strategy for Scotland's spatial development for the next 20 to 30 years. Through NPF3, the Scottish Government recognises that the historic environment is an integral part of our well-being and cultural identity, and that Scotland has a rich variety of buildings, townscapes and archaeological sites which reflect Scotland's long history of human settlement. Through NPF3, the Scottish Government states that cultural assets should be respected, and that they represent a sustainable economic, environmental and social resource for the nation. The Scottish Government recognises that the environment is a dynamic resource rather than a fixed asset and should be protected in a proactive and innovative way, that safeguards assets which are irreplaceable, and facilitates change in a sustainable way.

Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011)

5.2.3 The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish 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; and,
- 3) That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)

5.2.4 The Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's 10 year vision for the historic environment, and states that Scotland's historic environment is important and that people value their historic environment and the economic and social benefits it brings.

5.2.5 The vision and aims of the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland are that:

- Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed

and enhanced. It is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations;

- it should be preserved and maintained to secure the many associated benefits; and,
- the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's heritage makes a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.

5.2.6 The Strategy outlines how these aims and vision should be achieved:

- 1) through understanding – by investigating and recording our historic environment to continually develop our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of our past and how best to conserve, sustain and present it;
- 2) through protecting – by caring for and protecting the historic environment, ensuring that we can both enjoy and benefit from it and conserve and enhance it for the enjoyment and benefit of future generations; and,
- 3) through valuing – by sharing and celebrating the richness and significance of our historic environment, enabling us to enjoy the fascinating and inspirational diversity of our heritage.

5.2.7 The Strategy states that there should be an assumption to conserve the historic environment, that we should improve standards and base practice upon best available understanding, and that we should conserve the wider setting and context of our historic assets.

Scottish Planning Policy (2014)

5.2.8 SPP is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land-use planning matters and contains concise subject planning policies, including implications for development planning and development management. SPP states that the planning policy system should:

- promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and,
- enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced.

Planning Advice Note 2/2011; Planning and Archaeology

5.2.9 Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument

(whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

Designated assets

5.2.10 Heritage assets include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations as set out in SPP.

5.2.11 Assets with statutory designations in the context of this assessment include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed Buildings; and,
- Conservation Areas.

5.2.12 Assets with non-statutory designations relevant in the context of this assessment include:

- Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields; and,
- Other Historic Environment interests and Archaeology.

Scheduled Monuments

5.2.13 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument.

Listed Buildings

5.2.14 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), 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.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

5.2.15 The impact of a development on a designated Garden or Designed Landscape listed in 'An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland or its Supplements' (Inventory; published by Historic Scotland) is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, although the designation is non-statutory in effect. Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 (1992 Order), planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland on any development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory.

Conservation Areas

- 5.2.16 Under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning Authorities are required to carefully consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas.

Other Historic Environment Interests

- 5.2.17 There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other 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, and SPP and PAN 2/2011 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources.

Archaeology

- 5.2.18 Archaeological sites and monuments are an important, finite and non-renewable resource and should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. The presence and potential presence of archaeological assets should be considered by planning authorities when allocating sites in the development plan and when making decisions on planning applications. Where preservation in-situ is not possible planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal agreement, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made during any development, a professional archaeologist should be given access to inspect and record them (SPP para 123).

Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

Strategic Development Plan TAYplan (2012-32) (2012)

- 5.2.19 Policy 3: Managing TAYplan's Assets states that understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness and scenic value of the TAYplan area will be achieved through safeguarding landscapes, parks, townscapes, archaeology, historic buildings and monuments and allow development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.

Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (2014)

- 5.2.20 The LDP states that the historic environment is an important part of Perth and Kinross's cultural heritage; it helps to enhance the local distinctiveness of the area, and contributes towards the achievement of sustainable economic growth by playing a key role in supporting the growth of the area's tourism and leisure industry.
- 5.2.21 Under Policy HE1A: Scheduled Monuments, the Council 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.

- 5.2.22 Under 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.
- 5.2.23 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.
- 5.2.24 Under Policy HE2: Listed Buildings, the Council states that 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.
- 5.2.25 Enabling development may be acceptable where it can be shown to be the only means of retaining a listed building. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the building's character, appearance and setting.

5.3 Methodology

Desk-based assessment

5.3.1 A number of information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. These include:

- Historic Scotland Spatial Data Warehouse (Historic Scotland, 2013): provided details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Conservation Areas in GIS;
- Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record (HER): provided up-to-date data on sites and features within the proposed development site;
- CANMORE, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland database (RCAHMS, 2013): an additional source of information on the character of sites and features within the proposed development site;
- Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1st and 2nd Edition), and other published historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland;
- Vertical aerial photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. In addition, available modern online aerial photography imagery (Google™ 2011) was examined;
- published bibliographic material and on-line historical research resources;
- the Scottish Palaeoecological Database (SPAD)(Coles et al, 1998); and,
- the Historic Land-use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAmap) (RCAHMS, 2013).

5.3.2 A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided at the end of this chapter.

Reconnaissance field survey

5.3.3 A reconnaissance walk-over field survey (RCAHMS Level 1) was undertaken of the proposed development area and of an area of land to the east, in 2008. The aims of the field survey were to:

- locate all visible heritage assets, both those identified during the desk-based assessment and any previously unrecognised, and to record their character, extent and current condition;
- identify areas with the potential to contain unrecorded, buried archaeological remains, taking into account factors such as topography, geomorphology and ground conditions; and,
- inform the assessment of the possible effects of the proposed development on those features.

Assessment of importance of heritage assets

5.3.4 The assessment of importance of archaeological and heritage assets, reflects the relative weight given to them in SHEP and SPP. Table 5.1 summarises the importance of cultural heritage resources relevant in the context of this assessment.

Heritage Importance	Definition
National	Assets of national heritage importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling • Category A Listed Buildings • Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites) • Historic Battlefields (Inventory sites)
Regional	Assets of regional heritage importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance • Category B Listed Buildings • Conservation Areas
Local	Assets of local heritage importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites of local importance • Category C Listed Buildings • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Lesser	Assets of lesser heritage importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of former archaeological features • Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature • Artefact find-spots

Table 5.1 Importance of Heritage Assets

Assessment of Direct Effects

5.3.5 Criteria for assessing magnitude of direct (physical) effects, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more elements of the proposed development, are presented in Table 5.2.

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the heritage asset, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A moderate effect changing the baseline condition of the heritage asset materially, but not fundamentally, leading to a partial alteration of character.
Low	Minor detectable effects which do not materially alter the baseline condition of the heritage asset.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.
None	No change to the baseline condition of the heritage asset.

Table 5.2 Magnitude of Direct Effects

- 5.3.6 The importance of the asset and the magnitude of impact are used, together with professional judgment, to inform the assessment of the likely significance of the direct effect. Table 5.3 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect. Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Minor and Negligible effects are not significant.

Magnitude of Effect ▼	Heritage Importance			
	National	Regional	Local	Lesser
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
None	None	None	None	None

Table 5.3 Matrix for Assessing Significance of Direct Effects

- 5.3.7 Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Minor and Negligible effects are not significant.

5.4 Baseline

General

- 5.4.1 Fifty-six heritage assets have been identified by the baseline study. Appendix 5.1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each asset and Figure 5.1 shows their locations and, where relevant, their extents.
- 5.4.2 The identification of assets outside the proposed development area and considered as key receptors for the setting assessment has been restricted to those within 2km of the proposed development area boundary. Nine Scheduled Monuments, one of which is also a Category A Listed Building, 18 Category B Listed Buildings, 11 Category C Listed Buildings, one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, one Historic Battlefield and one Conservation Area have been identified (Appendix 5.2; Figure 5.2).
- 5.4.3 Numbers in bold and in brackets in the following text refer to sites shown on Figures 5.1 and 5.2 and listed in Appendices 5.1 and 5.2.

Prehistoric assets

- 5.4.4 Huntingtower Cairn (**3; 2267**) currently lies in the middle of an arable field on the higher ground in the south-west part of the proposed development area. It consists of a large, tree-covered mound measuring 32m by 28m and standing to a height of c.5m, making it a prominent feature in the local landscape. The cairn is a Scheduled Monument and is probably a burial monument of Bronze Age date.
- 5.4.5 Pitcairngreen Fort (**55; 2267**), bordering the proposed development area, survives as earthworks in a wooded area, on an escarpment above the River Almond, at the western edge of the proposed development area. The HER and Canmore record that much of the fort has been destroyed by ploughing and it has been further disfigured by the planting of trees within it, and by the construction of two large water tanks in the south-west sector. The fort, a Scheduled Monument, probably originally consisted of a D-shaped enclosure measuring about 60m from east to west by about 37m transversely, occupying a promontory above the River Almond.

Medieval and post-Medieval assets

Improvement period farms, buildings and structures, (18th to early 20th centuries AD)

- 5.4.6 A settlement comprising three buildings and an enclosure is depicted on Roy's map (1747-55) to the south of the lade (**42**). The location roughly corresponds with that of the present Huntingtowerfield Farm (**10**), which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. Huntingtower Bleachfield is also a named settlement on Stobie's map (1793) and on Thomson's map (1827). The farm is still occupied, although only the western range of the original steading depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping is still upstanding.

- 5.4.7 Puddledub (**2**), comprising a long, roofed rectangular building is depicted on both the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. Ladeside Cottage (**16**) and Ruthven Farm (**23**) are also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. All are still occupied, private residences.
- 5.4.8 Waterside Cottages (**15**) are Category B Listed Buildings, and are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps as a group of three terraces of buildings and seven enclosures. Two unnamed terraces are depicted at a similar location on Stobie's map of 1793.
- 5.4.9 Ruthven House and walled garden (**27**) and the associated lodge and garden wall (**28**) are Category B listed buildings and date to c.1800. They are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.
- 5.4.10 Ruthvenfield House (**34**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), with an enclosed formal garden to the north and two buildings to the south. The house and the formal garden are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901), but only one building is shown to the south of the house. Ruthvenfield House and the other building are occupied private residences. The walled garden to the north of Ruthven House has been developed and now contains four modern houses.
- 5.4.11 Three unnamed buildings (**11**, **20** and **25**) are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. All are still occupied, private residences.
- 5.4.12 Two rectangular sheepfolds (**7** and **9**) are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, although neither of these now survives.

Industrial sites

- 5.4.13 This area is well known for its industry, noted in the Statistical Account of Scotland (Inglis 1791-99) and the New Statistical Account (Tulloch 1843). According to the accounts, the focus of this industry was the numerous mills (**14** and **19**), bleachworks (**31**) and print works (**33**) located along the lade (**42**), which carried water diverted from the Almond River by Low's Work weir (**6**) to the town of Perth.
- 5.4.14 It is not known exactly when Low's Work weir (**6**), a Category B Listed Building (18304), was constructed but the HER and Canmore record that it is mentioned in 1494; although no reference is given. Hume (1977) notes that it was rebuilt in 1622-4. The construction date of the lade (**42**) is also unknown, although Inglis (1791-99) believes that it could be of Roman origin. However, no evidence is given in support of this claim. Wilson (nd) claims that it appears to have been in place by the 12th century, when it was used to drive meal mills, and that it has undoubtedly been modified since then to provide water power for the subsequent larger scale industrial works. The lade is clearly shown on Rutherford's map of 1745 and on all later maps and is still in use today. Various minor features, such as the remains of bridges, stone and wooden revetting, iron pipes, sluices and the junction of the lade were recorded by Alder Archaeology during a survey of the lade conducted in 2011 (**40**, **43-45**, **48-50** and **52**). A second, 'old mill lead' (**26**), depicted on the

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), with a gas works at its eastern end, may have been used to power the Ruthvenfield Print Works (**33**), although no visible remains of this lade now survive.

- 5.4.15 What may be a series of five mills are depicted on Stobie's map of 1783. The locations of two of these may correspond to Huntingtower Mill (**14**), used for grinding corn and barley, and Ruthven Mill (**19**), depicted on the Ordnance survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. Huntingtower Mill (**14**) and Ruthven Mill (**19**) have been redeveloped for residential housing with the exception of the mill building at Ruthven, which is currently an upstanding, though ruinous, building.
- 5.4.16 The Ruthvenfield Print Works (**33**) was established in 1792 although the site was in use before this time as a small-scale bleach works (Inglis 1791-99). The Print Works was an extensive operation and included housing for the large work force; cited as 250 men, women and children in the Statistical Account of Scotland (Inglis 1791-99). The Print Works housing may have included Grey Row (**21**) which dates to the late 18th century.
- 5.4.17 Ruthvenfield Bleachworks (**31**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map but has since been demolished and the land redevelopment for modern housing. Additional housing in the area was provided by the construction, in the 19th century, of Tarry Row (**30**), now private residences, and Ruthven Primary School (**22**), which is still in use.
- 5.4.18 A chapel, brick range and works building represent the surviving remains of the 18th to 19th century Pitcairnfield Bleachworks (**53**).

Transport

- 5.4.19 The industrial activities in this area necessitated the construction of a transport network in order to import and export raw and processed materials. The Perth, Almond Valley and Methven Railway (**24**) opened in the 1850s and continued in use until 1937 for passengers and 1967 for freight transport. Ruthven Road Railway Station (**29**) was opened in 1858 and closed to passengers in 1951 but remained open for goods traffic until 1965. A mineral railway (**4**) was added between 1866 and 1901 providing direct access to the main railway line for the Huntingtower Bleachworks (NO02NE 84). Another small railway (**5**) was added between the Huntingtower Bleachworks and Pitcairnfield Bleachworks (**53**), to the west of the river, some time between 1901 and 1933. None of these railway lines now survives; although the former course of Perth, Almond Valley and Methven Railway (**24**) survives partly as a tarmac road and partly as a farm track. A linear strip of rough ground between two arable fields is all that remains of the small railway (**5**) and the former Station (**29**) in now a private residence.

Cropmark sites

- 5.4.20 Several assets comprise areas of cropmarks detected on vertical and oblique aerial photographs. Several possible pits are visible as cropmarks (**1**) to the south-west of Puddledub and possible linear and pit features (**12**) are visible in the field to the west of Waterside Cottages. Linear cropmark features (**13**) to the west of Grey Row may represent the remains of former field

boundaries. A possible cropmark pit alignment (35) is recorded in a field to the east of Ruthvenfield House. Further cropmarks, to the east of Ruthvenfield House, include a pair of linear features (38) and the remains of two formal gardens (39 and 51), the former associated with Ruthvenfield House; the latter (51), visible as slight earthworks on aerial photographs, is likely to have been associated with the designed landscape at Huntingtower House.

Miscellaneous assets

- 5.4.21 The HER and Canmore record references to a former chapel (17) and holy well (18) dedicated to St Conwall; the latter recorded to have been in use during the post-reformation period. In the New Statistical Account, Tulloch (1843) records that there was a 'celebrated' well at a place called Hole of Ruthven, while Morris and Morris (1982) record that the remains of a chapel and a spring known as St Conwall's Well are located near to the mill lade (42). The references to both chapel and well are quite general and the recorded locations of the two assets are likely to be inaccurate.
- 5.4.22 A 'healing well' (36) is recorded in the HER as a spring to the north-west of Huntingtower Castle, of which a possible well-head is depicted as a square structure on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860). It is not shown on later Editions.
- 5.4.23 A small excavation was undertaken across the cropmark of a possible prehistoric cursus (54) (Barclay, 1982). The excavation revealed the remains of three ditches and a cobbled surface, possibly the remains of a former road, all of which produced pottery dating to the 14th and 15th centuries and therefore of medieval date.
- 5.4.24 A copper alloy bracelet (32), found near Ruthvenfield, is believed to be almost certainly of relatively recent origin.
- 5.4.25 Three small bridges (37, 46 and 47) were recorded by Alder Archaeology (Barton & Perry, 2011). The first (37) is associated with Ruthven Farm, the second (46) with Mill House. The latter (47) appears to be the remains of a former railway bridge.
- 5.4.26 A channel-like depression and several low mounds and banks (41), in a field to the south of the lade (42), and an embankment (56), on the north side of the lade (42), were recorded by Alder Archaeology (Barton & Perry, 2011). The date and function of the features is unknown, but it is possible that they relate to former activity associated with the lade and industrial works in the area.
- 5.4.27 A grass-covered mound with a manhole in the top is situated adjacent to the line of the old railway (4) and it is likely to be a former water storage or drainage feature associated with the railway.

Assessment of importance of heritage assets

- 5.4.28 Huntingtower cairn (3; 2267) and Pitcairnfield House fort (55; 2641) are Scheduled Monuments and are of national heritage importance.
- 5.4.29 Low's Work Weir (6), Waterside Cottages (15), and Ruthven House (27) and garden wall and lodge (28) are Category B Listed Buildings and of regional heritage importance.
- 5.4.30 Eighteen assets are of local importance. These are the Category C Listed 1-20 Grey Row (21),

Puddledub (2), Huntingtowerfield Farm (10), three unnamed buildings (11, 20 and 25), Huntingtower Mill (14), Ladeside Cottage (16), Ruthven Mill (19), Ruthven Primary School (22), Ruthven Farm (23), Ruthven Road Railway Station (29), 1-19 Tarry Row (30), Ruthvenfield House (34), the lade (42), the slight earthwork remains of Huntingtower designed landscape (51), Pitcairfield Bleachworks (53) and the Huntingtower possible medieval road (54).

- 5.4.31 Assets 4, 5, 8, 24, 31, 36, 37, 40, 43-50, 52 and 56 are considered to be of lesser importance as they are minor historic environment features of relatively recent origin and of little or no intrinsic archaeological value. The possible surviving remains of Ruthvenfield House formal garden (39) are also considered to be of lesser importance on the grounds that they are minor landscape features preserved only as cropmarks.
- 5.4.32 Three recorded sites (7, 9 and 32) are considered to be of no importance. Two sheepfolds (7 and 9) no longer exist, and the find-spot (32) is of a modern artefact.
- 5.4.33 Assets 1, 12, 13, 17, 18, 26, 33, 35 and 38 are assessed as being currently of unknown importance, as the baseline information provides insufficient data by which their heritage importance can be reliably assessed. From the information that is available, none of these assets is likely to be of greater than local importance. The sites include potential prehistoric pit cropmarks (1) and linear ditch cropmarks of probable post-medieval date (12, 13, 35 and 38).
- 5.4.34 The locations of a former chapel (17) and well (18) are unknown, and a former mill lade (26) and associated gas works no longer survive as visible features or upstanding structures. The condition of any buried remains of the former Ruthven Print Works (33) is unknown. It is also unclear what the features (41) recorded by Alder Archaeology (Barton & Perry, 2011) on the south side of the lade (42) represent, and these are also considered to be of unknown heritage importance.

Assessment of archaeological potential of the proposed development area

- 5.4.35 The majority of the cultural heritage features identified by the baseline study relate to 18th-19th century agricultural landscape and to 19th-20th century industrial activity. Many of the former sites and features are no longer present as upstanding remains, although some may be at least partly preserved as buried features. Some of the industrial buildings and the majority of the historic dwellings have been redeveloped or modernised and are occupied as private residences.
- 5.4.36 There are numerous prehistoric and early historic sites recorded in the HER and Canmore in the vicinity of the proposed development area. The scheduled cropmarks of two possible prehistoric assets (3630 and 3633; Figure 5.2) lie immediately to the south of the site on the higher ground and include: sub-circular and oval ditched enclosures, pit alignments, linear features and other, sometimes ill-defined, features, which may or may not be archaeological in nature.
- 5.4.37 Further afield, other prehistoric sites include: a possible long cairn and cist (NO02SE 19) c.1km to the south-east, at Letham; numerous cropmark features c.200m south, near Huntingtower, including a henge (NO02SE 27), linear cropmarks (NO02SE 35.00 & NO02SE 48), enclosures (NO02NE39), pits (NO02NE 100), a ring ditch (NO02NE 86) and a palisaded enclosure (NO02NE

87); a cropmark enclosure and pit alignment (NO02SE 34) c.100m to the south, at North Blackruthven; and, an enclosure (NO02NE 32) c.800m west, near Loanleven. There is also a fort (NO02NE 14) directly to the west near Almondbank and a henge 400m to the north (NO02NE 33). A Roman Road (NO02NE 151) runs south-east / north-west to the south of the proposed development area and a possible Roman Watchtower (NO02SE 65) lies c.600m to the south, near West Mains Farm. The Scheduled and Category A Listed remains of the medieval castle of Huntingtower (**90164; 18311**) lies directly to the south of the proposed development area. All of these sites and features are located on the higher ground above the Almond River flood plain.

- 5.4.38 The majority of the proposed development area is located on the lower flood plain and aerial photographs show numerous braided channels meandering across the valley floor. Numerous soil marks and cropmarks have also been identified on aerial photographs across the lower valley floor, including potentially prehistoric features; although the density of features is low. The proposed new build areas have previously been largely undeveloped farmland, under cultivation since at least the mid-18th century, and most likely much earlier. A limited amount of 19th century industrial activity was largely restricted to locations alongside the Town Lade (**42**).
- 5.4.39 Archaeological watching briefs have been carried out within the proposed development area in recent years (Carruthers 2002; Inglis & Clements 2005; Turner 2010); but no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered during those works.
- 5.4.40 Taking account of the various factors, the potential that sites and/or features of archaeological interest, not detected by the desk-based assessment and field survey alone, survive below ground, is considered to be moderate to high, particularly in previously undeveloped agricultural areas and those areas where cropmarks have been identified from aerial photographs. On the basis of the existing records it is more likely that buried remains would relate to later prehistoric settlement and medieval / post-medieval industrial activity.

Key receptors within 2km of the proposed development area

- 5.4.41 There are 41 designated assets within 2km, of the proposed development area. These are depicted on Figure 5.2 and details of each are listed in Appendix 5.2.
- 5.4.42 In addition to the scheduled prehistoric cairn within the proposed development area, nine other scheduled monuments, one of which (Huntingtower Castle) is also a Category A Listed Building, lie within 2km of the proposed development area. These include a prehistoric cairn (**1508**), a fort (**2641**), a Roman fort and road (**2403** and **3632**), enclosures(**3633**, **3634** and **8755**) and cropmark features of unknown date (**3630** and **3633**).
- 5.4.43 Eighteen Category B Listed Buildings and 11 Category C Listed Buildings are present within 2km of the proposed development area, including a notable concentration in Almondbank.
- 5.4.44 Parts of Methven Castle Gardens and Designed Landscape and Tippermuir Historic Battlefield lie within 2km of the proposed development area and the Conservation Area of Pitcairngreen is around 1km to the north-west.

5.5 Potential Effects

Potential Direct Effects

- 5.5.1 Proposals to develop the Almond Valley site (Figure 5.1) are at a preliminary stage; an outline planning application (Savills x) sets out an indicative masterplan for the site. The proposed development would involve the establishment of a service road network and provision of utilities and drainage services to a phased mix of low, medium and high density residential housing plots, a neighbourhood centre and primary school, and light industrial units. The various component parts would be interspersed with landscaped green space and wildlife corridors and would include flood defence works.
- 5.5.2 Any ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the proposed development (such as those required for service roads, utilities, residential plots access tracks, construction compounds, etc.) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of historic environment interest. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct, permanent and irreversible impacts on the cultural heritage.
- 5.5.3 In general terms, the key cultural heritage constraints within the proposed development area are the surviving features and upstanding buildings and other structures, that constitute parts of the historic landscape, and the various cropmark features distributed across the proposed development area.

Upstanding sites and features

- 5.5.4 The Scheduled Monument of Huntingtower Cairn (**3**; **2267**), lies in an area allocated as an open space as part of the development. The cairn, a probable Bronze Age burial monument, is located on higher ground to the south of the development and can be easily avoided and its setting protected by sensitive design of the development.
- 5.5.5 Low's Work Weir (**6**) is a Category B listed structure spanning the River Almond. Any proposed pedestrian crossing of the river at this point would have an indirect impact on the setting of the weir, although sensitive design could minimise the potential impact, which would not necessarily be adverse.
- 5.5.6 The lade (**42**) is a significant feature in the landscape that bisects the proposed development area and formerly connected many of the historical industrial sites. Retention of the lade as a landscape feature, connecting the various development units, and the various minor features recorded along its length, would add character to the development. Care would be needed however, to ensure that no damage occurs to the feature during the development works, in line with SPP, the guidance in PAN 2/2011 and the requirements of the Perth & Kinross LDP.
- 5.5.7 The Listed Buildings of Waterside Cottages (**15**), Grey Row (**21**) and Ruthven House and formal garden (**27** and **28**) lie outwith the proposed development site boundary and would be avoided by new development. Their current settings would be respected and preserved through sensitive

design in line with the requirements of SPP, the guidance in PAN 2/2011 and the requirements of the Perth & Kinross LDP.

- 5.5.8 Other surviving buildings within the proposed development area that have some historical character (19) could also be incorporated into the development design, in line with the Perth & Kinross LDP.

Cropmark features

- 5.5.9 Cropmarks of features of potential archaeological interest, some of which may prove to be archaeologically significant, have been identified from aerial photographs in three locations within the proposed development area (1, 12 and 13).
- 5.5.10 Two, potentially significant, recorded sites: a chapel (17) and holy well (18), could not be located by the field survey and their locations and state of preservation are currently unknown. It is possible that remains of these sites await discovery. In addition, it is considered possible that other, as yet undetected, remains of archaeological interest are present within the proposed development area, surviving as buried archaeological features or deposits.
- 5.5.11 Given the evidence of cropmark features and industrial activity (14 and 19) across the area, the probability of buried remains being present within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate to high.

Potential direct effects previously unknown buried archaeology

- 5.5.12 Ground disturbing excavations associated with the construction of the proposed development could have an adverse effect on any unrecorded, hitherto unknown, buried archaeological remains present in affected areas. The potential for encountering buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area is assessed as being moderate.

Potential Direct Effects identified from the indicative Masterplan

- 5.5.13 Based upon the indicative Masterplan included in the Planning Application (Technical Appendix 1.1), six assets identified in the baseline study have the potential to be directly affected by the proposed development. These assets include two cropmark sites (12 and 13), a farmstead (10), two former railways (4 and 24), and an area of low mounds, banks and a channel-like depression (41); all of which lie within areas proposed for residential plots.
- 5.5.14 Appropriate measures to identify and mitigate any significant adverse impacts on buried sites or features of archaeological interest would have to be agreed with the Council's Archaeological Advisors, the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Potential effects on the settings of key cultural heritage features within 2km of the proposed development area

- 5.5.15 Preliminary assessment of the settings of the designated sites within 2km of the proposed development area boundary suggests that these sites will either not have a view of the proposed development or that their current settings will not be significantly compromised by the nature of the

proposed development. Most of the Scheduled Monuments close by are cropmark sites with no visible components.

- 5.5.16 The tree covered Huntingtower Cairn (**3; 2267**) would be screened from most of the development by the belt of trees along the southern river terrace escarpment and would be retained within open space within the development.
- 5.5.17 The scheduled monument of Pitcairnfield Fort (**55; 2641**) lies on a promontory overlooking the Almond Valley and there would be views across the proposed development, from this location. The monument is not especially well preserved and is largely concealed within mature woodland. The site already overlooks a small group of modern industrial units, which lie at the foot of the escarpment, immediately below the fort. The current setting of the fort would not be significantly affected by the proposed development.
- 5.5.18 Huntingtower Castle a Scheduled Monument and Category A Listed Building (**90164; 18311**) has a long history and has had a variety of historical associations. In the 15th century, it was originally known as ‘the Place of Ruthven’ and was home of that family. Upon the death of the 3rd Earl of Gowrie, killed in the Gowrie Conspiracy in 1600, the estate passed to the crown and was renamed Huntingtower. In 1643 it became the property of Wm. Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart. It was sold to the 2nd Earl of Tullibardine in 1663 and thence to the Duke of Atholl. The Castle, composed of two 15th century tower-houses linked by a 1-bay addition in the 17th century, is well screened by trees to the north. Its current setting already includes modern development features in the form of modern farm buildings at Mains of Huntingtower Farm, to the east, modern houses now occupying the former Ruthven Print Works (**33**), to the north, and the A9(T) road to the east. Its current setting could be respected and preserved through sensitive design.
- 5.5.19 There are ten Listed Buildings (of Categories B and C) around the perimeter of the proposed development area (Figure 5.2). These include six Category B Listed residential housing sites (**17918, 18301, 18305, 18307, 18309** and **18310**) and one Category C Listed residential housing terrace (**18308**). Three others (**18304, 18306** and **19871**) are industrial buildings. The proposed development would result in a change to their current wider landscape setting, but they would be all be retained and their curtilages and local settings would be respected and preserved through sensitive design.
- 5.5.20 Most of the other listed buildings identified as potential receptors lie in urban settings and their settings would not be at all affected by the proposed development.
- 5.5.21 The Battle of Tippermuir took place in 1644, on a wide expanse of ground approximately three miles to the west of the Perth around Tibbermore. The battle marks the first victory of Montrose’s Royalist army of Charles I against the greater force of the Covenanters. Accounts of the battle suggest that the two forces were arrayed facing each other in a roughly east to west direction across the open ground, with important surviving landscape features being Tibbermore, Old Gallows Road, and West Lamberkine Wood. The current setting of the battlefield includes the modern residential expansion of Perth and the A9 to the east, but otherwise it lies in undeveloped

agricultural land. This, together with the surviving landscape features, allows an understanding of the battlefield landscape. The proposed development would however, lie beyond the extent of the battlefield area, and would not impact upon these landscape features or open agricultural land important to understanding the battle and its current setting would be respected and preserved.

- 5.5.22 Methven Castle Inventory garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) lies to the west of Perth and lies within largely agricultural land, bounded to the south by the main A85 to Perth, and to the north and east by the River Almond. The GDL provides the setting for the Category A Listed Methven Castle, which lies on a ridge facing southwards and commands extensive views, south, east and westwards. Both the castle and the GDL policy woodland are important features in the local landscape, particularly when viewing the castle and the GDL from the main A85 road to the south. Much of the GDL is bordered by the woodland polices and so views of the proposed development would be screened from within the GDL. The current setting of the GDL includes the modern residential expansion of Perth and the A9 to the east and other nearby settlements such as Almonbank, and views of the proposed development would be alongside the modern residential development already present in the wider landscape of the GDL. The current setting of the GDL would not be significantly affected by the proposed development.
- 5.5.23 Pitcairngreen Conservation Area provides the setting for three Listed Buildings, and lies within a wider largely agricultural landscape with modern residential development and settlement nearby at Almondbank. The Conservation Area has a secluded setting, being partially bordered by woodland and the views of the proposed development would be largely screened by the woodland and the buildings present within Pitcairngreen itself. The current setting of the Conservation Area would not be significantly affected by the proposed development.
- 5.5.24 The proposed development is not predicted to have any significant, adverse indirect impact on the settings of important cultural heritage sites in the wider landscape, beyond the proposed development area.

5.6 Cumulative Effects

- 5.6.1 Cumulative impacts on cultural heritage assets result from changes to the current baseline setting of the asset caused by the Development in conjunction with other developments that occurred in the past or are likely to occur in the foreseeable future. In the case of the proposed Almond Valley Village, four other projects have been identified in the area: the 12 home Ruthvenfield development, the 550 home development at Perth West to the south of the application site, the 3,000 home Bertha Park development and the A85/A9 junctions improvements and Perth Western Link Road. In combination with the proposed development at Almond Valley, these have the potential to affect the settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape.
- 5.6.2 The Ruthvenfield Housing Development proposes the construction of up to 12 houses in an area to the west of the former Print Works (31) and within the current proposal's boundary. The cumulative effect on cultural heritage interests of the two proposed developments, within the same development area boundary would be of negligible significance.
- 5.6.3 Perth & Kinross Council has approved plans to develop the A9/A85 intersection, which will extend the landtake alongside the existing A9(T) road and potentially create an access point to the proposed development to the east of Huntingtower House. This would result in the introduction of a new road passing in close proximity to the scheduled and Category A listed Huntingtower Castle (90164; 18311). The cumulative effect on the setting Huntingtower Castle would be of low magnitude and minor significance.
- 5.6.4 The Bertha Park and Perth West Developments, whilst significant, are screened from the Almond Valley site by the escarpment to the south of the development site and the significant change in levels on the north bank of the River Almond. In cultural heritage terms there are therefore no cumulative impacts stemming from these two developments.

5.7 Mitigation

5.7.1 The emphasis in Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2) is the preservation of important remains *in situ* where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and recognition of the requirements of Scottish Government (2011) 'Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011' and provide various options for protection or recording and ensuring that, where practical, surviving assets are preserved intact to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.

5.7.2 All mitigation works presented in the following paragraphs will take place prior to, or, where appropriate, during, the construction of the Proposed Development. All works will be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation, and the scope of works will be detailed in one or more Written Scheme(s) of Investigation (WSI) developed in consultation with (and subject to the agreement of) PKHT on behalf of the Council. The WSI(s) will make provision for appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records.

Preservation in situ / Fencing off

5.7.3 It is likely that there would be limited opportunities within the proposed development for the preservation *in situ* of cultural heritage asset and historic environment features, other than standing historic buildings, where construction activity is to occur. Any specific requirement for preservation *in situ* would be agreed in consultation with PKHT.

5.7.4 Where appropriate, surviving heritage assets that will be avoided by the proposed development, but which lie on close proximity to areas of construction activity and which may therefore undergo accidental damage, will be visibly marked-out using appropriate materials and signage (such as posts and warning tape) provided by the contractor / developer, to signal their presence to construction workers and to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in the vicinity.

5.7.5 A stand-off buffer from the outer edge of each asset identified will be employed, and retained throughout the construction phase. The assets to be visibly marked out and the stand-off buffer distances to be applied will be determined on a case-by-case basis and agreed with PKHT.

Watching briefs and excavation

5.7.6 It is considered that there is a moderate potential within the proposed development area for the preservation of buried remains of archaeological interest. Given the evidence from the cultural heritage baseline study and the historic land use, the probability of encountering buried sites and features of archaeological significance is considered to be moderate.

5.7.7 Any requirement for the archaeological mitigation of works through archaeological evaluation of

proposed development locations or watching briefs would be agreed in consultation with the PKHT. It is envisaged that such mitigation would be conducted on a phased basis, in advance of the development of individual construction phases.

- 5.7.8 If significant discoveries are made during archaeological mitigation works and monitoring, and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work, where appropriate.

5.8 Residual Impact

- 5.8.1 Due to the nature of the proposed development and the proposed layout there would be direct impacts on six assets identified by the assessment (**1, 4, 10, 12, 13, 24** and **41**), which include three cropmark sites, two former railways, and an area of low mounds, banks and a channel-like depression. In addition, direct impacts may also occur on any previously undiscovered sites and features that may be revealed during any archaeological evaluation and/or watching brief that may be required by PKHT.
- 5.8.2 In line with the requirements of PAN2 and the Perth & Kinross LDP, any archaeological remains that are identified will be either preserved *in situ* or excavated and recorded to a standard agreed with PKHT. Taking into account the known baseline and the archaeological mitigation, the residual impact on the archaeological resource would be of low magnitude and not significant.
- 5.8.3 Indirect effects on the settings of five designated sites within the proposed development area boundary and two (Huntingtower Castle and Pitcairngreen Fort) in the immediate locality. The settings of these sites would be preserved through sensitive design of the development and the residual effects would therefore be the same as the predicted effects.
- 5.8.4 Table 5.4 provides a summary list of the predicted residual impacts on the cultural heritage resource.

Description	Nature of effect	Mitigation	Significance of effect
<i>Construction Effects</i>			
Loss of cropmark sites within the proposed development area boundary (1, 12 and 13).	Adverse, Permanent	Recovery of archaeological information. Preservation by record.	Minor
Loss of any surviving remains of other archaeological sites (4, 10, 24 and 41) within the proposed development area boundary.	Adverse, Permanent	Recovery of archaeological information. Preservation by record.	Minor
Direct impact on any hitherto unknown buried archaeology.	Adverse, Permanent	Recovery of archaeological information. Preservation by record.	Minor
<i>Operational Effects</i>			

Indirect impact on the settings of one Scheduled Monument within the proposed development area boundary (3; 2267)	Adverse, Permanent	Avoidance; Sensitive design	Minor
Indirect impact on the settings of six Category B Listed Buildings (17918, 18301, 18305, 18307, 18309 and 18310)	Neutral, Permanent	Avoidance; Sensitive design	Minor
Indirect impact on the setting of one Category C Listed Building (18308)	Neutral, Permanent	Avoidance; Sensitive design	Minor
Indirect impact on the settings of Scheduled Monuments in the wider landscape: Pitcairngreen Fort (55; 2641) and Huntingtower Castle (90164).	Neutral, Permanent	Sensitive design	Minor
Indirect impact on the settings of listed and other historic buildings in the wider landscape.	Neutral, Permanent	Sensitive design	Minor

Table 5.4 Summary of Residual Effects

5.9 Conclusion

- 5.9.1 A desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey have been carried out of the whole of the area in and to the east of the proposed Almond Valley development. This work has identified 56 cultural heritage assets, ranging from upstanding buildings of local vernacular interest to cropmarks indicating the presence of buried features of local heritage importance.
- 5.9.2 Two Scheduled Monuments: Huntingtower Cairn (**3; 2267**) and Pitcairngreen Fort (**55; 2641**) of national importance would be retained and their settings respected and protected through sensitive design of the development proposal. Category B Listed Low's Work Weir (**6; 18304**) would also be retained and its setting respected and protected through sensitive design of the development proposal. The Perth town lade (**42**), would be retained within the development design.
- 5.9.3 Within the presently formulated Masterplan design, it would not be possible to preserve *in situ* all of the various assets (or parts thereof) identified within the proposed development area that would undergo direct impacts. There would be direct and adverse effects on both upstanding and buried features, resulting in their loss to the development. However, these adverse effects would be offset by appropriate mitigation to ensure the proper recording of the sites and the recovery of archaeological information which would in part enhance our knowledge and understanding of the other preserved monuments in the immediate area.
- 5.9.4 Taking into account the recommended mitigation, it is considered that the proposed development would not have a significant adverse effect upon the cultural heritage resource. The programme of archaeological investigations and reporting would offset the predicted direct impacts and the loss of archaeological resources. In overall terms, the development would not conflict with current national, regional or local planning policies related to cultural heritage.

5.10 References

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APPENDIX 5.1 – Heritage Assets within the immediate area of the proposed development

Site	Site name	RCAHMS Database No / HER No.	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
1	Puddledub, cropmark	NO02NE 46 / MPK2070	306700	725200	HER; Canmore	The HER and Canmore record a series of three oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMS 1983) showing cropmarks of pits.	Unknown
2	Puddledub		306840	725360	Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	A long rectangular roofed building, annotated Puddledub, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps. It does not appear on any earlier maps and is of probable early 19 th century date. A rectangular building is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded that this building is currently a private residence named 'Green Acre'.	Local
3	Huntingtower, cairn (SM Index No.2267)	NO02SE1 / MPK2163	306923	724944	HS; HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	The HER and Canmore record a large oval cairn of earth and stones measuring 32m north to south by 28m east to west and about 5m in height. A ditch is suggested to surround the cairn, but this is likely to be an old plantation bank around the base of the cairn. The cairn is surmounted by trees, but is otherwise in good condition. Pinkerton (1809) records that a small stone hammer was found near the cairn c.1885. The cairn is depicted but not named on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps. A tree covered mound is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988 Field survey found the cairn to be as previously described.	National
4	Mineral Railway		306940	725400	Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs	A mineral railway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1933 Edition map between NO 0687 2520 and NO 0703 2563 where it crosses the lade (42). A railway line is depicted connecting the Royal Naval Store Depot at Almondbank with the mineral railway on the Ordnance Survey 1966 Edition map. Field survey identified no trace of the railway, the location of which now lies in an arable field. The remains of the bridge, which carried the railway across the lade (42) to Huntingtower Bleachworks were noted at NO 07040 25642; these comprise of two parallel iron girders spanning the lade.	Lesser
5	Railway		306950	725800	Historic Maps; Aerial photographs; Field Survey	A railway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1933 Edition map connecting Huntingtower Bleachworks, Pitcairnfield Bleachworks and a Saw Mill. Field survey recorded a linear strip of rough ground c.5m wide running between two arable fields, following the alignment of the former railway.	Lesser
6	Almondbank, River Almond, Low's Work Weir (Category B Listed Building HBNumb 18304)	NO02NE 4 / MPK2063	306987	725682	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Field Survey	The HER and Canmore record that the 'Lowswark' is the intake for an aqueduct supplying Perth with water and that it is first mentioned in 1494 as the 'Auld Wick called Lowswark', although no reference is given. The name seems to have applied to both weir and sluice. Hume (1977) records that Low's Work is Medieval in date and was rebuilt 1622-4. It comprises a low masonry weir on the River Almond, with a fairly modern wood and iron sluice controlling the flow of water to the Perth town lade (42), which also supplies Huntingtower Bleachworks (NO02NE 84.00). Cowan (1904) records that a stone dyke or sluice across the River Almond diverts its waters into an aqueduct. This dyke is called Lowswark and is said to be of Roman origin. Both the Lowswark and the	Regional

						<p>aqueduct seem to have been constructed for the purpose of supplying water to the fosse which surrounded Perth City Wall, and also for use by the city mills.</p> <p>The weir is depicted and named Low's Wark on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.</p> <p>Field Survey found the Low's Work weir to be as previously described.</p>	
7	Sheepfold		307020	725020	Historic Maps	<p>A rectangular, two compartment sheepfold is depicted to the north of the main road on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901).</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of the sheepfold, the location of which now lies in an arable field.</p>	None
8	Huntingtowerfield Farm, mound		307042	725620	Field Survey	<p>Field survey identified a grass-covered mound with a manhole in the top. Measuring 10m by 5.6m and 1m to 2m in height, the mound is situated next to the line of the old railway. It is possible that it originally acted as water storage or was part of the drainage system associated with the rail line.</p>	Lesser
9	Sheepfold		307010	725000	Historic Maps	<p>A rectangular sheepfold is depicted to the south of the main road on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901).</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of the sheepfold. The location of the sheepfold is now occupied by a service station.</p>	None
10	Huntingtowerfield Farm	NO02NE 130 / MPK8008	307150	725490	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The HER and Canmore record Huntingtowerfield farm.</p> <p>A settlement comprising three buildings and an enclosure surrounded by areas of cultivation is depicted on Roy's map (1747-55) at this location.</p> <p>Six roofed buildings and a well are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), although the site is not named. On the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901) the farm has been substantially redeveloped and is named as 'Huntingtowerfield Farm'. Huntingtowerfield Farm Cottages have been added to the south of the road by the time of the 1933 Ordnance Survey Edition.</p> <p>The steading is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955 and 1962, and is recorded on RCHAMS photographs dating to 1975 and 1976..</p> <p>Field survey recorded that Huntingtowerfield Farm still operates as a farm, although it is substantially changed. Only the western range of the original steading is upstanding along with the Huntingtowerfield Farm Cottages.</p>	Local
11	Building		307350	725260	Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>A roofed building and a well are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps, to the east of the main road to Huntingtower Bleachfield.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that this building is currently a private residence named, named 'Jeaniebank'.</p>	Local
12	Waterside Cottages, linear features, pits	NO02NE 61 / MPK2086	307400	725900	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record that the cropmarks of several linear features, pits and at least one (but possibly four) circular ditched features are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1975 and 1992, lying in a field to the west of Waterside Cottages (15).</p>	Unknown
13	Huntingtower Haugh 1, linear feature	NO02NE 37 / MPK2060	307400	725200	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record the presence of several linear cropmarks visible in a field, some of which may represent old field boundaries, visible on oblique aerial photographs taken between 1971 to 1994.</p>	Unknown
14	Huntingtower Mill	MPK17939	307500	725500	HER; Historic Maps; Documentary source; Aerial Photographs;	<p>The HER records a corn and barley mill on the Perth Lade, adjacent to Huntingtowerfield Bleachworks. The mill became a beetling mill for the bleachworks in the late 19th to early 20th centuries.</p> <p>The fairly extensive but redeveloped remains of Huntingtower Mill. On the approach to the mill from the junction upstream (MPK 18479) the walls of the lade are well revetted, standing 1m tall in places,</p>	Local

					Field Survey	<p>composed of random unmortared roughly flat stones (sandstone). The earliest building encountered at the mill is an isolated gable wall on the S bank just NW of where the lade becomes culverted. Opposite this gable on the N bank, the revetting wall of the lade has been constructed from very large regular blocks of pointed (pecked) sandstone. Above this revetting is a stone building partly corbelled out over the lade, this building abuts a brick building to the E under which the lade is culverted.</p> <p>The lade splits in two as it enters the culverts (though the N one is smaller than the S) with the exits similar to the entrances.</p> <p>The isolated gable wall belonged to one of the mill buildings shown in this location of the 1st edition OS map but its exact uncton remains unclear. The building is not shown, so had presumably been demolished by the 2nd edition OS map. The building probably dates to the first half of the 19th century. The other stone and brick buildings are first shown on the 2nd edition OS map and therefore seem to date to the late 19th century. The two culverts are shown as open air channels on the 1st edition OS map; the S one with the grille at the top end presumably powered a waterwheel attached a building to the S.</p> <p>The neighbouring N channel seems to have acted as an overflow channel.</p> <p>In the New Statistical Account, Tulloch (1843) notes the presence of Ruthven Mills powered by a lade (42) and goes on to mention that 'below [Huntingtowerfield bleaching field], on the same Lead (sic), are the flour and barley mills'.</p> <p>What may be up to four mills are indicated on Stobie's map of 1783 distributed along the western part of the lade, between Lows Work weir and Huntingtower Castle.</p> <p>Huntingtower Mill, a corn and barley mill, comprising five roofed buildings is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). On the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901), the mill is named 'Beetling Mill' and comprises a large roofed building and four further roofed buildings.</p> <p>Several buildings are visible at this location on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the former mill buildings have been converted into private residences.</p>	
15	Waterside Cottages, Nos 1-9 (Category B Listed Building HBNum 18307)	NO02NE188 NO02NE187 NO02NE186 / MPK13725 MPK13726 MPK13727	307642	725914	HS; HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>Historic Scotland records that the cottages date to c.1845 and comprise a group of three blocks of workers' housing.</p> <p>Waterside Cottages are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps. Two long rectangular buildings are depicted in a similar location on Stobie's map of 1783.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that these buildings are currently private residences.</p>	Regional
16	Ladeside Cottage		307650	725590	Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>A roofed building within a garden enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.</p> <p>The cottage is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that Ladeside Cottage, a white-washed stone building with a slate roof, is currently in use as a private residence and kennels.</p>	Local
17	Huntingtower Chapel	NO02NE 48 / MPK2072	307700	725500	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record Huntingtower Chapel. Scott (1915-61) notes that due to its proximity to St Conwall's Well (18), the chapel was probably also dedicated to that saint. Morris and Morris (1982) record the presence of a ruinous chapel near a mill lade. The grid reference recorded for the former chapel is very general and likely to be quite inaccurate.</p> <p>Field survey found no visible remains of a chapel at or near the location recorded by the HER and Canmore. However, the ruined remains of Ruthven mill (19) stand a short distance to the north and it is</p>	Unknown

						possible that these may have been mistaken for the chapel.	
18	St Cornwall's Well	NO02NE 8 / MPK2104	307700	725500	HER; Canmore; Documentary Source	<p>The HER and Canmore record a spring located beside a ruined chapel (17) near a mill lade (H Scott (Fasti Eccles) 1960; R Morris and F Morris 1982). The well is recorded to have been in use during the post-Reformation period.</p> <p>The New Statistical Account (1843) records that a celebrated well was located at a place called 'Hole of Ruthven' although the well has 'long since lost not only its fame, but its existence'.</p> <p>The 'Hole of Ruthven' is depicted to the south of Huntingtower, beside the main road on Stobie's map of 1793.</p> <p>Field survey identified no visible trace of a well at the location recorded in the HER and Canmore.</p>	Unknown
19	Ruthven Mill	NO02NE 132.02 / MPK8012	307750	725550	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Documentary Source; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The HER and Canmore record Ruthven Mill, a drawing of which was produced following a building survey conducted in 1983.</p> <p>The New Statistical Account (1843) notes the presence of Ruthven mills powered by a lade and goes on to mention that 'below [Huntingtowerfield bleaching field], on the same Lead (sic), are the flour and barley mills'.</p> <p>What may be up to four mills are indicated on Stobie's map of 1783 distributed along the western part of the lade, between Lows Work weir and Huntingtower Castle.</p> <p>Ruthven Mill, annotated as a flour mill, comprising an L-shaped roofed building, two further roofed buildings and an enclosure, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). On the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map the L-shaped building, a small roofed building and the enclosure are depicted but not annotated.</p> <p>Roofed buildings at this location are visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the mill is now ruinous with only the south gable end and the water-wheel surviving. The surrounding buildings are now private residences. Two small stone, single arch bridges were recorded at NO 07762 25571 and NO 07750 25578, respectively. Both are cross lades associated with the mill. The bridges both measure 3m wide, 4m long and 0.7m high from the base of the lade.</p>	Local
20	Building		307780	725350	Historic Maps, Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>A roofed rectangular building within a triangular enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.</p> <p>A building is visible at this location on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that 'Woodside Cottages' is a stone-built cottage with a slate roof and currently a private residence.</p>	Local
21	1-20 Grey Row, Ruthven (Category C Listed Building HBNu 18308)	NO02NE 119.02 / MPK10489	307830	725380	HS; HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>Historic Scotland records that Grey row is a group of 2-storey rubble-built late 18th century industrial housing. The buildings have been partly altered.</p> <p>Hume (1977) records that they were built in association with the now demolished bleachworks (10).</p> <p>Grey Row is depicted but not named on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.</p> <p>Grey Row is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that Grey Row comprises a row of two storey stone cottages with slate roofs, currently occupied as private residences.</p>	Local
22	Ruthven Primary School	NO02NE 158 / MPK10490	307880	725440	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps;	<p>The HER and Canmore record Ruthven Primary School.</p> <p>The school is depicted as a roofed building on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901).</p>	Local

					Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	The school is visible and in use on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded that the school is still in use and noted that a date stone, in the east elevation, is inscribed '1868'.	
23	Ruthven Farm	NO02NE 132.01 / MPK8011	308000	725630	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	The HER and Canmore record the presence of Ruthven farmhouse and farmstead. Ruthven Farm comprising an L-shaped roofed building, a large complex roofed building and four further roofed buildings is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1866). The buildings are also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1901). Three roofed buildings are visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey found that Ruthven Farm is still occupied and operates as a farm.	Local
24	The Perth, Almond Valley and Methven Railway / Perth – Crieff railway	NO02NE 115 / MPK7430; MPK6724	308000	725660	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps, Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	Railscot (www.railscot.co.uk) records that the Perth, Almond Valley and Methven Railway line received Royal assent in 1856 and closed to passengers in 1937. It continued in use for freight transportation until 1965. The railway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps. The route of the railway is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey identified several features associated with the railway, including one set of bridge supports at NO 07760 25611, and another at NO 07492 25462. NO 07966 25658 to NO 07802 25629 the original railway embankment (approximately 5m wide) is still present. However, the majority of the route is now partly a modern road and partly trackways. Visible remains of the railway line were detected in the field to the south of Huntingtowerfield farm (10).	Lesser
25	Building		308010	725510	Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	A roofed building is depicted to the east of the main road through Ruthven on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps. A roofed building is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded a stone building with a slate roof, currently occupied as a private residence.	Local
26	Mill Lade	MPK15038	308020	725337	HER; maps	The HER records that an 'Old Mill Lead (sic)' is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map. It is depicted running between Grey Row (21) and the Ruthvenfield Print Works (33). A gasworks is depicted and annotated at the east end of the lade. The old mill lead is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1901). Field survey found no trace of the mill lade or gas works, the location of which now lie in a pasture field.	Unknown
27	Ruthven House (Category B Listed Building; HBNum 18309)	NO02NE 132.00 / MPK8010	308100	725550	HS; HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	Historic Scotland records that the house was built c.1800 and comprises a two-storey rubble-built building. Ruthven House is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps within a wooded area with a walled garden to the north. The house is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded that Ruthven House is currently in use as a private residence. The north, east and south sides of the walled garden survive and the garden now contains four modern residential houses.	Regional
28	Ruthven House garden wall and lodge (Category B Listed Building)	NO02NE 132.03 / MPK13759	308050	725520	HS; HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial	Historic Scotland records that the garden wall and lodge were built c.1800. The wall is a tall rubble-built garden wall into which two lodges have been built (the one to the north is a dummy). The entrance and gatepiers to Ruthven House stand between the two 'lodges'. A roofed building and an enclosure are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901)	Regional

	HBNum 18310)				Photographs; Field Survey	Edition map. A formal walled garden is also depicted to the north of Ruthven House. The garden wall and existing lodge are visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded that the lodge is still in use as a private residence and the garden wall is still upstanding and in good condition. The dummy lodge is visible as a mirror image of the front of the real lodge, located on the north side of the entrance to Ruthven House.	
29	Ruthven Road, Railway Station	NO02NE 115 / MPK7430	308100	725650	HER; maps; aerial photographs; field survey	The NMRS records that this intermediate station, with a single platform, opened in 1858 and closed to regular passenger traffic in 1951. It was renamed Ruthven Road Station by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway in 1938 and continued in use for goods traffic until 1965. Ruthven Road Station is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd 1901) Edition maps. A roofed building is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988. Field survey recorded that the station is now occupied as a private residence with a modern extension to the rear.	Local
30	Ruthvenfield Bleachworks, 1-19 Tarry Row	NO02NE 119.01 / MPK7920	308110	725240	HER; Canmore; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	The HER and Canmore record that a terrace of 19 th century buildings. Hume (1977) records that the main blocks are 1- and 2-storey, the latter with outside stairs to the upper storey, and are a good example of a 19th-century industrial village, built in association with the now-demolished bleachworks (31). A row of buildings, apparently part of the Ruthvenfield Print Works (33) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st (1866) and 2 nd (1901) Edition maps. 'Tarry Row' is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955 and 1968. Field survey recorded that Tarry Row is currently occupied as private residences.	Local
31	Ruthvenfield Bleachworks	NO02NE 119.00 / MPK7919	308150	725370	HER; Canmore Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	The HER and Canmore record the former Ruthven Bleachworks, which Hume (1977) records as having been demolished. Ruthvenfield Bleach Works, comprising a large roofed building with the lade running through it, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1901). On the 1933 Ordnance Survey map the site is referred to as Ruthvenfield beetling Mill. Field survey recorded that the former site of the bleachworks is now occupied by modern residential housing. There are no upstanding remains of the form works.	Lesser
32	Findspot	NO02NE152 / MPK9221	308200	725300	HER; Canmore	The HER and Canmore record that a penannular copper-alloy bracelet was found in 1994 at this location. The bracelet is of likely modern origin.	None
33	Ruthven Print Works	MPK17940	308200	725300	HER; Documentary Sources; Historic Maps	The HER records that Ruthvenfield Print Works was established in 1790 firstly as a bleachfield but quickly turned into a print works by 1792, employing between 1000 and 1200 workers (Mackay 2008). The plant was redesigned in the late 19th / early 20th century and moved to a new site to the west, with the former works landscaped to form a drive and parkland for Ruthvenfield House. The Statistical Account of Scotland (1791-99) records that there was a printfield established upon the lade (42) in 1792. The site was originally used for a small-scale bleachworks which later gave way to 'this more important work'. Additional ground was procured and additional housing erected to house the Print Works workforce, which was estimated at 250 men, women and children. The New Statistical Account (1843) notes the presence of Ruthven printfield, which was powered by the 'lade' (42) and the printfield was used for printing cloth either by block-printing or machine-printing. A mill is indicated at this location on Stobie's map of 1783.	Unknown

						<p>Ruthvenfield Print Works comprising a large complex of roofed buildings, including a school, between Huntingtower Castle and Ruthven House is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). Most of the buildings have been removed by 1901 and only one of the original buildings is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901).</p> <p>Field survey found that the former site of the Print Works is now occupied by modern residential housing. There are no upstanding remains of the former works.</p> <p>An archaeological survey of the lade (42) (Alder Archaeology 2011), recorded features associated with the printworks. These include two well built revetting walls constructed from large rectangular well-pointed (pecked) blocks of sandstone standing c 2m in height that are located to the west of a housing development at Ruthvenfield. The walls are described as narrowing to form a 1.5m wide gap at the location of the former print works and appear to be the only upstanding remains of the mill and presumably marked the site of a grille to stop debris entering the waterwheel building.</p> <p>The survey also recorded a length of stone revetting roughly 1m high and is one side of a sluice system for the Printworks (33) at NO08396 25201, and two bridges recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1866, 1901).</p>	
34	Ruthvenfield House	NO02NE 133 / MPK8013	308330	725440	HER; Canmore Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The HER and Canmore record Ruthven House.</p> <p>Ruthvenfield House, comprising a large roofed building with a formal garden to the north and east and two roofed buildings to the south-east, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). Only one roofed building is shown to the south-east of the house on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901) and the formal gardens are not shown.</p> <p>Ruthvenfield House is visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey found that Ruthvenfield House is occupied as a private residence.</p>	Local
35	Huntingtower, pit alignment	NO02NE 75 / MPK5530	308360	725330	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record the presence of a single line of pits visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken of the field immediately east of Ruthvenfield House (34). Barclay (1983) suggests that this may be a continuation of the Roman Road, recorded as a cropmark feature to the south of the development area, but that the topography of the area makes this unlikely.</p>	Unknown
36	Huntingtower Well; Healing Well	MPK16494	308222	725178	HER	<p>The HER records that a spring was found on Castle Brae to the north-west of Huntingtower Castle. Local legend purports that the water from this well is meant to have the power to heal. The spring is not marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1860); however, a small square structure is depicted in the approximate position of the spring - this could have been a well head. The spring is marked as 'trough' on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1900) and there is no trace of the square building.</p>	Lesser
37	Ruthven Farm Bridge	MPK18490	307880	725490	HER	<p>The HER records a low arched road bridge over the lade south of Ruthven Farm. The bridge is described as being heavily pointed with lime mortar and cement and is composed of random rubble (sandstone) with rather narrow voussoirs with an arch 1m tall and was probably constructed for Ruthven Farm during the early 19th century (Alder Archaeology 2011).</p>	Lesser
38	Ruthvenfield House, cropmark	NO02NE 60 / MPK2085	308500	725500	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record a pair of linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs from 1941-1995. The cropmarks run diagonally across the end of a field, cutting a possible plantation bank (39).</p>	Unknown
39	Ruthvenfield House, Huntingtower, formal garden	NO02NE 59 / MPK2084	308500	725500	HER; Canmore	<p>The HER and Canmore record that two parallel lines some distance apart with circular features at the ends and in the middle are visible on aerial photographs taken between 1971 and 1995. Canmore records this cropmark as a formal garden feature, most likely to be a plantation bank.</p>	Lesser
40	Ruthven Field	MPK18493	307890	725410	HER	<p>The HER records a drain and boundary which mark the rough location of a narrow water channel which</p>	Lesser

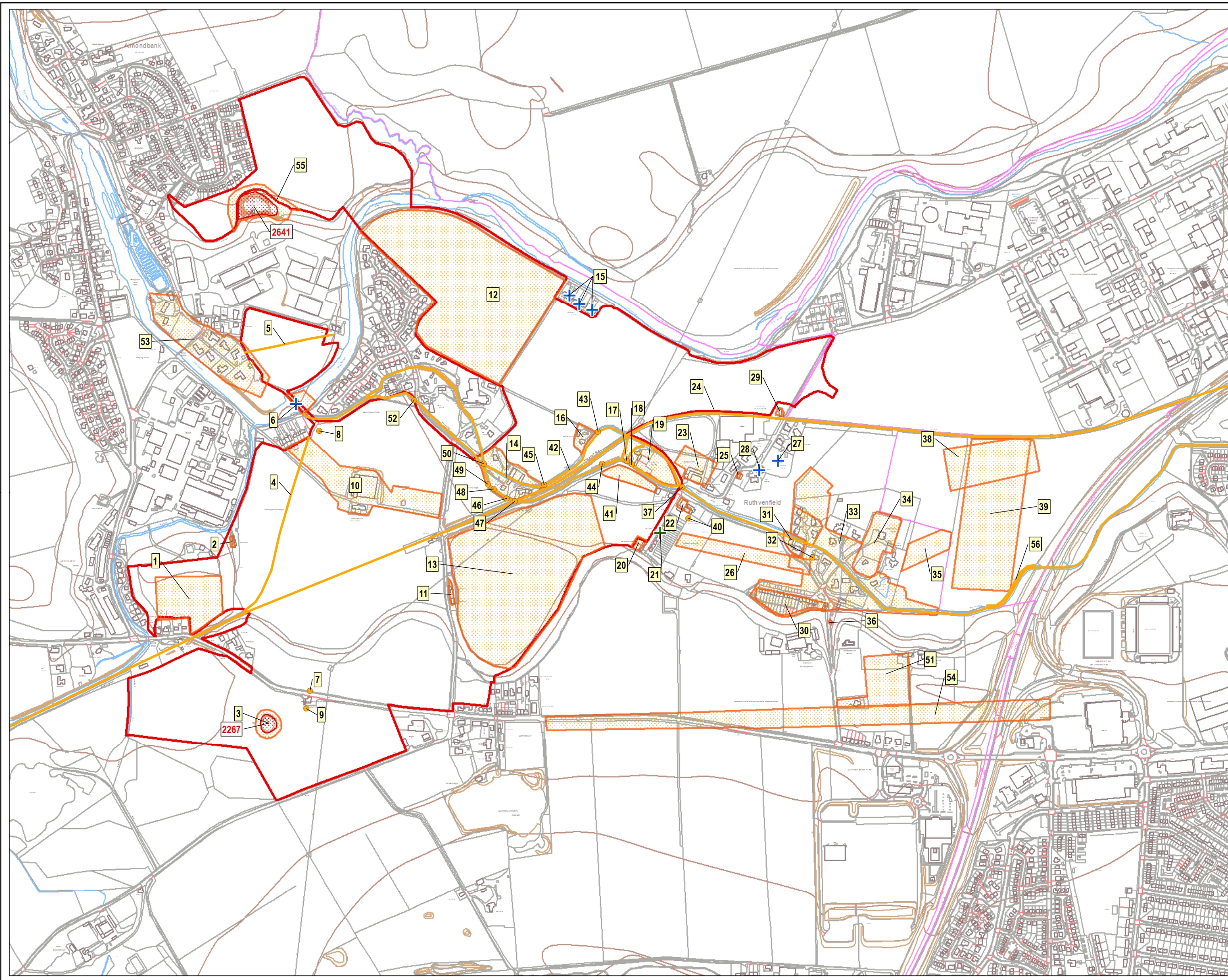
	Drain					branches off from the lade (42) just to the north of the school (22) of the site (Alder Archaeology 2011).	
41	Shepherds Mill features	MPK18489	307750	725510	HER	The HER records that opposite Shepherd's mill in grassy field with large sycamore trees is an irregular depression, running south-west to north-east. The depression is described as a channel which measures roughly 30m long, 10m wide by 1m deep and possibly splits in two at its north-east end. There is evidence of possible banking on the north-west side of the channel. East of the channel running all the way through the wood to the building marked 'garage' are various low mounds and banks which seem to be man made. Roughly 30m to the west of the channel is a possible man made roughly circular mound measuring c. 16m by 14m and 0.5m high. Further work is required to identify the layout and date of the features (Alder Archaeology 2011).	Unknown
42	Lade	NO12SW 50 / MPK3508	307780	725600	HER; Canmore; maps; aerial photographs; field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore record that the lade was constructed for the purpose of supplying water to the fosse which surrounded Perth City Wall (NO12SW 5) and also for use by the city mills. At NO 1087 2440, in the face of the revetment wall on the north side of the Town's lade, and at water level is a stone bearing the date 1766.</p> <p>Wilson (nd) records that it is difficult to know when the Town Lade at Perth was first constructed but it was definitely in place in the 12th Century and by that time it was used to drive meal mills, and more importantly, as a defensive moat surrounding the old walled city. The lade extends from Almondbank about four miles from the city. Here there is a sluice regulating the flow of water from the River Almond. The sluice is supported by an embankment of masonry known as Low's Work. It was very well constructed and was carefully maintained and repaired by the Burgh through the centuries. There are a number of conduits leading from the lade which at one time powered water wheels.</p> <p>Inglis (1791-99) records that 'a large canal or waterlead, drawn from the River Almond, intersects an extensive meadow, called Ruthven or Huntingtower-haugh'. He further notes that it can be traced to a very early period and suggests that it would not be 'unnatural to suppose it a Roman work'. He records that it was 'nearly 18 feet broad, 3 feet deep, and, according to the course of the water, about 4 1/2 miles long'.</p> <p>Tulloch (1843) notes that this length of water is known as the 'Mill-Lead' and that the family of Ruthven had mills upon it. He further notes that it had sufficient power to drive the machinery of Huntingtower Bleachfield, the Ruthven Mills and Ruthven Printfield.</p> <p>The lade is depicted on Roy's map of 1747-55, Stobie's map of 1783, which also depicted five mills along the lade to the west of Huntingtower, and Knox's map of 1850. The lade is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1866) and 2nd (1901) Edition maps.</p> <p>The lade is visible on vertical aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1962 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the lade survives in good condition, bisecting the development area. It is revetted by stone walls in places and still carries water between the Almond River and Perth.</p> <p>An archaeological survey was undertaken in 2011 (Alder Archaeology) which recorded the course of the lade in detail and found several features (such as bridges stone revetting, pipes) that are associated with the lade (see assets 36, 37, 40, 41 and 43-50 and 52, and recorded remains of the lade associated with the former Ruthvenfield printworks (33)).</p>	Local
43	Ladeside Cottage Bridge	MPK18491	307680	725610	HER	The HER records that two short lengths of wall were recorded on either side of the lade (42) near 'The Kennels'. The north wall stands c 1m high and is constructed from unmortared squared blocks of pink sandstone. The wall on the south bank is less well preserved, standing 0.5m high. These walls mark the location of a late 19th century bridge first shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map. The bridge may have been constructed to provide access to a field to the south which lay in between the	Lesser

						railway line and the lade. The bridge seems to have collapsed or been removed during the late 20 th or early 21 st century (Alder Archaeology 2011).	
44	Shepherds Mill Revetting	MPK18488	307690	725540	HER	The HER records that a short length of poorly mortared stone revetting was recorded on the north side of the lade (42) upstream from Shepherd's mill. The wall is described as being constructed from roughly pecked and squared sandstone blocks built approximately to level beds, c 4m long and 0.5m high (Alder Archaeology 2011).	Lesser
45	Huntingtower Mill (Stones, Fencepost)	MPK18492	0756	2549		The HER records that three features were identified on a bend in the lade (42) to the east of Huntingtower Mill. The recorded features include a 19 th century iron tensioner post, a partially worked block of sandstone on the floor of the lade, and a rectangular block of worked sandstone on the north bank of the lade (Alder Archaeology 2011).	Lesser
46	Mill Cottage Bridge	MPK18486	0747 2546			The HER records that a bridge providing access to Mill House was recorded by Alder Archaeology (2011) and is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1866). The bridge is described as comprising of six steel girders supporting railway sleepers and mortared stone rubble and brick revetting walls. The bridge is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map, although this bridge appears to have been rebuilt in the late 19th or early 20th centuries.	Lesser
47	Mill Cottage Railway Bridge	MPK18487	0749 2545			The HER records that two parallel, but offset squared rubble walls supporting a former bridge for the main Crieff railway line were recorded by Alder Archaeology (2011).	Lesser
48	Mill Cottage Iron Pipe	MPK18510	0744 2548			The HER records that an iron pipe in the lade (42), which may have once supplied water to Huntingtower Mill, but appears to have been placed in the lade to act as a small weir, was recorded by Alder Archaeology (2011).	Lesser
49	Huntingtower Mill Revetting	MPK18509	0743 2549			The HER records that a section of wooden revetting lining the lade (42) was identified at this location (Alder Archaeology 2011), and is likely to be a 20 th century repair.	Lesser
50	Huntingtower Mill Junction	Mpk18479	0742 2554			The HER records a major junction of the lade (42) where the two routes of the lade join. Alder Archaeology (2011) recorded several features visible at the lade junction and associated with the two lade channels, including a rack and pinion sluice, a low wall constructed from concrete blocks, and a small steel girder bridge.	Lesser
51	Mains of Huntingtower	NO02NE193 / MPK14729	0827 2504			The HER records the slight earthworks of a formal garden, situated to the south of Mains of Huntingtower were recorded during aerial survey (RCAHMSAP 2003). The site is rectangular on plan, measuring about 50m north to south by 35m east to west, and is divided into regular sections. The garden is depicted as a rectangular enclosure on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1867), with another parallel enclosure shown some 150m to the east. It is probable that the enclosures were part of the designed landscape related to the country house of Huntingtower (NO02NE1).	Local
52	Bleachers Way Bridge	MPK18476	0726 2569			The HER records that a heavily re-built and recently re-pointed stone and concrete bridge made from re-used blocks of sandstone, was recorded by Alder Archaeology (2011), crossing the lade (42). The bridge appears to have been constructed recently, although there may be an earlier core to the bridge as there was a bridge at this location by the late 19 th century giving access to the Huntingtower Bleachworks.	Lesser
53	Pitcairnfield Bleachworks	NO02NE 143 / MPK8023	0683 2581		HER	The HER and Canmore record the 18 th to 19 th century Pitcairnfield Bleachworks, which Hume (1977) describes as comprising a 2-storey, 3-bay works, chapel and an 8-bay single storey brick range with buttresses between the bays and a wooden porch are the main surviving structures. Some inset track and poles for overhead wires remain from the electric railway (5) that served the works.	Local
54	Huntingtower /	NO02SE 35	082 249			The HER and Canmore record that an excavation was undertaken of the cropmark of a possible	Local

	Huntingtower 2 (possible road)	and NO02SE 35.01 / MPK2190				prehistoric cursus (NO02SE 35.01) (Barclay 1982). The excavation revealed three ditches, and a pebbled surface, 4m wide, which was found below one of the ditches. Together with the alluvium into which they were excavated, all the features produced 14 th and 15 th century pottery.	
55	Pitcairnfield House, fort 150m E of (SM Index No. 2641)	NO02NE14 / MPK2036	0690 2614			Historic Scotland, the HER and Canmore record a fort, situated on the edge of an arable field on the crest of a promontory surrounded byth River Almond. Upstanding remains of the fort have been largely destroyed by ploughing, tree planting and the construction of two water tanks, a field boundary and a path. The fort (as recorded by the RCAHMS in 1958) comprises the remains of a ditch, and in places, a substantial stony bank, and a section of outer rampart. A 19 th -20 th century sub-rectangular enclosure lies within the forts interior.	National
56	Ruthvenfield House	MPK18494	0863 2526			The HER records that an embankment, 1.2m high by 8m wide, located on the north side of lade (42) was recorded by Alder Archaeology (2011).	Lesser

APPENDIX 5.2 – Key Receptors within 2km of the proposed development area

ID No	Easting	Northing	Asset Name	Status	Importance
90164; 18311	308285	725118	Huntingtower Castle	Scheduled Monument & Category A Listed Building	National
1508	307196	727230	Cairnton Cottage, cairn	Scheduled Monument	National
2403	309762	726823	Bertha, Roman fort	Scheduled Monument	National
2641	306892	726140	Fort 150m E of Pitcairnfield House	Scheduled Monument	National
3630	307916	725017	Mains of Huntingtower, linear earthwork, pit alignments & enclosures	Scheduled Monument	National
3632	307287	724802	Roman Road SW of Huntingtower	Scheduled Monument	National
3633	306803	724617	enclosures 300m NE of North Blackruthven	Scheduled Monument	National
3634	305896	724517	Easter Powside, enclosures	Scheduled Monument	National
8755	305843	725238	Loanleven, enclosure 300m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	National
17903	309485	726562	Almond Bridge, on A9 over River Almond	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17909	306483	726965	Pitcairngreen Inn	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17911	306623	726289	Almondbank, 4 Kirkhall Road, Old Manse	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17916	306512	726363	St. Serf's Church, Bridgeton.	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17918	306795	725860	Pitcairnfield, Craigneuk Road, Bridge House	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17919	305326	727029	Cromwellpark Cottage, formerly West Cromwellpark House	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18301	306850	725109	Tofthouses	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18302	306500	724405	North Blackruthven	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18303	306627	724556	North Blackruthven Lodge	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18304	306987	725682	Low Works Wier	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18305	306978	725605	Huntingtower Haugh, Huntingtower Bleachfield, 1-8 Low's Work Cottages	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18306	307220	725750	Huntingtowerfield, S. front section of Bleachwork	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18307	307642	725914	Waterside Cottages, Nos 1-9	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18309	308100	725550	Ruthven House	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18310	308050	725520	Ruthven House garden wall and lodge	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18312	308212	724329	Newhouse Farmhouse.	Category B Listed Building	Regional
18313	307440	724523	West Mains of Huntingtower Farmhouse.	Category B Listed Building	Regional
19871	307290	725690	Huntingtowerfield, Former Printhouse and Works Chapel with linking wall.	Category B Listed Building	Regional
17906	306111	727397	Pitcairn Cottage Nr. Pitcairngreen	Category C Listed Building	Local
17907	306696	727105	East End, Pitcairngreen	Category C Listed Building	Local
17908	306374	727023	St. Serf's Manse, (originally Free Church Manse) Pitcairngreen	Category C Listed Building	Local
17910	306538	726338	2-8 (Even Nos.) Bridgeton	Category C Listed Building	Local
17912	306587	726303	Almondbank, 3 Bridgeton Brae	Category C Listed Building	Local
17913	306578	726314	Almondbank, 5 Bridgeton Brae	Category C Listed Building	Local
17914	306589	726327	Bridgeton, 9 Bridgeton Brae	Category C Listed Building	Local
17915	306576	726321	Bridgeton, 11 Bridgeton Brae	Category C Listed Building	Local
17917	305872	726808	Cromwellpark House	Category C Listed Building	Local
18308	307830	725384	Ruthvenfield Bleachworks, 1-20 Grey Row	Category C Listed Building	Local
19872	308212	724329	Perth, Newhouse Farm	Category C Listed Building	Local
	n/a	n/a	Methven Castle	GDL	National
	n/a	n/a	Tippermuir	Historic Battlefield	National
	n/a	n/a	Pitcairngreen	Conservation Area	Regional

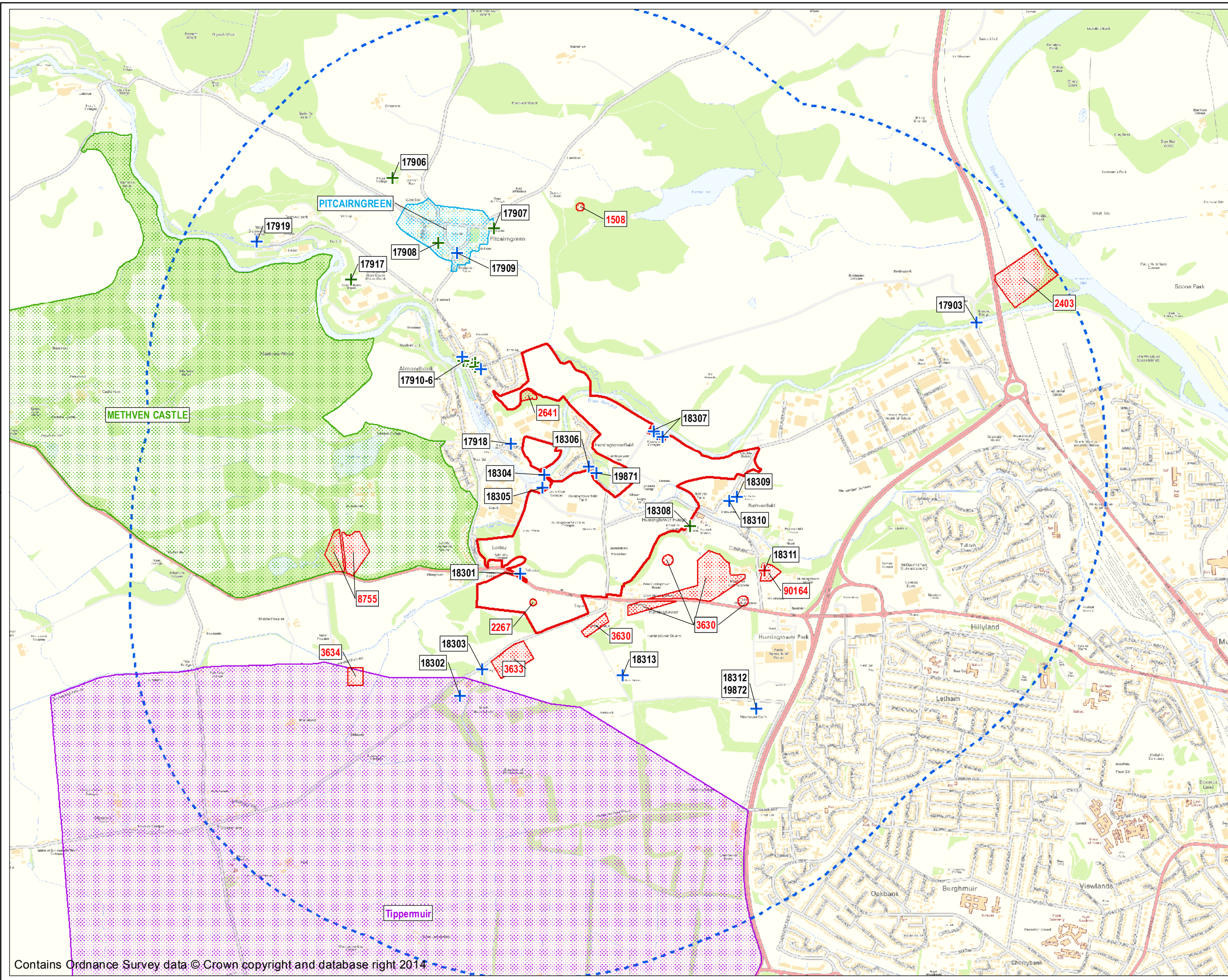


- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - + Listed Building Category A
 - + Listed Building Category B
 - + Listed Building Category C
 - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
 - Cultural Heritage Site (line)
 - Cultural Heritage Site (area)



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Fig. No: 5.1	Report No: -
Title: Heritage Assets within Proposed Development Boundary	
Project: Almond Valley Village Masterplan	
Client: Savills (on behalf of the Pilkington Trust)	
Scale at A3: 1:8,000	
Drawn by: SW	Checked: GM
Date: 24/03/2015	
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- Key:**
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Buffer
 - Scheduled Monument
 - + Listed Building Category A
 - + Listed Building Category B
 - + Listed Building Category C
 - Garden and Designed Landscape
 - Conservation Area
 - Battlefield Area



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Fig. No: **5.2** Report No: -

Title:
Heritage Assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Boundary

Project:
Almond Valley Village Masterplan

Client:
Savills (on behalf of the Pilkington Trust)

Scale at A3:
1:20,000

Drawn by: **SW** Checked: **GM** Date: **24/03/2015**

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