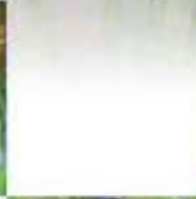


Lochay Substation, Lochay Power Station Killin, Stirling Cultural Heritage Desk Study

*SHE Transmission Project No: PT000321 – Lochay 132/11Kv
Transformer Replacement*

AOC Project No: 24477

September 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Lochay Substation, Lochay Power Station, Killin, Stirling

Cultural Heritage Desk Study

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group (AOC) was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE Transmission) to undertake a Cultural Heritage Desk Study with regard to the proposed replacement and relocation of two 132/11kV transformers at Lochay Power Station, Killin, Stirlingshire (the 'Site'). This study will be included as an annex for the Environmental Appraisal for the proposal which is being prepared by ERM. Four separate options are being considered; replacing the transformers within the existing substation (Option 1), constructing a new substation in the adjacent field northeast of the power station (Option 2), constructing a new substation in the field southeast of the power station, west of the public road (Option 3) and constructing a new substation in the field southeast of the power station, east of the public road (Option 4). AOC understand that should another option be selected then the field immediately southeast of the power station (Option 3) is proposed for use as a temporary construction compound.
- 1.2 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development.
- 1.3 The assessment has established that evidence for prehistoric activity within 2km of the Site is sparse and may have been mostly limited to intermittent transitory use during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with activities such as the cutting of stone axes in remote mountain locations and the carving of rock art being recorded. Evidence for later prehistoric settlement is limited and unconfirmed, suggesting that occupation may have been concentrated at lower altitudes further down the river systems. Although no evidence for early historic or medieval activity is recorded within 2km of the Site, it is assumed that at least some of the post-medieval crofting townships that are scattered along the strath had medieval antecedents, and the village of Killin at the eastern end of the strath has medieval origins with a church having been established there by the 14th century (RCAHMS 1979).
- 1.4 Historical mapping suggests that the strath had been settled by the mid-17th century with a number of settlements recorded on Joan Blaeu's map of 1654, two of which, 'Murullagan' and 'Keanloch,' appear to corollate with modern farmsteads which stand within the strath today. Subsequent 17th and 18th century maps suggest that this settlement pattern intensified over this period and into the 19th century, with further townships recorded, including one recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 located in the hillslope immediately to the north of the Site. The Site itself however is recorded as woodland prior to the First Edition map, which depicts it as being divided between two enclosed fields. The Lochay Power Station was constructed in 1958 as a core-component of North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board's Breadalbane Scheme and is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. Although the road which passes along the northern boundary of the Site is historic, having been first mapped by Roy in 1747-52, the north-south aligned road to the east, including the bridge across the Lochay, are modern insertions built in order to facilitate the construction of the power station.
- 1.5 Although a possible artificial mound was identified to the east of the modern road within the Option 4 area during the walkover survey, the only upstanding remains identified within Options 1-3 were modern and in all probability associated with the power station. The land surrounding the power station has clearly been landscaped, with trees planted within both the Option 2 and the Option 3 areas. Earthmoving within Option 2 appears to have been limited, although within Option 3 it may have been more extensive. Ground within Option 1 has clearly been extensively disturbed by the construction of the existing substation in 1958 and any surviving remains will be buried, and in all probability severely truncated. The Option 4 area is an improved pasture field, outwith the SSE ownership boundary with no obvious signs of ground disturbance although an overhead line tower stands within it.
- 1.6 Overall, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present is considered to be Low, although the possibility that buried archaeological remains could be encountered during groundworks cannot be

discounted. Given the presence of a possible artificial mound there is considered to be an elevated potential for archaeological remains to be present along the ridgeline within Option 4.

- 1.7 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2014) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local plan policies (Stirling Local Development Plan 2014 and the emerging Stirling Local Development Plan 2), outlined in Section 2.3, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the potential for archaeological sites within the Site to be impacted upon and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains which may be present. Although the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is considered to be Low it cannot be discounted and consequently a programme to mitigate the effects of any direct impacts is recommended; this would be in accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage that are outlined above. Although the requirements for mitigation would be determined by Stirling Council's Archaeologist, given the Site's Low potential, in this instance a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during the course of groundworks could be considered appropriate. All ground reduction both for the substation and the compound areas would require monitoring. If significant features are encountered, further archaeological works, including full excavation and a programme of post-excavation works may be required, and would need to be agreed in advance with The Stirling Council Archaeologist.
- 1.8 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can have a variety of forms for instance if a development affects the water table, it could potentially damage the preservation of organic remains within buried archaeological contexts beyond its boundaries. However, the majority of indirect impacts result from changes to the settings of heritage assets as a consequence of new development.
- 1.9 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis suggests that the proposed development could theoretically be visible from both the Scheduled prehistoric rock-carvings at Allt Coire Charraig (Site 2) and the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7). However, analysis of their settings coupled with the predicted level of visibility has established that the proposed development does not have the potential to materially change the settings of either of these designated assets and that consequently any effect would, in both instances, not be significant. As such no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development

2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group (AOC) was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE Transmission) to undertake a Cultural Heritage Desk Study with regard to the proposed replacement and relocation of two 132/11kV transformers at Lochay Power Station, Killin, Stirlingshire (the 'Site'). This study will be included as an annex for the Environmental Appraisal for the proposal which is being prepared by ERM.

2.1.2 Four options for the proposed development have been identified:

- Option 1: Replacement of transformers within the existing Lochay substation to the rear of Lochay Power Station.
- Option 2: New substation in adjacent field northeast of Lochay Power Station.
- Option 3: New substation in field southeast of Lochay Power Station, west of the public road.
- Option 4: New substation in field southeast of Lochay Power Station, east of public road.

2.1.3 AOC understand that should another option be selected then the field immediately southeast of the power station (Option 3) will be used as a temporary construction compound.

2.1.4 The proposed development itself will consist of the following key components:

- Replacement of two grid transformers to be housed within a new substation complex;
- A new control building to house welfare, protection, batteries, LVAC metering and communications;
- A new overhead line tower, line amendments and download changes;
- Upgrade of existing access tracks, in addition to the construction of new access tracks;
- Temporary site compounds and construction of laydown areas.

2.1.5 This study will assess the cultural heritage implications of each option separately, along with those of the proposed temporary compound on Option 3.

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2018), the Site stands on sedimentary bedrock of the Ben Luie Schist Formation that formed approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago within deep seas. The power station itself stands on the north bank of the River Lochay upon superficial alluvium deposits and river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay, although the adjacent valley deposits are recorded as Till and Moranic depositions of sand and gravel resulting from the actions of glacial ice and meltwater.

2.3 Government and local planning policies and guidance

2.3.1 *National Planning Policy Guidelines*

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

2.3.2 The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, HESPS and PAN 2/2011 'Archaeology and Planning' (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ.

Their ‘*preservation by record*’ (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

“The planning 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’ (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).*

2.3.3 HESPS (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) sets out the Scottish Government’s policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that *‘there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it’* (1.9.b).

2.3.4 Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is currently (September 2018) consulting on the draft of their new Historic Environment Policy (HEP) which is scheduled to replace HESPS in the spring of 2019. The new policy will be considerably shorter than HESPS and will be underpinned by a more detailed series of ‘Managing Change’ guidance documents than is available at present. The draft guidance sets out four ‘Core Principles’ for the understanding and recognition of the historic environment:

- *A wide range of values can contribute to cultural significance.*
- *Knowledge and information about the historic environment is critical to the understanding of our past, present and future. A place must be understood in order for its significance to be identified.*
- *The historic environment evolves over time, and so does our understanding and appreciation of it.*
- *We are all responsible for enhancing our knowledge and making it widely accessible¹ (HES 2018).*

2.3.5 Four of the policies contained within the draft policy are relevant to the consideration of cultural heritage during development management:

- **HEP 1:** *Decision-makers should adopt a holistic approach to the historic environment, incorporating an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.*
- **HEP 2:** *Decision-makers should ensure that the benefits, understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment are secured for the long term.*
- **HEP 3:** *Strategic plans and policies and the allocation of resources should protect and promote the historic environment. Where detrimental impacts on the historic environment arising from plans and programmes are identified and unavoidable, steps should be taken to demonstrate that other options have been explored and mitigation measures put in place.*
- **HEP 4:** *When considering changes to specific assets and their context, significant harm should be avoided. Opportunities for enhancement should be sought where appropriate. Where detrimental impacts on the historic environment are unavoidable, these should be minimised and mitigation measures put in place.*

The Stirling Local Development Plan

2.3.6 The Stirling Local Development Plan was adopted by Stirling Council in September 2014. Primary Policy 7 addresses the Historic Environment.

¹ <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/media/5107/draft-historic-environment-policy.pdf>

“Primary Policy 7: Historic Environment

The historic environment contributes in a unique way to the character of the Stirling area. It is important in forming the identity of places and providing a cultural, educational, social, and economic resource. The historic environment and, where appropriate, the settings of its component features, will therefore be safeguarded, preserved and enhanced. Developments and other proposals that would have a negative impact on these assets will not normally be supported. The historic environment will be managed, and relevant development proposals assessed, in line with statutory requirements, government policy, and the following: -

- (a) The Historic Landscape Assessment reports, the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and the Inventory of Battlefield sites.*
- (b) Historic Scotland’s Managing Change and Inform documents (as an interim measure, pending production where necessary of more detailed Supplementary Guidance specific to the context of the Stirling Plan area).*
- (c) Conservation Area Character Appraisals.*
- (d) Current local planning guidance on the historic environment.*
- (e) The Council’s Sites & Monuments Record.*
- (f) The potential for sites or structures to harbour undiscovered heritage assets including archaeology.*

All the Supplementary Guidance referred to under Policies 7.1 to 7.8 will be relevant for proposals considered under Primary Policy 7. “

2.3.7 This Primary Policy is broken down into sub-policies of which the following are relevant to this application:

“Policy 7.1: Archaeology & Historic Building Recording (designated & undesignated buildings / sites)

- (a) There will be a presumption against development that impacts physically upon either a Scheduled Monument, a nationally important monument or significantly detracts from the setting of such monuments.*
- (b) Where there is the possibility that archaeological remains may exist within a development site, but their extent and significance is unclear, the prospective developer should arrange for an evaluation prior to the determination of any planning application in order to establish the importance of the site, its sensitivity to development and the most appropriate means for preserving or recording surviving archaeological features.*
- (c) Approval of any proposal directly affecting historic environment features will be conditional upon satisfactory provision being made by the developer for the appropriate level of archaeological and / or standing building investigation and recording, assessment, analysis, publication and archiving”. (Stirling Council 2014: 59)*

The Stirling Local Development Plan

2.3.8 A review of the adopted Local Development Plan commenced in 2014. Stirling Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) is due to replace the 2014 Stirling Local Plan in early 2018. Stirling LDP2 aims to provide planning policy for the next 10-20 years and seeks to build on the Council’s rich heritage.

2.3.9 There are no changes to Policy 7: Historic Environment (Stirling Council, 2016:61) as detailed in the 2014 Stirling Local Plan (above), although additions (underlined below) are proposed to Policy 7.1:

“Policy 7.1: Archaeology and Historic Building Recording (designated and undesignated buildings/sites)

- (a) *There will be a presumption against development that would have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting except in exceptional circumstances. The same presumption will also apply to other nationally important monuments.*
- (b) *Where there is the possibility that archaeological remains may exist within a development site, but their extent and significance is unclear, the prospective developer should arrange for an evaluation prior to the determination of any planning application in order to establish the importance of the site, its sensitivity to development and the most appropriate means for preserving or recording surviving archaeological features.*
- (c) *Approval of any proposal directly affecting historic environment features will be conditional upon satisfactory provision being made by the developer for the appropriate level of archaeological and / or standing building investigation and recording, assessment, analysis, publication and archiving” (Stirling Council, 2016: 61).*

2.4 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

- 2.4.1 The Local Planning Authority is advised on all archaeological matters by the Archaeology Service at Stirling Council. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by the Archaeology Service, in particular Stirling Council’s Archaeologist who advises the Council on archaeological matters.
- 2.4.2 No designated heritage assets are located on the Site and only a single Category C Listed Building Glenlochay House (Site 6) stands within 1km. Four Scheduled Monuments; the cup and ring mark rocks at Allt Coire Charmaig (Site 2) and Duncroisk (Sites 3 & 4) and the stone axe ‘factory’ at Creag Na Caillich (Site 5) stand within 2km of the Site, along with a single Category A Listed Building, the Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7).
- 2.4.3 No World Heritage Sites, Inventoried Historic Battlefields, Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes or Conservation Areas are located within 2km of the Site.
- 2.4.4 A search of both the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the Stirling Historic Environment Record (HER) identified a range of non-designated heritage assets located within 2km of the Site, including Lochay Power Station itself which is recorded on the NRHE (Site 1). The NRHE notes that the ‘*station has a degree of architectural interest from the curved single storey office block section adjacent to the turbine hall. The building also retains elements of the former control room to the interior*’ (NRHE No: NN53SW 10).

2.5 Limitations of Scope

- 2.5.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. Heritage assets within 2km of the Site were identified. Data from the NRHE was obtained in September 2018 and data was obtained from Stirling Council HER at the same time. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.
- 2.5.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of SHE Transmission, ERM and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group’s professional knowledge and understanding of current (September 2018) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 2.5.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising SHE Transmission or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the archaeological and cultural heritage implications of the individual options for the proposed transformer relocation at Lochay Power Station, Killin, Stirling and to identify

any direct or indirect impacts which may result as a consequence of the development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will be summarised in the project's Environmental Appraisal and will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions on the proposed development. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP, HESPS and PAN2/2011, and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2017), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment (CIfA 2014b) and the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2014c).
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2008 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk based assessment:
- Canmore:
For National Record of the Historic Environment data;
 - National Record of the Historic Environment Search Room
For historic maps and documents relating to; the Site and the surrounding area;
 - National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.
 - Historic Environment Scotland:
For designated asset data.
 - HER:
For an extract of the local HER.
- 4.2.2 It should be noted that although Lochay is located within the area that is administered by the modern local authority of Stirling, historically it lay within the Breadalbane region of Perthshire and therefore the historic maps and other sources consulted relate to Perthshire rather than Stirlingshire.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NRHE number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the Heritage Constraints Map (Figure 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The Site Boundary (Options 1-4) is shown outlined in red and will be referred to as the 'Site' in the discussion below (Section 5).
- 4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 2km radius of the Site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site. Designated heritage assets within 2km of the redline boundary have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Undated Evidence

- 5.1.1 No undated heritage assets are recorded either on the Site or within 1km of its boundary, however, three non-designated undated heritage assets are reported within 2km on the Stirling HER; a sword manufactory recorded in local tradition at Allt-na-Cheardaich (the Burn of the Forge) (Site 44), a burial at Duncroisk (Site 45) and a spring at Corrycharmaig (Site 46). Although it is not dated it is assumed that any sword manufactory would have been of either medieval or early post-medieval date; whilst the spring is clearly natural, although it was presumably utilised by the community. No further details of the burial are recorded on the HER although, in the absence of any record to the contrary, it is assumed that it was human.

5.2 Prehistoric Evidence

- 5.2.1 No prehistoric assets are recorded on the Site however, non-designated cup-mark rocks are recorded at five locations within 1km (Sites 8 -10, 18/48 & 19/49), the nearest of which (Sites 18 & 19) are recorded 530m and 545m west of the Site within the vicinity of the Falls of Lochay and the hillslope to the north. The NRHE also records a '*footprint*' cut within a rock outcrop 230m southwest of the Site at Morlaganmore (Site 11). Various visits and surveys between 1879 and 1978 have reached the consensus that the '*footprint*' '*would appear to be artificial rather than natural*' and it is therefore assumed to represent another example of prehistoric rock art.
- 5.2.2 Further examples of prehistoric rock art are recorded within 2km of the Site including both Scheduled (Sites 2-4) and non-designated (Sites 23, 32, 34 and 39/50) examples. The site of a Neolithic stone axe factory at Creag Na Caillich, high up behind the ridgeline northeast of the Site has been protected through Scheduling. No later prehistoric remains or artefacts are recorded within 2km of the Site, however, a possible ring fort (Site 33) has been noted at Duncroisk (Site 33), whilst possible prehistoric settlement remains were identified during a survey at Corrycharmaig (Site 35). A site visit by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 failed to locate the possible ring fort.
- 5.2.3 Taken together these assets suggest that Glen Lochay was a focus of activity, but not necessarily settlement, during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Neolithic axe makers appear to have deliberately sought out remote locations to cut stone for their axes, even when equally reliable sources of stone were available closer to hand. The axes which were produced at these locations were often then widely distributed. In some cases their distribution may have been concentrated beyond the regions where they were produced, suggesting perhaps that axe makers travelled distances to reach production sites which resonated with their communities. Rock analysis suggests that axes manufactured at Creag Na Caillich may have been distributed widely along the eastern coast of Britain. The presence of numerous examples of rock art along the glen, which presumably represent only a proportion of the true number cut within the glen, suggests that the 'ritual' use of the glen continued into the Bronze Age. The absence of reported Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement remains, may simply reflect the ephemeral nature of settlement evidence from these periods, however the lack of confirmed Bronze and Iron Age

settlement remains suggests that usage of this remote valley was transitory and that that settlement was focussed lower down the valleys.

5.3 Early Historic and Medieval Evidence

- 5.3.1 No early historic or medieval remains or artefacts are recorded either on the Site or within 2km of it. However, it is possible, indeed likely, that many of the post-medieval settlements recorded within 2km had medieval antecedents.

5.4 Post-Medieval Evidence

- 5.4.1 Although no post-medieval remains are recorded on the Site itself a small township or farmstead (Site 13) is recorded immediately north of the Option 2 boundary on the northern side of the undesignated public road at Dalmile. The farmstead comprised a cluster of buildings and structures recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Figure 6).⁰ At least two of these buildings appear to represent crofts, suggesting a small township on the hillslope to the north of the road. Although no structures are recorded on the Site, it is shown split between two improved fields, which suggests that it may have formed part of the township's landholding.
- 5.4.2 Two Listed post-medieval buildings stand within 2km of the Site, Category C Listed Glenlochay House (Site 6) and the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7). Glenlochay House stands 935m east of the Site and is a comparatively simple two storey mansion that was built around 1855 as a shooting lodge for the Breadalbane Estate. Moirlanich Longhouse, 1.62km to the southwest of the Site, also belonged to the Breadalbane Estate although it relates to the opposite end of the social spectrum, being an outstanding survival of a late 18th or early 19th century cruck-framed cottage. The longhouse is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland. Although, landownership of the Site itself cannot be confirmed it is assumed that, like the Listed Buildings, it formerly belonged the Earl of Breadalbane's estate which in 1883 extended over 438,358 acres of Perthshire and Argyllshire bringing in an annual income of fifty-eight thousand pounds (Bateman 1883, 55).
- 5.4.3 Numerous non-designated post-medieval sites or settlement remains are recorded dispersed across Glen Lochay on both the NRHE and the Stirling HER. Assets noted within 2km of the Site include seven townships (Sites 12, 16-17, 28, 36, 43 & 53), four farmsteads (Sites 14, 25, 30 & 47), six buildings, structures or huts (Sites 15, 26, 27, 29, 31 & 38), a shieling hut (Site 42) a dyke (Site 40), a byre (Site 41) and a sheepfold (Site 51). The majority of these assets clearly relate to the agricultural economy although a bloomery mound (Site 24) and a milestone are also reported (Site 21).
- 5.4.4 Taken together the post-medieval evidence suggests that agricultural settlement was dispersed across the floor and lower slopes of the glen by the late-19th century.

5.5 Modern Evidence

- 5.5.1 Lochay Power Station (Site 1) stands within the Site boundary (Options 1-4) and is recorded on the NRHE as the 'Glen Lochay Hydro-electric Power Station'. The power station was built by North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (Hydro Board) which was established as a result of the Hydro Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943 in order to expand hydro electric power provision across the Highlands. The first scheme located near Loch Lomond at Sloy came on stream in 1950 and by 1965 54 main power stations and 78 dams had been completed, requiring the excavation of over 300 kilometres of rock tunnel. The total workforce averaged 4,500 and peaked at around 12,000; it was multi-national with German and Italian former prisoners of war and former Czech and Polish servicemen being employed alongside British workers. The tunnellers were well paid earning up to £35 pounds a

week, compared to the three or four pounds a week which was the average wage for a Highland estate worker at the time².

- 5.5.2 Lochay Power Station was constructed in 1958³ and was the largest of the seven generating stations which make up the Breadalbane hydro scheme, drawing its water from a 9km long tunnel and pipeline system which, in turn, draws water from the Stronuich Reservoir located high up in the mountains to the northwest. Lochay has an installed capacity of 45MW and an average annual output of 175 million units⁴. The NRHE describes Lochay as ‘a good example of a large power station which was formerly the control centre for the whole of the Breadalbane scheme. The station has a degree of architectural interest from the curved single storey office block section adjacent to the turbine hall. The building also retains elements of the former control room to the interior’ (NRHE NN53SW 10 citing Payne 1988, 24 & Wood 2002, 50⁵).
- 5.5.3 Six modern features were identified during an archaeological survey undertaken to the west of the Site at Duncroisk in 2010 (Site 27). These features included a Mark II assault bridge, an engine mount and tank piers and four structures relating to the work of the Hydro Board; a shed, an accommodation hut, a septic tank and a water tank. Operating as it did in the immediate aftermath of the war, the Board utilised surplus wartime equipment in its work which would explain the military nature of these remains. The Highlands were extensively used for training during the war which could explain the presence of the assault bridge, however, these bridges were by their very nature portable and it could have been installed post-war by the Hydro Board or purchased for agricultural use at a disposal sale.

5.6 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.6.1 Early maps of Breadalbane, the historical region of Perthshire that was centred on the banks of Loch Tay, are schematic. Pont’s map of c.1596 (not illustrated) does depict ‘*Strathlochay*’ extending westwards from ‘*Kyllym*’, indicating that the principal settlement in the area, Killin at the eastern end of the strath had been established by this time. Gordon’s subsequent map of 1636-52 (not illustrated) is similarly schematic, although it does record a single settlement or farmstead, C. kroy on the southern bank of the Lochay and a church at Killin to the east. Joan Blaeu’s 1654 map of ‘*Braid-allaban*’ (Figure 3), is also schematic although it does depict two settlements or farms on the southern side of the strath at ‘*Cr Bge*’ and ‘*Murullagan*’ with a third settlement on the north side of the strath at ‘*Keanloch*’. Comparisons with modern mapping suggests that *Murullagan* correlates with modern farm of Morlaganmore which stands to the south of the Site on the hillslope above the River Lochay, whilst Keanloch may corollate with modern Kenknock, which lies considerably west of the Site on the north bank of the Lochay.
- 5.6.2 Early 18th century mapping continues to be schematic, and the earliest map of the area, Herman Moll’s ‘*The North Part of Perth Shire containing Athol and Broadalbin*’ (1745) is clearly a transcription of Blaeu’s earlier work. However, Roy’s subsequent Military Survey of Scotland of 1747-55 (Figure 4) provides considerably greater detail. Roy depicts the tree lined river flowing south-eastward through the strath with a road running parallel to its northern bank. Fifteen settlements, or more probably crofting townships, are shown dispersed along the north bank of the river on either side of the road. The Site itself is recorded as woodland bordered by the road to the north, with two townships ‘*Dalrouil*’ and ‘*Clockney*’ shown to the southeast. The course of the river is shown slightly differently from its present alignment, although this could reflect subsequent movement or simply the nature of Roy’s mapping which is often less precise in its depiction of topographical features than its recording of settlement features and road networks.

² *Power from the Glens*, <http://sse.com/media/87078/powerfromtheglens.pdf>, p.3

³ <http://www.plantengineer.org.uk/plant-engineer-news/scottish-hydro-power-station-refurbishment-increases-output-by-15-per-cent/118380>

⁴ *Power from the Glens*, Ibid, p.20-1

- 5.6.3 Cameron's 'exact map of Breadalbane in Perthshire' (1770, not illustrated) is fairly schematic but James Stobie's 1783 map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan (Figure 5) provides greater detail, recording three crofting townships; 'W[est] Duncrask', 'Corlarich' and E[ast] 'Duncrask' lining the road to the west of the Site, and two, 'Dalmile' and 'Glackglass,' to its east. The Site itself continues to be shown as woodland although the distinctive bend in the river upon which the Site stands is clearly shown. Stobie's subsequent 1805 map is considerably less detailed than the 1783 original and is consequently not reproduced here. John Thomson's 1827 map of 'Perthshire with Clackmannan' (not illustrated) is both schematic and similar to Stobie's 1783 map, again depicting the Site as wooded with the same townships to its west and east.
- 5.6.4 Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping commenced with the First Edition 25 Inch to the Mile map of 1867 (Figure 6) which was surveyed in 1860. Unlike previous mapping, the 1867 map shows the peninsular upon which the Site stands clear of trees and divided latitudinally into two fields numbered 36 and 30. The road clips the northern tip of Field 39 and three structures are recorded within the part of the field that lies north of the road at this point, with a fourth structure shown on the rougher unimproved ground which extends to the southeast. These structures stand north of the Site boundary and are recorded by the NRHE as a township (Site 13), however, the colourisation on the 1867 map suggests that only one was occupied by 1860. No structures or features are depicted on the Site itself. The Site and its surroundings are shown unchanged on the subsequent Second Edition 25 Inch to the Mile map of 1900, which was revised in 1899 (Figure 7). The present road crossing of the river to the immediate south of the Site is not shown on either map, and given that the current bridge is clearly post-war, it is assumed that this crossing was established in order to support the construction of the power station.

5.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.7.1 No archaeological investigations are recorded as having taken place on the Site itself and only three investigations are reported within 2km; the archaeological survey at Duncroisk (Site 27) which was reported in paragraph 5.5.3 (above), a similar survey undertaken at Corrycharmaig (Site 35) in 2002 and an archaeological watching brief that is recorded on the Stirling HER at Moirlanich (Site 52). No further details of this watching brief are recorded on the HER and the location of its reported position (Figure 2) suggests that the grid coordinates that are provided for it may be incorrect.

5.8 Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 5.8.1 A review of aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP) held by HES was undertaken as part of this assessment. Photographs from 1948 to 1999 were examined and were found to show the Site both prior to and after the construction of the power station. The aerial photographs confirmed that the road across the Lochay is modern, as it is not shown on any of the frames that precede the power station. They also confirm that the tree planting on the Site is relatively recent as no trees are recorded prior to 1971 (NCAP SCOT_OS_48_03, OS/71/0232, Frame 0786). No archaeological features could be identified on the aerial photographs.
- 5.8.2 A full list of all the aerial photographs consulted is included in the references (Section 7.3) at the end of this report.

5.9 Walkover Survey

- 5.9.1 AOC undertook a walkover survey of the Site on the 18th of September 2018. The weather was cloudy and overcast with rain showers interspersed with dry spells and limited interludes of brief sunlight. However, visibility was good and the survey was not compromised. The results of the survey will be reported by Option (Figure 1):

- **Option 1: Replacement of transformers within the existing Lochay substation to the rear of Lochay Power Station**

The existing substation is located at the western end of the power station complex and stands within a stone walled complex with further equipment installed within a low range of steel gated structures to its immediate southeast (Plate 1). The substation could not be entered on safety grounds however it was observed that it is

relatively compact and that any buried archaeological remains that may be present are likely to have been severely impacted by its construction.

- **Option 2: New substation in adjacent field northeast of Lochay Power Station**

Lochay Power Station is accessed via an asphalt road which extends north-westwards from the public road, the Glen Lochay Road, and is aligned south of, but roughly parallel to, the exiting overhead line which is carried on steel lattice towers (Plate 2). Option 2 extends northwards from this road up the hillslope towards the westward turn of the Glen Lochay Road. Option 2 is at present unenclosed and open to the road and is covered by rough grassland interspersed with trees (Plate 3). The trees are dispersed across the Option area, and include a mix of species, this diversity coupled with age of the trees suggests that they were planted either during or after the construction of the power station as part of landscaping works, presumably to enhance its setting (Plate 4). An earthwork bank (Site 55, Plate 6) was identified within the Option 2 area during the walkover survey whilst a buried tank (Site 54, Plate 5) was recorded to its immediate east. Both these features, in all probability, relate to the power station, the tank was reportedly formerly the power station's water tank whilst the bank had a distinct crescent shape and appeared to relate to the landscaping scheme, separating an area of mown grass from rougher ground.

- **Option 3: New substation in field southeast of Lochay Power Station, west of the public road**

This field shapes the immediate approach to power station from the south and is presently landscaped with mown grass and dispersed trees planted so as to frame a view of the power station (Plate 7). No upstanding archaeological features were identified within the Option 3 area during the walkover survey.

- **Option 4: New substation in field southeast of Lochay Power Station, east of public road**

Unlike the other options, Option 4 is located on land which is outwith Scottish and Southern Electricity's (SSE's) ownership and is enclosed behind wire deer fencing, for these reasons although it was inspected from the public road it was not entered or surveyed directly. Option 4 extends across an improved pasture field and is crossed along its northern edge by the existing OHL (Plate 8). Clumps of trees are dispersed across this field, although they are mostly outwith the proposed Option area. The ground slopes gradually upwards towards a low ridge through which the Glen Lochay Road cuts. A distinct low mound (Site 56, Plate 8) can be seen towards the eastern edge of this ridge from the public road. Although a more detailed site inspection, for which access would be required, would be needed to confirm whether this mound could potentially be artificial and archaeological in origin.

5.9.2 The site of the former crofting township (Site 13), that is recorded immediately north of Option 2 was also examined from the public road. The site was found to be heavily overgrown with trees and bracken, within which no upstanding remains could be identified (Plate 10). However, Site 13 could not be accessed directly due to the presence of a deer fence and it is possible, indeed perhaps likely, that upstanding remains may survive within the dense undergrowth. It was noted that Site 13 was located on a rising hillslope.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct impacts

6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development.

6.1.2 The assessment has established that evidence for prehistoric activity within 2km of the Site is sparse and may have been mostly limited to intermittent transitory use during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with activities such as the cutting of stone axes in remote mountain locations and the carving of rock art being recorded. Evidence for later prehistoric settlement is limited and unconfirmed, suggesting that occupation may have been concentrated at lower altitudes further down the river systems. Although no evidence for early historic or medieval activity is

recorded within 2km of the Site, it is assumed that at least some of the post-medieval crofting townships that are scattered along the strath had medieval antecedents, and the village of Killin at the eastern end of the strath has medieval origins with a church having been established there by the 14th century⁶. Historical mapping suggests that the strath had been settled by the mid-17th century with a number of settlements recorded on Joan Blaeu's map of 1654, two of which 'Murullagan' and 'Keanloch' appear to corollate with modern farmsteads which currently stand within the strath today. Subsequent 17th and 18th century maps suggest that this settlement pattern intensified over the course of this period and into the 19th century, with further townships recorded, including one recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 on the hillslope immediately to the north of the Site. The Site itself however is recorded as woodland prior to the First Edition map which depicts it as being divided between two enclosed fields. The Lochay Power Station was constructed in 1958 as a core-component of North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board's Breadalbane Scheme and is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. Although the road which passes along the northern boundary of the Site is historic, having been first mapped by Roy in 1747-52, the north-south aligned road to the east, including the bridge across the Lochay are modern insertions built in order to facilitate the construction of the power station.

- 6.1.3 Although a possible artificial mound was identified to the east of the modern road within the Option 4 area during the walkover survey, the only upstanding remains identified within Options 1-3 were modern and in all probability associated with the power station. The land surrounding the power station has clearly been landscaped, with trees planted within both the Option 2 and the Option 3 areas. Earthmoving within Option 2 appears to have been limited, although within Option 3 it may have been more extensive. Ground within Option 1 has clearly been extensively disturbed by the construction of the existing substation in 1958 and any surviving remains will be buried, and in all probability severely truncated. The Option 4 area is an improved pasture field, outwith the SSE ownership boundary with no obvious signs of ground disturbance although an overhead line tower stands within it.
- 6.1.4 Overall, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present is considered to be Low, although the possibility that buried archaeological remains could be encountered during groundworks cannot be discounted. Given the presence of a possible artificial mound, there is considered to be an elevated potential for archaeological remains to be present along the ridgeline within Option 4.
- 6.1.5 AOC understands that the Option 3 area is being considered as the location for a construction compound should it be decided to site the substation elsewhere. Given that its use either as a substation location or as a temporary compound would require extensive ground clearance, then the predicted direct impacts would be the same.

6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can have a variety of forms for instance if a development affects the water table, it could potentially damage the preservation of organic remains within buried archaeological contexts beyond its boundaries. However, the majority of indirect impacts result from changes to the settings of heritage assets as a consequence of new development.
- 6.2.2 Scottish Planning Policy and HES guidance on setting are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Paragraph 145 of Scottish Planning Policy notes the importance of preserving the settings of Scheduled Monuments, stating that:

"Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances" (Scottish Government 2014).

⁶ NRHE Entry NN53SE 14, RCAHMS site visit 1978, reported 1979

- 6.2.3 The proposed development will be set within a 2.5m high fenced enclosure and will consist of two open air transformer units, a control building and a steel lattice tower which will carry the OHL. The tower will stand to a height of 26.5m whilst the remainder of the development will have a maximum height of 8 metres.
- 6.2.4 In the context of the proposed development the potential for indirect impacts are considered to be limited to statutory designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site, which could potentially be effected visually by the proposed development. No designated heritage assets are located on the Site, although four Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings stand within 2km. The Site is located on the floor of a deeply incised valley (the strath), which turns slightly at a number of points on its approach to Loch Tay to the east. This means that the potential for visibility is constrained by the topography, and very little visibility is predicted from the north. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) confirms the limitations of this visibility, predicting no visibility from three of the Scheduled Monuments; two sets of rock carvings at Duncroisk (Sites 3 & 4) and the Neolithic stone axe factory at Creag Na Caillich (Site 5). The Category C Listed lodge at Glenlochay (Site 6) also falls outwith the ZTV. The lack of visibility means that no indirect impacts are predicted for these assets and that they have therefore been excluded from further assessment.
- 6.2.5 ZTV analysis suggests that the proposed development could theoretically be visible from both the Scheduled prehistoric rock-carvings at Allt Coire Charmaig (Site 2) and the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7) and the potential for indirect effects upon the settings of both these assets will be discussed below.
- 6.2.6 The Scheduled rock carvings at Allt Coire Charmaig (Site 2), consists of three clusters of cupmarks on three separate exposure of bed rock on the elevated ridgeline to the south of the Lochay, 1.76km WNW of the Site. The ridge is orientated ENE to WSW and least 41 cupmarks are reported on the most easterly exposure, 18 on the central exposure and at least 48 on the western one. Extensive studies of cup and ring marked stones in Scotland and Northern England (Bradley, 1997; Beckensall, 2005) have analysed the placement of such features in the landscape. Bradley has argued that given the similarity between the settings of many cup and ring marked stones, the idea that their setting is irrelevant is statistically improbable. Rock Art, he argues, was set, most often, on ridges or at the entrance to valleys for a particular reason. However, as the function of cup-marked and cup and ring marked stones is unknown, it is difficult to define their original or authentic setting and it is near impossible to understand their intended relationship with the surrounding built and natural features. Bradley also argues that impressively ornate cup and ring marked stones tend to be placed on highly visual rock outcroppings, while simpler cup markings tend to be on less visible low boulders. Bradley notes that 50% of the time the stones, on which simple cup motifs are carved, are not visible from as close as 50m. Current research, however has led to a contemporary appreciation of this type of monument which relies partially upon their current visual setting.
- 6.2.7 Although the the ridgeline upon which this rock art is located is clear of trees, woodland extends both down its slopes and is present at other locations between the monument and the Site and it is therefore possible that visibility will be impeded. It also needs to be acknowledged that the monument lies at the limit of predicted visibility and that the southern part of the Scheduled area falls outwith the ZTV. Although Bradley's comments on the setting of rock art and in particular its placement on elevated ridges need to be taken into account, in this instance the 1.76km distance of separation and the limitations of visibility mean that any visual effect would not materially change their setting and any impact would, in all probability, fall considerably below the threshold of significance.
- 6.2.8 The Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7, Plate 11) 1.62km to the southwest of the Site, is a rare survival of a late 18th or early 19th century cruck-framed cottage, that was built either for, or in all probability by, a tenant of the vast Breadalbane Estate. It is a comparatively modest, simple roadside dwelling which stands in marked contrast to other surviving Breadalbane buildings, such as the former shooting lodge Glenlochay House (Site 6) to its northwest and the former estate centre, the colossal Taymouth Castle, which stands to its northeast at the opposite end of Loch Tay. The longhouse was abandoned during the 1960's and lay empty prior to it's purchase by the National Trust for Scotland in 1992. The Trust present the the longhouse as a historical dwelling and it is assumed that a degree of reconstruction and restoration has taken place. Although the building retains its thatched roofing, this is now concealed beneath distinctive red corrugated iron cladding.

6.2.9 The longhouse stands on the southern side of the undesignated road (Plate 12) which passes east to west along the southern side of the strath, south of the river and a site visit established that views westward towards the power station are blocked both by intervening trees which extend across the strath to the west of the longhouse and by a slight change in the orientation of the valley. The overhead line (OHL) which carries the power that is generated by the station crosses approximately 35m to the north of the longhouse on its approach to the Killin Substation. The OHL is carried by lattice towers, the nearest of which stand c.100 northwest of and c.140m northeast of the longhouse (Plate 13). Given this proximity the OHL inevitably has had an effect upon the setting of the longhouse, particularly when it is viewed from the north, although its critical setting relationship with the lane onto which it fronts is not impacted. It also needs to be recognised that the installation of the OHL almost certainly predates the designation of the longhouse which was first Listed at Category B in 1971 and upgraded to Category A in 2007. Although the possibility that the proposed new OHL tower will be visible from the longhouse cannot be discounted, any visibility would be from the western gable end which lacks fenestration and would not affect its critical setting relationship with the lane. Given the distance of separation, at 1.62km, and the far closer presence of the existing OHL it is not considered that the proposed development has the potential to materially change the setting of the Category A Listed longhouse and that any visibility would be limited and any effect would not be significant.

6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2014) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local plan policies (Stirling Local Development Plan 2014 and the emerging Stirling Local Development Plan 2), outlined in Section 2.3, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the potential for archaeological sites within the Site to be impacted upon and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains which may be present.. Although the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is considered to be Low, it cannot be discounted and consequently a programme to mitigate the effects of any direct impacts is recommended, this would be in accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage that are outlined above. Although the requirements for mitigation would be determined by Stirling Council's Archaeologist, given the Site's Low potential, in this instance a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during the course of groundworks could be considered appropriate. All ground reduction both for the substation and the compound areas would require monitoring. If significant features are encountered, further archaeological works, including full excavation and a programme of post-excavation works may be required, and would need to be agreed in advance with The Stirling Council Archaeologist.
- 6.3.2 No significant effects on the setting of assets have been identified by this assessment and any effects that occur would fall considerably below the threshold of significance. As such no mitigation is considered necessary.

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7.3 Aerial Photographic References

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Scot C_0077	540/A/0385	20/05/48	5144	SB_002900
Scot C_0120	543/4276	25/04/68	263, 264	SB_002960
Scot C_0226	543/3470	19/07/66	0008 - 0011	SB_003091
Scot C_0269	ASS/50988	09/06/88	194-6	Digitised Online
SCOTFD_L_NN_43	OS/06/0910	11/06/06	8559 – 8553, 8560 - 8566	Not Held
SCOTFD_L_NN_43	OS/99/0930	27/07/99	1723-1725	SB_004991
SCOTFD_L_NN_43	OS/99/0946	26/07/99	296-300, 290-295	Not Held
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SCOT OS_48_03	OS/71/0330	06/07/71	001-010	SB_004099
SCOT OS_48_03	OS/71/0232	21/05/71	782-790	SB_004087
SCOT OS_48_04	OS/76/0158	07/07/76	165-170	SB_004217
SCOT OS_48_06	OS/80/0082	15/05/80	49-50	SB_004418
SCOT OS_48_07	OS/59/0066	12/06/59	153	Not Held

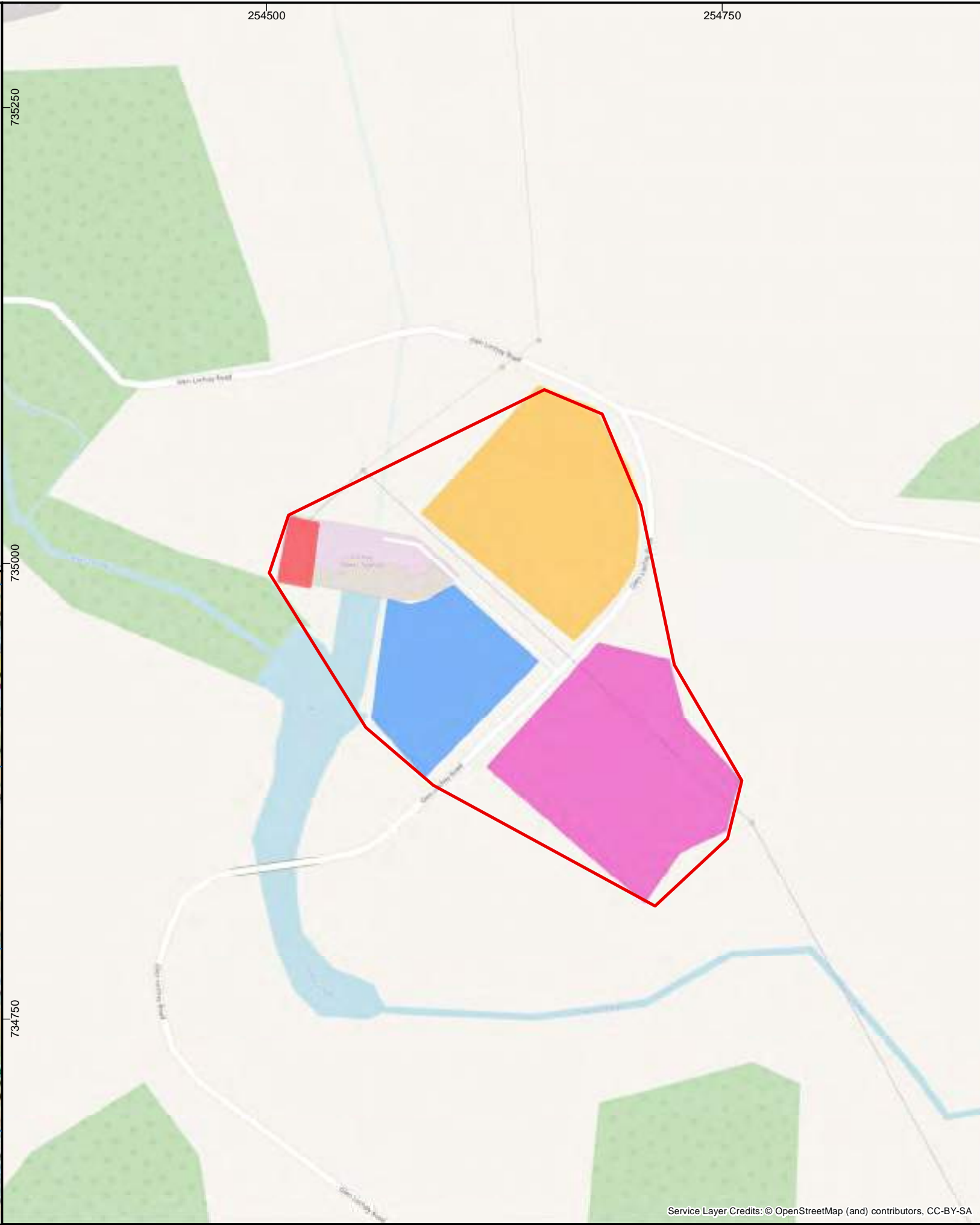
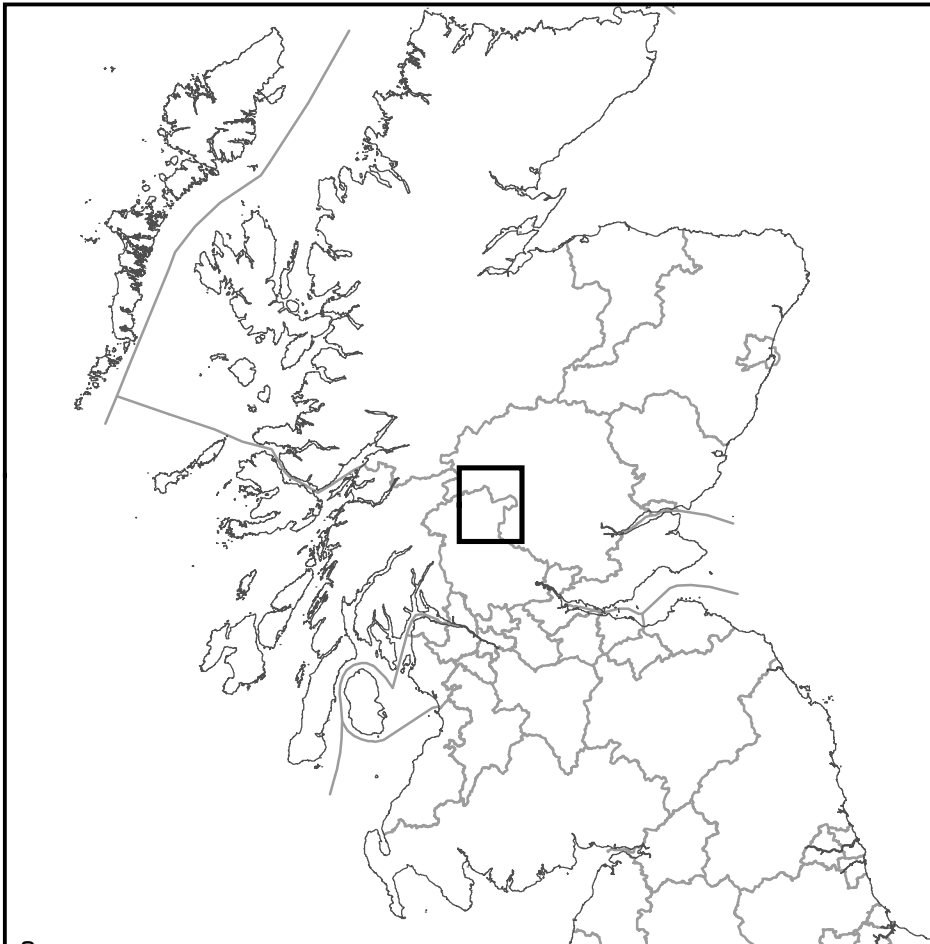


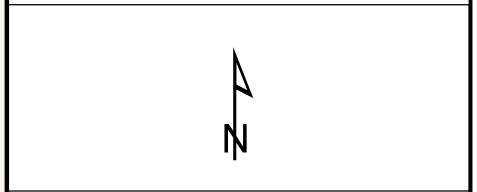
Figure 1

Site Location Plan

- Legend**
- Site Boundary (Options 1-4)
 - Option 2
 - Option 3
 - Option 4

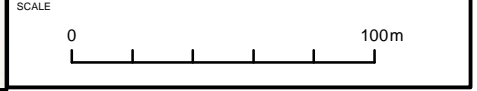
FOR
 Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
 Inveralmond House
 200 Dunkled Road
 Perth
 PH1 3AQ

Drawn/checked:	TBL/SO
DWG no:	01/24477/DS/01/01
AOC Project No.:	24477

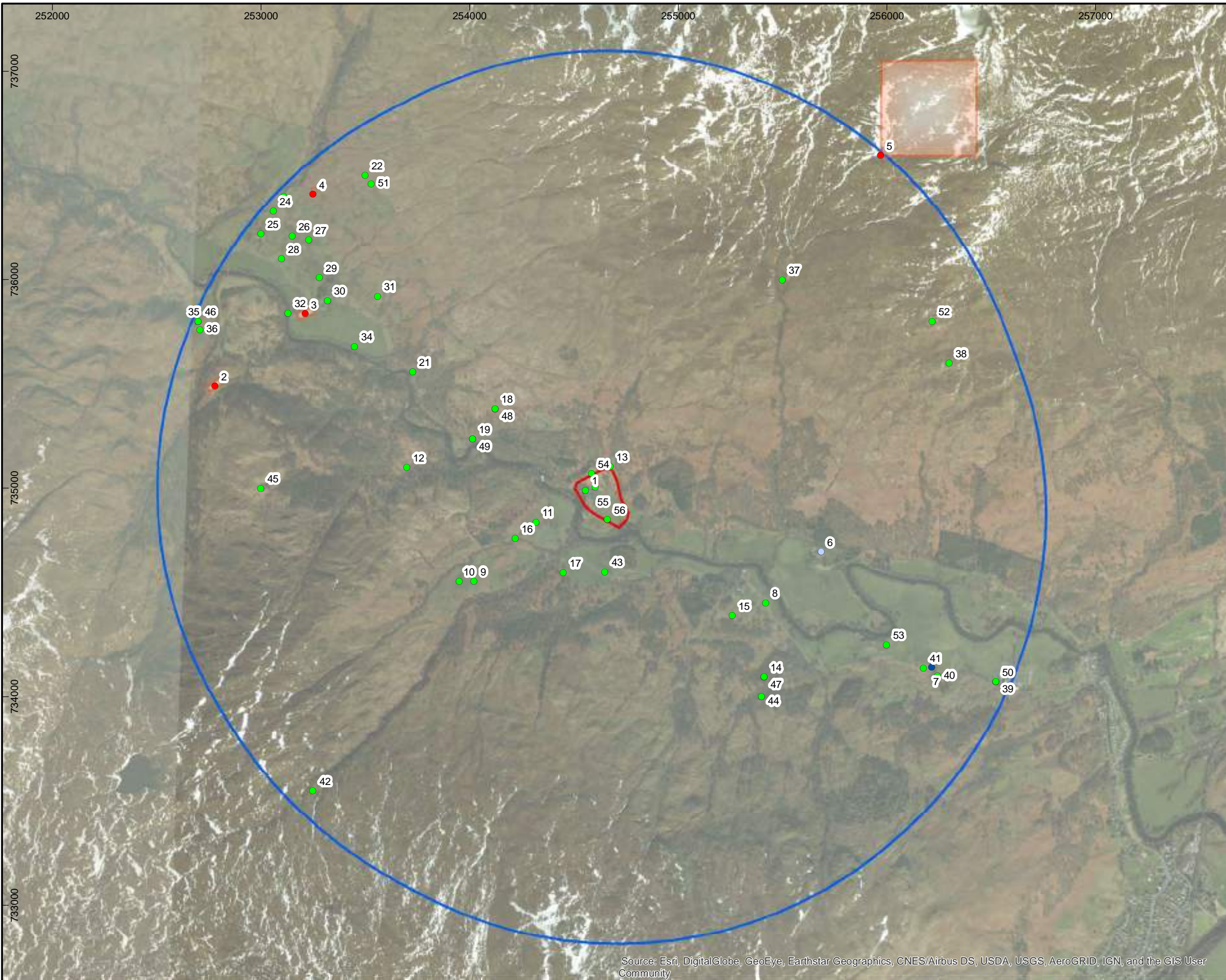


SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:2,500 @ A3



Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Heritage Constraints Identified within 2km of the Site Boundary

Legend

- Site Boundary (Options 1-4)
- 2km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Scheduled Monument Extent
- Category A Listed Building
- Category C Listed Building
- Non Designated Asset

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc

Inveralmond House
200 Dunkled Road
Perth
PH1 3AQ

Drawn:	TBL/SO
DWG no:	01/24477/DS/02/01
AOC Project No.:	24477

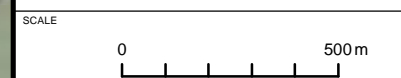


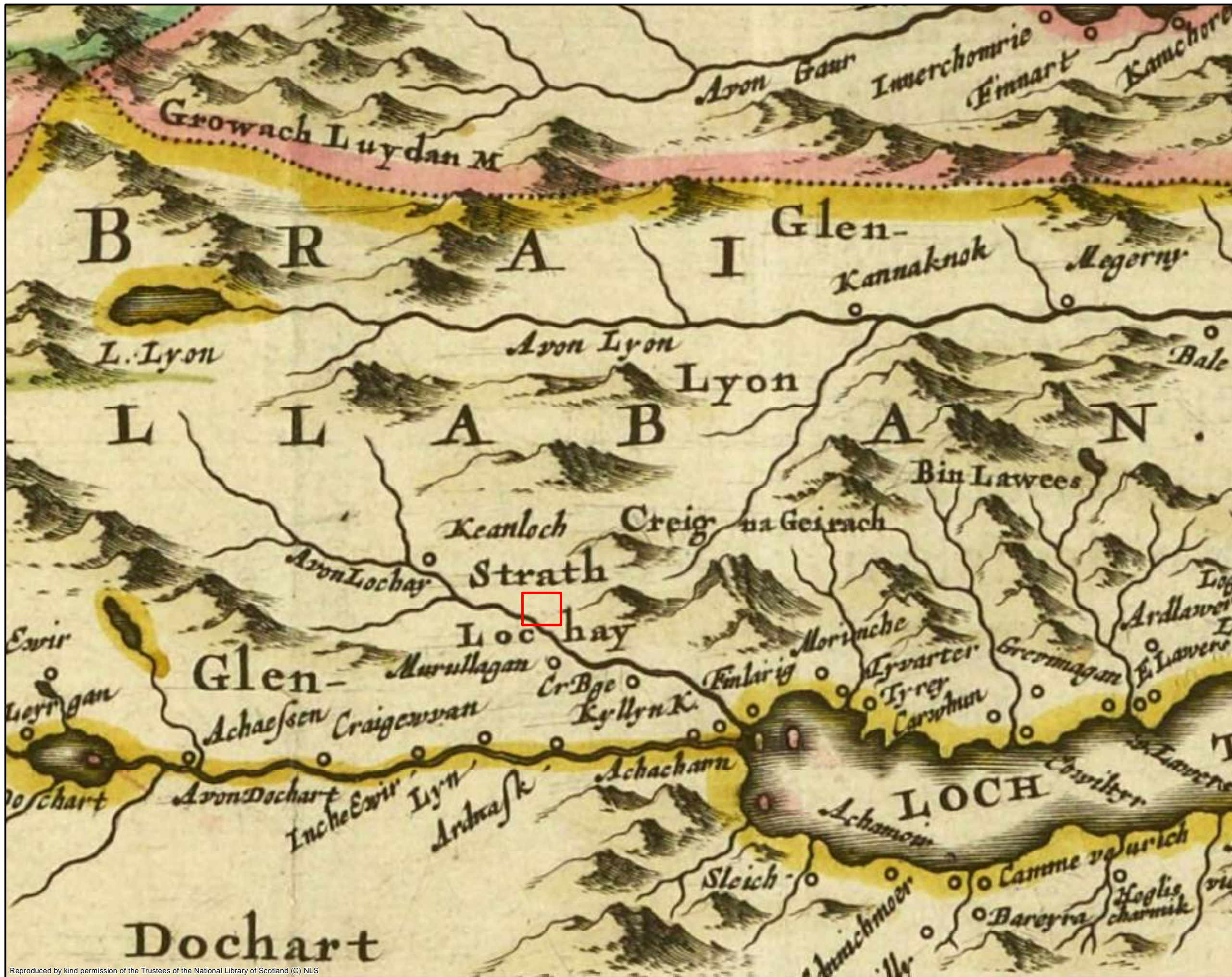
(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2018



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:17,500 @ A3





Figure

3

Extract from map by
Blaeu 1647

Legend

Approximate Site Location

FOR
Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
Inveralmond House
200 Dunkled Road
Perth
PH1 3AQ

Drawn/checked: TBL/SO

DWG no: 01/24477/HA/03/01

AOC Project No.: 24477



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SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
Not To Scale

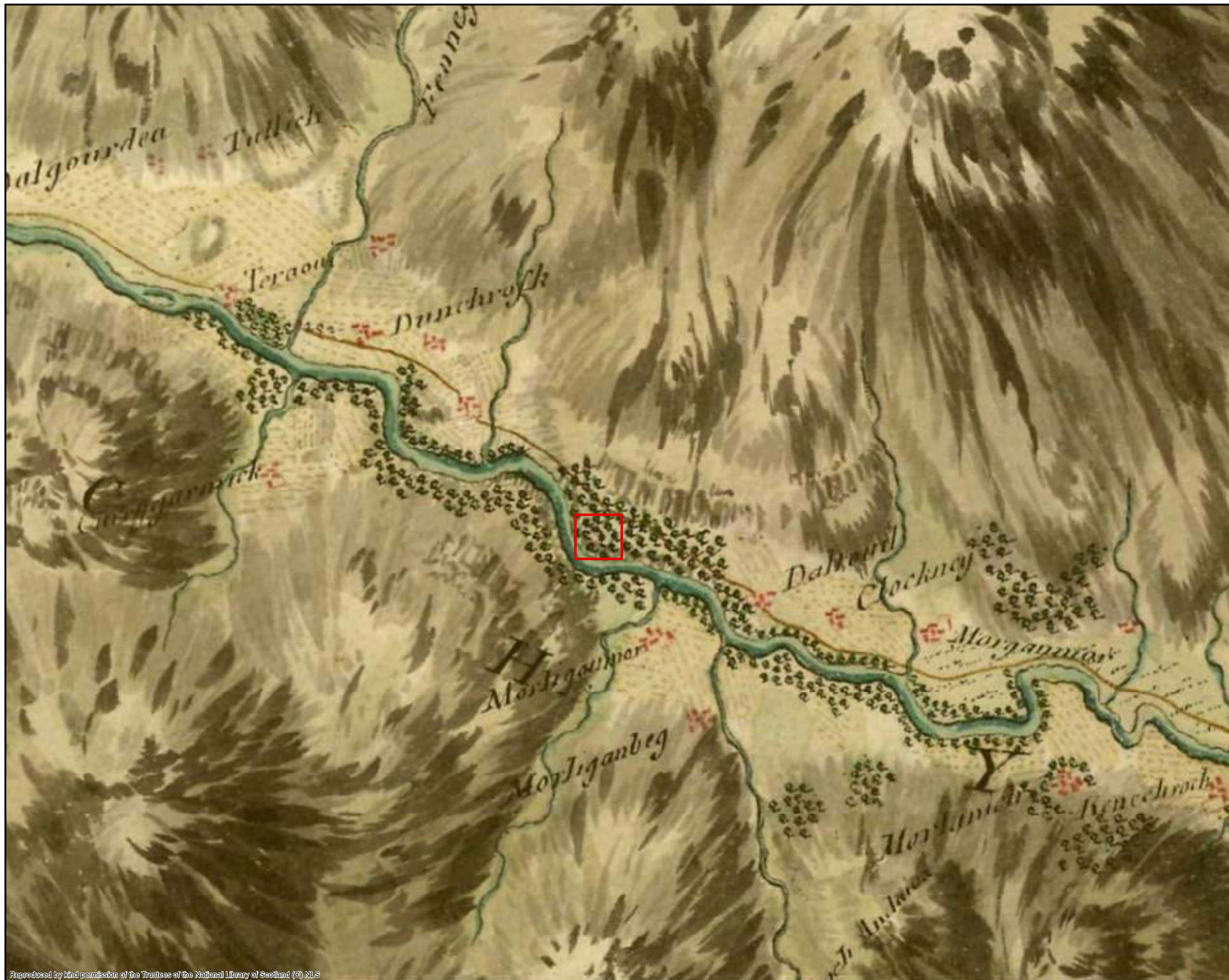


Figure 4

Extract from map by Roy 1747-52

Legend
 Approximate Site Location

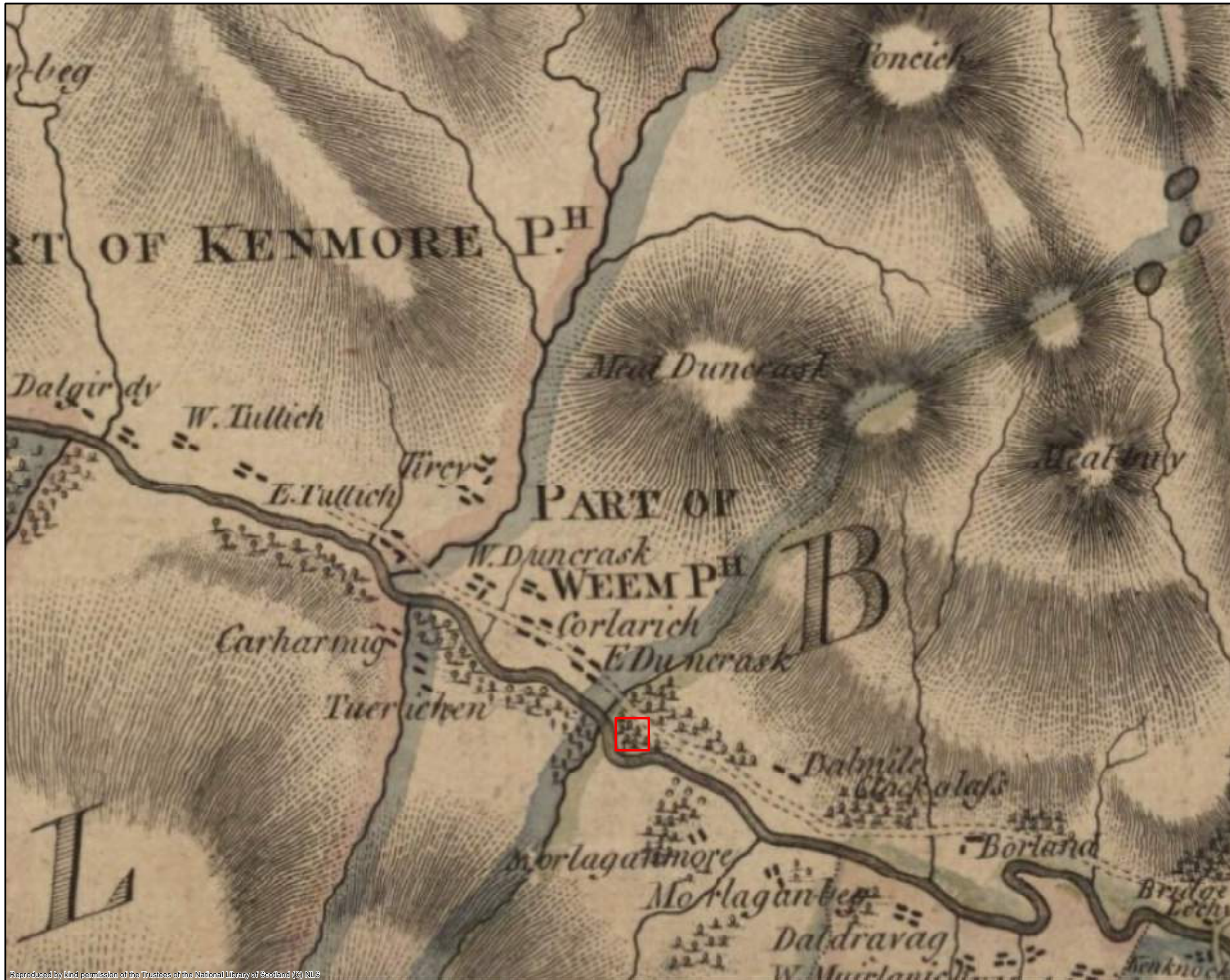
FOR
 Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
 Inveralmond House
 200 Dunkled Road
 Perth
 PH1 3AQ

Drawn/checked:	TBL/SO
DWG no:	01/24477/HA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	24477



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 Not To Scale



Figure

5

Extract from map by Stobie1783

Legend

□ Approximate Site Location

FOR
 Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
 Inveralmond House
 200 Dunkled Road
 Perth
 PH1 3AQ

Drawn/checked: TBL/SO

DWG no: 01/24477/HA/05/01

AOC Project No.: 24477

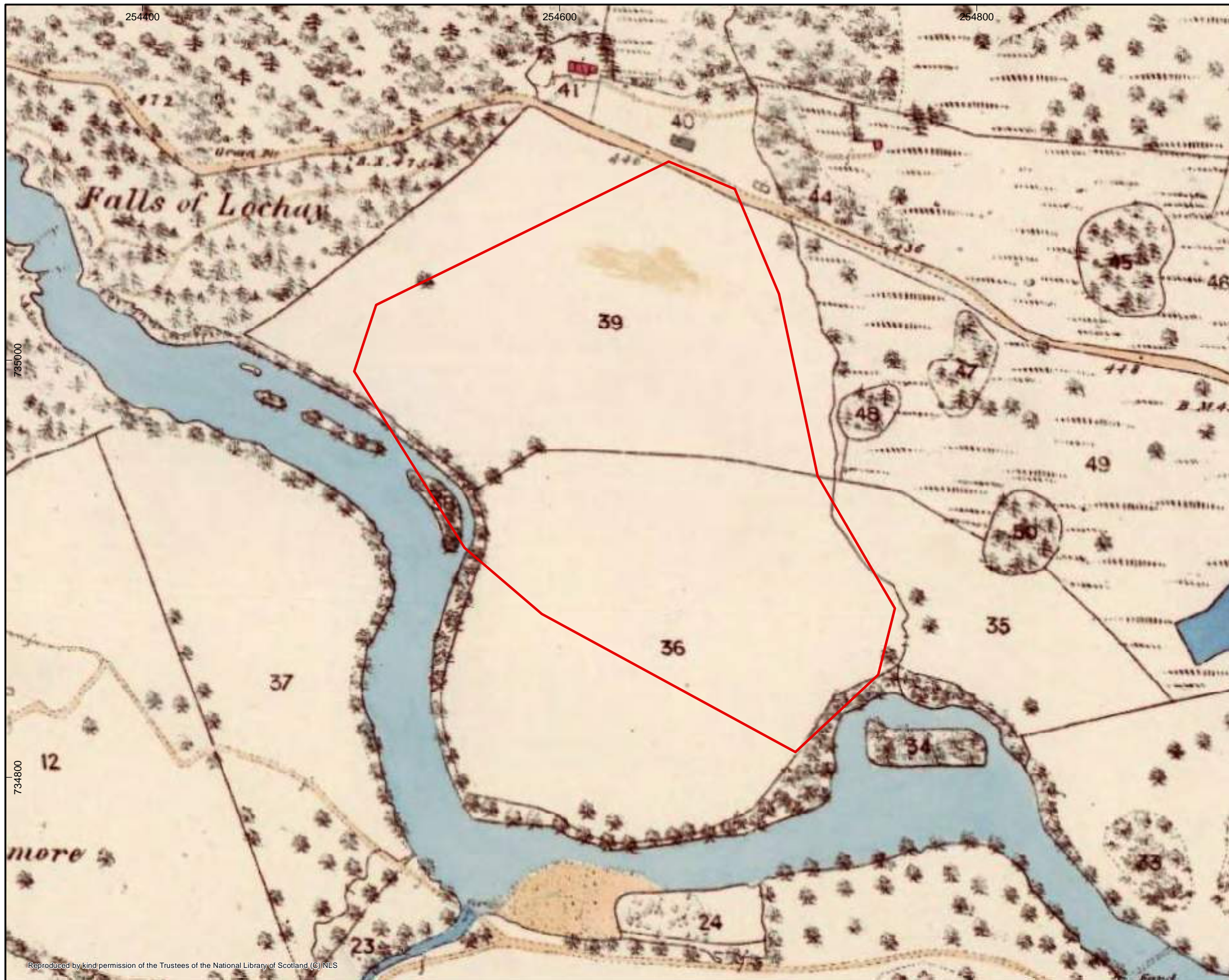


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2018



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 Not To Scale



Extract from
Ordnance Survey Map
1900

Legend
 Site Boundary (Options 1-4)

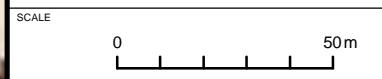
Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
 Inveralmond House
 200 Dunkled Road
 Perth
 PH1 3AQ

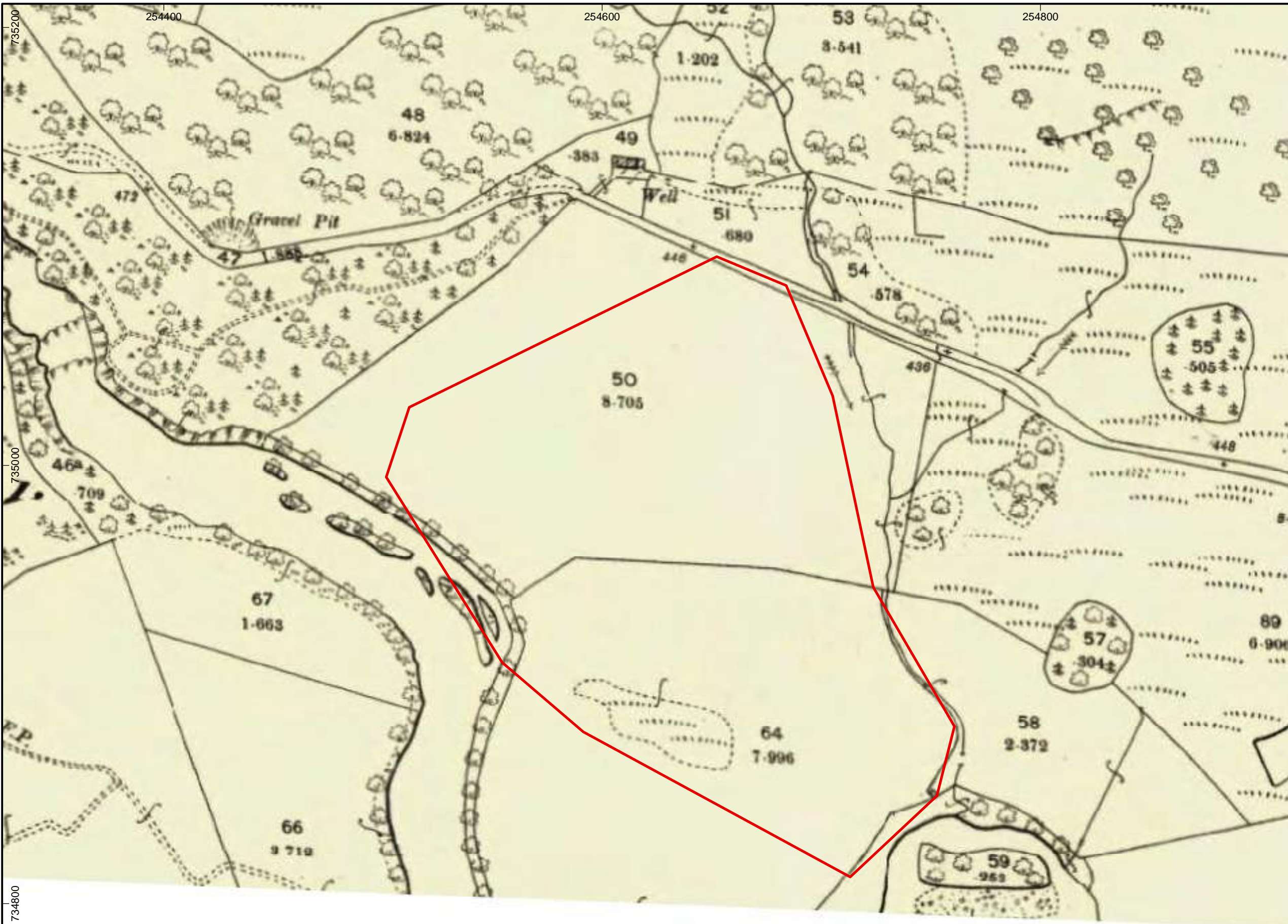
Drawn:	TBL/SO
DWG no:	01/24477/DS/06/01
AOC Project No.:	24477



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:1,750 @ A3





Figure

7

Extract from
Ordnance Survey Map
1900

Legend

□ Site Boundary (Options 1-4)

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc

Inveralmond House
200 Dunkled Road
Perth
PH1 3AQ

Drawn: TBL/SO

DWG no: 01/24477/DS/07/01

AOC Project No.: 24477

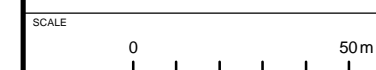


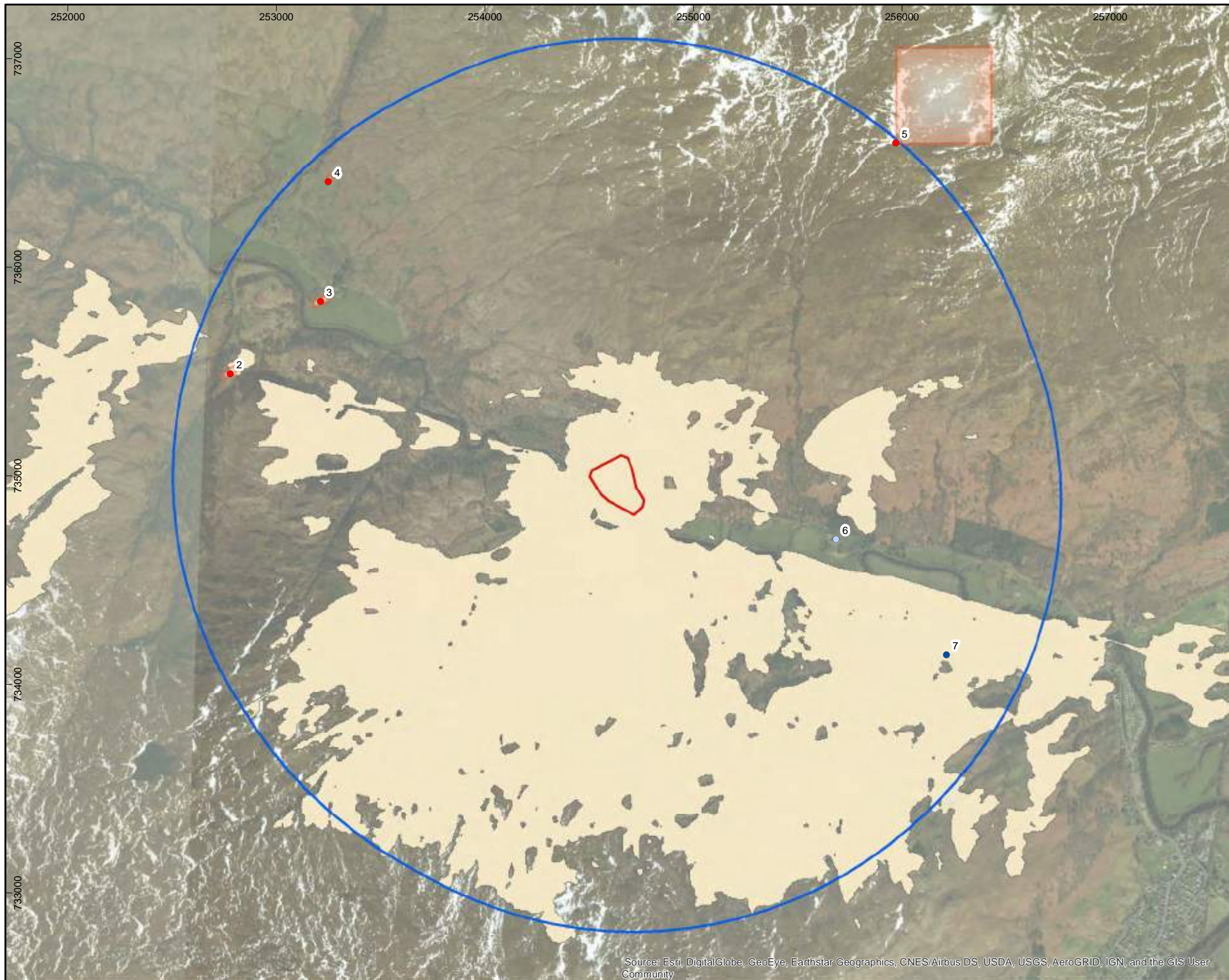
(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2018



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:1,750 @ A3





Zone of Theoretical Visibility Mapping Showing Designated Heritage Assets

- Legend**
- Site Boundary (Options 1-4)
 - 2km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Scheduled Monument Extent
 - Category A Listed Building
 - Category C Listed Building
 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

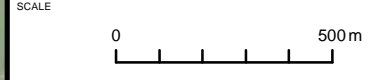
Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
 Inveralmond House
 200 Dunkled Road
 Perth
 PH1 3AQ

Drawn:	TBL/SO
DWG no:	01/24477/DS/02/01
AOC Project No.:	24477



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:17,500 @ A3



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Plate 1: West facing view of existing substation (Option 1)



Plate 2: Northwest facing view towards Option 2 from the Site entrance showing Option 3 in the foreground



Plate 3: East facing view across Option 2 showing post-war planting



Plate 4: Southwest facing view across Option 2 towards the power station



Plate 5: Former water tank (Site 54) within Option 2



Plate 6: Earthwork bank (Site 55) within Option 2



Plate 7: North facing view across Option 3 towards the power station



Plate 8: East facing view across Option 4 from the public road



Plate 9: Southeast facing view across Option 4 showing the possible mound (Site 56) in the middle distance (centre)



Plate 10: Northeast facing view towards the recorded site of a township (Site 13) to the north of Option 1



Plate 11: East facing view of the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7)



Plate 12: West facing view of the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7)



Plate 13: West facing view towards the Site from a point to the west of the Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7) showing the existing OHL

Lochay Substation, Lochay Power Station

Killin, Stirling

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Glen Lochay Hydro-Electric Power Station
Type of Site	HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION (MODERN)
NMRS Number	NN53SW 10
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254556
Northing	734990
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>Lochay power station is a large station utilising water from Stronuich Dam (see separate item) which has also previously been used for generation by Iubrecht and Cashlie stations (see separate items). The station contains two large turbines with a combined output of 45 MW. The station includes a fish pass below the tailrace and further works were carried out upstream to allow fish to pass the Lochay waterfall. Lochay power station is a good example of a large power station which was formerly the control centre for the whole of the Breadalbane scheme. The station has a degree of architectural interest from the curved single storey office block section adjacent to the turbine hall. The building also retains elements of the former control room to the interior. PL Payne, 1988, 24; E Wood, 2002, 50.</p> <p>Payne, P L. (1988) The hydro: a study of the development of the major hydro-electric schemes undertaken by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Aberdeen. Page(s): 24 RCAHMS Shelf Number: J.5.14.PAY</p> <p>Wood, E. (2002) The Hydro Boys. Page(s): 50</p>

Site Number	2
Site Name	Allt Coire Charraig
Type of Site	Cup And Ring Marked Rock (Prehistoric)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 10
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	252780
Northing	735490
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>Scheduled Monument No. SM10716</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises an extensive group of cupmark carvings of probable Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (c.2500-1500 BC), incised on a bedrock ridge.</p> <p>The rock ridge bearing the cupmarks lies at around 190m OD, immediately to the E of the gully of the Allt Coire Charraig and facing northward towards the valley of the River Lochay. The ridge measures about 50m in length and is orientated ENE-WSW. It bears three areas of exposed cupmarks. At least 41 cupmarks are visible on the most easterly exposure. These</p>

cupmarks range in size from 50mm in diameter and 15mm in depth to 110mm in diameter and 20mm in depth.

A further 18 cupmarks are visible in a central group, ranging in size from 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth to 120mm in diameter and 30mm in depth. This group also incorporates three large circular 'plates' which may also have been artificially cut. Each measures about 210mm in diameter by about 25mm in depth. A possible cup-and-ring mark is also visible on the SW edge of this exposure; the ring measures about 170mm in diameter.

The most westerly group of carvings contains at least 48 cupmarks. This collection shows the greatest size range of the three groups with cups varying from 25mm in diameter and 5mm in depth up to 100mm in diameter and 40mm in depth. Six of the cupmarks form a straight line grouping aligned NW to SE.

The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and the area immediately around and between them. It is rectilinear on plan with maximum dimensions of 70m from ENE to WSW by 30m transversely, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. Extensive turf and moss cover over much of the ridge raises the possibility that further petroglyphs may survive on this site, as yet unrecorded.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NN53NW 10.

Visited by OS (BS), 9 September 1975.

NN 527 354 A rock outcrop bearing three groups of cup-marks.

E A Cormack 1952; RCAHMS 1979.

This extensively cup-marked bedrock ridge is situated above and immediately to the E of the burn gully of Allt Coire Charmaig, measures about 50m in length and is orientated running from ENE to WSW. There are three areas of exposed cupmarks. At least 41 cupmarks are visible on the most easterly exposure. The cupmarks range in size from 50mm in diameter and 15mm in depth to 110mm in diameter and 20mm in depth. At least eighteen cupmarks are visible on the central exposure. The cupmarks range in size from 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth to 120mm in diameter and 30mm in depth. Three large circular plates may also have been artificially cut. Each measures about 210mm in diameter by about 25mm in depth. A possible cup-and-ring mark is visible on the SW edge of this exposure; the ring measures about 170mm in diameter. At least 48 cupmarks are visible on the most westerly exposure. The cupmarks range in size from 25mm in diameter and 5mm in depth to 100mm in diameter and 40mm in depth. A straight line of six cupmarks arranged close together is orientated running from NW to SE.

Information from Historic Scotland (M Ritchie) 15 May 2002

Scheduled as 'Allt Coire Charmaig, cupmarked rock 350m S of Corrycharmaig... an extensive group of cupmark carvings...'

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 19 November 2003

Site Number	3
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Cup And Ring Marked Rock (Prehistoric)

NMRS Number	NN53NW 15
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	253212
Northing	735837
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Scheduled Monument No. SM4731

Description

The monument is a ridge of schist on which there are at least eight separate groups of cup marks, many of them ringed. The ridge is situated between the public road to Duncroisk and the River Lochay. The cups are up to 4cm deep and the rings are up to 25cm in diameter. The complex has been described as one of the finest in the country. Further complexes of markings may be hidden under vegetation. The area to be scheduled measures 80m ENE-WSW by 30m transversely, to include the visible markings and an area around in which further marks may survive, as marked in red on the attached map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a very well preserved complex of prehistoric cup and ring markings, which has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of the nature and purpose of prehistoric art. It is of particular importance because there are other complexes in the area; comparison of the different groups would be of considerable interest.

Site Number	4
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	
NMRS Number	NN53NW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	253250
Northing	736410
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Scheduled Monument No. SM10712

Description

The monument comprises an incised rock face, bearing at least three ring cross carvings which probably date from the early Christian period (AD600-900).

The monument lies just below 280m OD, a prominent feature on a SW-facing slope overlooking the confluence of the Allt Duin Croisg and the River Lochay. The exposed section of sloping bedrock displays at least three badly weathered ring crosses, the best preserved measuring about 175mm in diameter. Further carvings have been recorded at this site in the past through photography and by taking rubbings.

At the time of scheduling, glacial striations, extreme weathering and vegetation growth made

identification of further features with the naked eye impossible. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and the area immediately around and between them. It is circular on plan with maximum dimensions of 20m in diameter, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance both as a rare example of its type and for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the spread of Christianity into the Highland region. Local placename evidence at Duncroisk and Corrycharmaig also points to early Christian influence in this area. The juxtaposition between these early Christian carvings and a series of prehistoric cup and ring carvings in the immediate vicinity is also of interest.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NN53NW 14.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Creag Na Caillich
Type of Site	Stone Axe Factory (Neol/bronze Age)
NMRS Number	NN53NE 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	255971
Northing	736596
Parish	Stirling
Council	Killin
Description	Scheduled Monument No. SM5373

Description

The monument comprises the remains of a stone quarrying and axe working site of the Neolithic period, over 3000 years old. Recent fieldwork recovered evidence for the quarrying of rock by use of fire setting and the rough preparation of the stone at the outcrop of rock, and for the secondary flaking of stone in the saddle below the outcrop. The axes made from this rock (group XXIV, a calc-silicate hornfels) are widely distributed on the east coast of Britain.

The area to be scheduled measures 450m N-S by 450m E-W, to include the areas where activity has been proved and an area around where the traces of further axe working activity, and possibly of settlement remains associated with it, may survive.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as one of the very few identified quarries of stone for the Neolithic axe manufacturing industry. It has the potential, confirmed by limited survey and excavation, to enhance considerably our understanding of the processes of axe manufacture, and to aid the study of axe distribution.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NN53NE 1.

Site Number	6
Site Name	Glenlochay House
Type of Site	Country House (19th Century)
NMRS Number	NN53SE 49
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	255686
Northing	734696
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Category C Listed Building No. LB8262 Original part on W., simple 2-storey. Mansion in Breadalbane Estate gothic style with interesting 3/8 bay c. 1855. Shooting Lodge

Site Number	7
Site Name	Glen Lochay, Moirlanich Longhouse
Type of Site	NN53SE 39
NMRS Number	NN53SE 39
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	256215
Northing	734141
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Probably late 18th to early 19th century. Outstanding rare survival of single storey, 5-bay, traditional cruck-framed cottage and byre under continuous roofline in near original condition with remnants of turf and thatch retained under corrugated iron roof. Remarkably intact interior retains rare hanging lum and box beds. Unusual construction of 2 drystone rubble skins with inner pinning of clay mortar, occasional bonding-through stones and dry rubble core; roof structure of cruck couples and cabers.</p> <p>FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 3 bays to right form dwelling with 2-leaf timber door to small gabled corrugated iron porch at centre and small flanking windows, further tiny opening immediately to left of centre and byre door beyond. Both gable ends blank and 2 small openings close to centre at rear.</p> <p>4-pane and plate glass glazing patterns in timber sash and case windows. Corrugated iron roof with metal cowl over hanging lum.</p> <p>INTERIOR: very rare survival of unaltered interior comprising 3 rooms and byre sub-divided by timber partition walls; walls and ceilings to dwelling covered with variety of early wallpapers (some in poor condition). Jointed and pegged cruck couples (exposed in byre) set into walls</p>

and ending above ground; stone floors, cobbled setts with centre drainage channel in byre.

Kitchen (to left of door) with stone hearth under broad-mouthed hanging lum canopy incorporating bracketted shelf and pigeon-hole type storage shelf, all covered with painted paper; bench seat to right in adjacent ingleneuk created by partition wall to front passage, door to small middle room at left. Opposite wall with box bed and door leading to byre.

Main Room with 2 adjoining box beds at rear wall, both fully lined with variety of wallpapers, cast iron fireplace with timber surround and mantel shelf to outer gable wall and full-height wall cupboard to SW angle.

Middle Room situated at centre rear with box bed (timber and wallpaper in poor condition) abutting passage wall.

Byre with exposed roof timbers, cruck couples and evidence of thatch. Boarded floor over timber partitions creating loft space at E over small area divided from main byre space.

Statement of Special Interest

Formerly listed at category B under 2 separate entries as 'Moirlanich Farmhouse' and 'Cottage and Byre at Moirlanich'.

The longhouse at Moirlanich is an important and rare survival of a once prolific building type following the tradition of vernacular cottages constructed around a cruck frame. It retains evidence of its turf and thatch roof beneath the corrugated iron roof. Of particular note is the possibly unique survival of a virtually complete interior with rare hanging lum and box beds together with a fine collection of furniture and artefacts. The cruck frame or cruck couples, a once common alternative in Scotland owing to availability of local timber, at Moirlanich are formed of vertically split trunks of elm, ash and sycamore with tie beams and purlins of ash and pine.

Maps from as early as the 16th century show settlement in the Glen Lochay area with Easter and Wester Moirlanich as two distinct townships. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the name Moirlanich appears to describe a straggling settlement close to a huge loop of the River Lochay. This handful of loosely associated buildings on the south bank, is reduced to just two small clusters by the beginning of the 20th century, with a small group to the west (later named Tigh na Craig) and an easterly group called Moirlanich. Together with its kail-yard on the south side of the road, the building described above is the sole survivor of the latter group. Exceptional in its unspoilt condition, Moirlanich belongs to a building tradition once found throughout the length and breadth of Scotland and variously named longhouse, blackhouse or byre dwelling. The plan form providing shelter for man and beast beneath the same roof became a well established and practical tradition abounding in local variations of material and building technique according to vernacular diversity.

Moirlanich, which remained part of the Breadalbane Estate until the 1940s, owes its existence to the fact that it was home to at least three generations of the Robertson family, tenant farmers and successful local horse breeders. The last family member to live at Moirlanich was reportedly very worried by the risk of fire and, abandoning the family home, spent the later years of his life in a small stone building on the opposite side of the road. Moirlanich was purchased by the National Trust for Scotland in 1992 using funds donated by the family of the late Sheriff Prain. A collection of working clothes and 'Sunday best' discovered in the longhouse are retained on site and form part of an exhibition on the history and restoration of the building.

Category revised from B to A 2007.

References

Bibliography

Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 6: Walker, McGregor and Little Earth Structures and Construction in Scotland (1996) pp100-101. Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 30: Walker, McGregor and Stark Scottish Turf Construction (2006). Fenton and Walker The Rural Architecture of Scotland (1981). 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1859-64 and 1898-

1900).

Site Number	8
Site Name	DALDRAIVAIG
Type of Site	CUP MARKED STONE
NMRS Number	NN53SE 18
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	255420
Northing	734450
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Two single cup marks noted on a boulder 150 yards in front of Daldravaig farmhouse were not located in 1969. The carvings are described as one cup 2.25" in diameter and 0.75" deep, with a second poor cup mark near it.

Site Number	9
Site Name	MURLAGANMORE
Type of Site	CUP MARKED STONE
NMRS Number	NN53SW 2
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254021
Northing	734555
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	"Boulder has a broad flat top and has 17 cup marks with a maximum diameter of 7cms, maximum depth 2cms. " NEOLITHIC / BRONZE AGE

Site Number	10
Site Name	MURLAGANMORE
Type of Site	CUP MARKED STONE
NMRS Number	NN53SW 2
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	253951
Northing	734554

Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Angular boulder with a small flat top bears one cup mark measuring 6cms diameter by 2cms deep, the other is smaller and poorly defined.

Site Number	11
Site Name	MURLAGANMORE
Type of Site	FOOTPRINT ROCK
NMRS Number	NN53SW 4
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254319
Northing	734837
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>POST ROMANThe "foot-print" is located on top of a long ridge of natural outcrop rock. It measures 13.5" x 6" and is 6" deep. A natural crack runs obliquely across it. There is insufficient evidence to say whether it is natural or artificial.</p> <p>This rock may be compared with the inaugural stones of chiefs and kings of the Dark Ages.</p> <p>F W L Thomas 1879</p> <p>The "foot-print", as described by Cash, was located at NN 5432 3483 on top of a long ridge of natural outcrop rock. It would appear to be artificial rather than natural. No other marks were seen on the rock.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000.</p> <p>Visited by OS (BS) 11 September 1975</p> <p>NN 543 348 A rock outcrop N of Murlaganmore farm bears what appears to be an artificial foot-print.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1979; visited September 1978</p>

Site Number	12
Site Name	Morliganmor
Type of Site	TOWNSHIP
NMRS Number	NN53NW 12
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	253700
Northing	735100
Parish	Killin

Council	Stirling
Description	<p>MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL</p> <p>In 1962 the area lay in a wood with high bracken and no building remains were found. Six buildings, named 'Morliganmor', are depicted on Roy's MS MAP OF 1747. the settlement had gone by the time of the OS 6" map of 1867.</p> <p>(Area centred: NN 537 351) Six buildings, named 'Morliganmor', 1747</p> <p>(W Roy 1747) had gone by 1867 (OS 6" map 1867).</p> <p>The area indicated is a clearing in a wood overgrown by high bracken. No building remains were found.</p> <p>Visited by OS (GHP) 5 July 1962</p> <p>It is probable that the settlement of 'Morliganmor' depicted on Roy's map refers to a small township called 'Murlagannmore' some 700m to the ESE (see NN53SW 6).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 February 1998.</p>

Site Number	13
Site Name	DALMILE
Type of Site	TOWNSHIP
NMRS Number	NN53NW 13
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254674
Northing	735104
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL</p> <p>A possible township, comprising three roofed buildings, one unroofed building and two enclosures is depicted on the First Edition OS 6-inch map of 1867, but it is not shown on the OS 1:10000 map of 1977. In 1962 no buildings were located in this area.</p>

Site Number	14
Site Name	ACHADH AN TIRE
Type of Site	FARMSTEAD
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	255412
Northing	734095
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling

Description MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL
A farmstead, roofed on First Edition OS 6 inch map of 1867 and named Achadh an Tire, is depicted as roofless on current maps.

Site Number 15
Site Name DALRAVAIG FARM
Type of Site BUILDING
NMRS Number NN53SE 43
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 255260
Northing 734390
Parish Killin
Council Stirling

Description One small unroofed building and one enclosure are depicted on the First Edition OS 6-inch map of 1867, but they are not shown on the OS 1:10000 map of 1988.

Site Number 16
Site Name MURLAGANMORE
Type of Site TOWNSHIP
NMRS Number NN53SW 6
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 254220
Northing 734760
Parish Killin
Council Stirling

Description MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL
A township, comprising three roofed, two partially roofed, three unroofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the First Edition OS 6-inch map of 1867. Four roofed, two unroofed buildings and six enclosures are shown on the OS 1:10000 map of 197

Site Number 17
Site Name MURLAGANBEG
Type of Site TOWNSHIP
NMRS Number NN53SW 7
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 254450

Northing	734595
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL A township, comprising nine unroofed buildings, one enclosure and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Three unroofed buildings and the head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:100

Site Number	18
Site Name	FALLS OF LOCHAY
Type of Site	CUP MARKINGS
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254123
Northing	735381
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	NEOLITHIC / BRONZE AGE Outcrop on the lower slopes of Meall Dhuin Croisg 0.3km nne of Falls of Lochay. One area of 8 cups and a second area with 5 cups.

Site Number	19
Site Name	FALLS OF LOCHAY
Type of Site	CUP MARKINGS
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	254015
Northing	735236
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	NEOLITHIC / BRONZE AGE A ledge, 1m above ground level on a rock face, bears 4 cups.

Site Number	21
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Milestone
NMRS Number	

HER Number**Status** Non-designated**Easting** 253728**Northing** 735558**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** Mapped on current OS map this milestone is not depicted on the First Edition OS 6-inch map of 1867 but is shown on the Second Edition 6-inch map of 1900-01. This appears to be one of a series in the Glen. Annotated KENOCK 4 1/2 KILLIN 3.
Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 24/03/11

Site Number 22**Site Name** Duncroisk**Type of Site** Cup Marked Rock (Prehistoric)(Possible)**NMRS Number** NN53NW 36**HER Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 253500**Northing** 736500**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** NN 535 364 A group of three cup marks were found above Duncroisk Farm (NN53NW 3.00). Some 20m downslope from a sheep fank and about 60m NW from it there is a group of large boulders. On the SE-sloping face of one there are three cup marks. These are orientated vertically on a NE-SW alignment and are no more than 4cm apart. They are all about 7cm in diameter and 2.5cm deep.

Site Number 23**Site Name** Duncroisk**Type of Site** Cup Marked Rock (Prehistoric)**NMRS Number** NN53NW 17**HER Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 253110**Northing** 736400**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** Further survey work was carried out on Corrycharmaig (NN 527 358), Duncroisk (NN 530 363), Easter Tullich (NN 526 367) and Tirai (NN 529 367). Of greatest significance over the past year was the discovery, during archival research, of three 17th-century references to a Croftravie or Croftravie, listed between Innischoarach (NN 493 367) and Corrycharmaig Farms. In 1634–35 Jon and Donald McInnes, the latter a shepherd, lived there, but by 1688, two McGrigors, Jon

and Duncan, were in residence. No other references to Croftravie have been found to date.

Intensive fieldwork, carried out on Corrycharmaig from March to May 2012, discovered the presence, in the oak woods bounding the S banks of the River Lochay, of a small cluster of dry stone structures including a house and outbuildings (NN 5122 3661). It is a possibility that these remains are those of Croftravie. The other findings from the survey comprise shieling-type huts, field systems and several dry stone buildings, one of which is extant to 2.9m high (NN 5141 3649).

On Duncroisk, a survey of a small group of shieling huts above the old head dyke was undertaken (NN 5381 3654). An area of improved ground (NN 5359 3756) immediately below an improvement dyke was also surveyed, including several dry stone and turf buildings and the remains of activities from the Breadalbane Hydro-electric Project of the 1950s.

An update on ACFA's initial survey in Glen Lochay on Tirai and Easter Tullich is underway. Archaeological features that were noted above an improvement dyke in the early 1990s have been drawn and fieldwalking above the old head dyke is nearing completion. Here, a small group of five shieling huts were recorded in October (NN 5297 3734).

Site Number	24
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Bloomery Mound (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 22
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253060
Northing	736330
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	At NN 5306 3633 is a long, low mound of iron slag, at the side of an old stream bed. No trace of the hearth or furnace was found (E A Cormack, 199 St John's Rd, Corstorphine, Edinburgh).
	Surveyed at 1/10,000.
	Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969

Site Number	25
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 3.02
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253000
Northing	736220
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling

Description A courtyard farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Four roofed buildings and one unroofed building are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.

Site Number 26
Site Name Duncroisk
Type of Site Building (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number NN53NW 3.01
HER Number
Status Non-Designated
Easting 253150
Northing 736210
Parish Killin
Council Stirling

Description A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.

Site Number 27
Site Name Duncroisk
Type of Site Hut (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number NN53NW 43
HER Number
Status Non-Designated
Easting 253230
Northing 736190
Parish Stirling
Council Stirling

Description In April 2010 an architectural survey was undertaken to record 19th- and 20th-century buildings and structures in upper Glen Lochay. The work aimed to record features that were either in danger of collapse or alteration/removal by new owners:

NN 42125 34740 Batavaime Cottage

NN 42135 34739 Mark III Assault Bridge (Batavaime)

NN 42190 34764 Engine mount and tank piers (Batavaime)

NN 43050 35291 Badour Cottage

NN 45067 35696 Hydro Board shed (Tomochrocher)

NN 45229 35321 Lubchurran Barn

NN 4910 3660 Corrugated iron house and gable of a dry stone building (Innischoarach)

NN 5300 3600 Duncroisk Farm buildings

NN 5323 3619 Hydro Board accommodation hut

NN 5314 3598 Hydro Board septic tank

NN 53378 36124 Hydro Board water tank

Site Number	28
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Farmstead, Township
NMRS Number	NN53NW 3
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253100
Northing	736100
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>A courtyard farmstead (NN53NE 3.02) has probably replaced the original township.</p> <p>(Areas centred - A: NN 535 364; B: NN 530 362; C: NN 532 360; D: NN 535 358). Four groups of approximately six buildings shown, the westernmost named "Dunchrosk" in 1747 (W Roy 1747). Depopulated by 1867 (OS 6" map 1867).</p> <p>The only structure in the area 'A' is a fank, the area is on an exposed slope and is a most unlikely site for any permanent buildings. Area 'B' is now a pasture field, with the present farm of Duncroisk to the W and a fank to the N, but no trace of an earlier settlement. At 'C', centred at NN 5328 3601 are the dry stone wall foundation remains of three buildings, an enclosure and a kiln, indicative of a single farm. There are no building remains in the area 'D'; any building S of the road would have been destroyed by ploughing.</p>

Site Number	29
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Building (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 3.03
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253280
Northing	736010

Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998

Site Number	30
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 3.04
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253320
Northing	735900
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A farmstead, comprising two partially roofed, two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Two roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998

Site Number	31
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Building (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 3.05
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253560
Northing	735920
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A single unroofed building attached to what may be a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.

Site Number	32
Site Name	Glen Lochay

Type of Site	Cup Marked Rock (Prehistoric)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 16
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253130
Northing	735840
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>About 9.0m SE of an elbow of the River Lochay and 20.0m below where the burn at the keeper's cottage joins the river is a schist shelf 9.0m by 4.5m bearing two cup and ring marks.</p> <p>E A Cormack 1952; R W B Morris TS 1975</p> <p>From the descriptions given this rock would seem to be at NN 5313 3584. No cup marks were found on this rock, however.</p> <p>Visited by OS (BS), 10 September 1975</p> <p>NN 531 358 A rock outcrop bearing cup-and-ring marks.</p> <p>E A Cormack 1952; RCAHMS 1979</p>

Site Number	33
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Settlement (Period Unassigned)(Possible)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 9
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253000
Northing	763000
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>There are foundations of a ring fort at Duncroisk in Glen Lochay.</p> <p>M E C Stewart 1968</p> <p>There are no indications of either a fort or a homestead in the vicinity of Duncroisk nor is there any knowledge of such at the farm.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JP) 17 September 1975</p>

Site Number	34
Site Name	Duncroisk
Type of Site	Cup And Ring Marked Stone (Prehistoric)

NMRS Number	NN53NW 5
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253450
Northing	735680
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>A loose slab of stone, with eighteen cup marks, five ringed, was shown to the author, used as a foundation stone for a stretching post at the S end of the easternmost fence of Duncroisk farm. It is near the edge of the river buried in sand and turf.</p> <p>C G Cash 1912</p> <p>NN 5345 3568. A flat, half-buried slab with a metal fence post in its middle and bearing fourteen cup marks, four of which are ringed (R W B Morris TS, 1975).</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000.</p> <p>Visited by OS (BS) 9 September 1975</p> <p>NN 534 356 This stone, which has been used for the foundation of a fence post, bears cup-marks and cup-and-ring marks.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1979; C G Cash 1912</p>

Site Number	35
Site Name	Corrycharmaig
Type of Site	No Class
NMRS Number	NN53NW 38
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	252700
Northing	735800
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>NN 527 358 (centre) A survey was undertaken in the area around the former farmhouse of Corrycharmaig lying across the River Lochay from Duncroisk. The survey was carried out using tape-offset to measure the features at 1:100 and 1:200. The whole area was surveyed by EDM at a scale of 1:1000. The survey includes all the archaeological remains as found. A total of 69 features were recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ?Prehistoric oval and round footings.- ?Prehistoric artificial platforms.- ?Medieval turf and stone footings of three dwellings, each with an associated corn-drying kiln. The latter consist of hillslope scoops with an added flue.- Pre-improvement dykes and turf footings of dwellings and associated buildings.

- Improvement dwellings and associated structures including a corn-drying kiln.
- Improvement stock dykes and a sheep fank.
- 19th-century chromate workings were also recorded, and drawnock dykes and a sheep fank.

Sponsor: ACFA

D MacInnes and M Gill 2002

Site Number	36
Site Name	Corrycharmaig
Type of Site	Township (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NW 11
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	252708
Northing	735760
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>(Area centred: NN 5278 3576) Six buildings, named 'Currygarnvick' in 1747 (W Roy 1747) shown partially depopulated and name Currycharmaig (NAT) in 1901 (OS 6" map 1901). Majority roofed in 1867 (OS 6" map 1867).</p> <p>In addition to the present farm there are the dry stone wall remains of five buildings, two enclosures and two lime kilns.</p> <p>Visited by OS (GHP), 5 July 1962.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>Visited by OS (RD), 20 August 1969.</p> <p>A township, comprising five roofed buildings, one partially roofed building, four unroofed buildings and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii).</p> <p>Two roofed buildings, one partially roofed building, two unroofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK), 26 February 1998.</p>

Site Number	37
Site Name	Allt A' Bhorland
Type of Site	Shieling Hut(S) (Post Medieval)
NMRS Number	NN53NE 3
HER Number	

Status	Non-Designated
Easting	255500
Northing	736000
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>In the area centred on NN 555 360, are the remains of fourteen rectangular shielings averaging 6.0m long x 1.8m wide internally with walls c.0.5m high, scattered on either side of Allt a'Bhorland and around the junction of an unnamed stream.</p> <p>Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969</p> <p>Four unroofed shieling-huts are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Six unroofed shieling-huts are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.</p>

Site Number	38
Site Name	Glen Lochay
Type of Site	Structure (Period Unassigned)
NMRS Number	NN53NE 18
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	256300
Northing	735600
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	<p>NN 563 356 The feature, orientated NNE-SSW, lies at an altitude of 430m OD on the northern slopes of Glen Lochay. It consists of two 8m lengths of drystone wall lying 3m apart and parallel to each other. These walls are built on a slope so that the lower, southern ends, being 2m high, are some 0.5m higher than those opposite. Near to each of the southern terminals and about 0.5m above ground level there is an internal recess. From this it is speculated that a timber beam had been emplaced. This could have supported a deck or floor comprising timbers lying parallel to the walls, the upslope ends perhaps resting on the ground or boulders thus allowing air underneath the bracken.</p> <p>According to local knowledge, bracken was introduced into the glen during the 19th century. A young lad by the name of Proctor was employed to keep the cattle off the growing plants. This boy resided in Moirlanich, in Glen Lochay, now a property of the National Trust for Scotland.</p> <p>Sponsor: ACFA.</p> <p>D MacInnes and J Aitken 1999</p>

Site Number	39
Site Name	Moirlanich
Type of Site	Cup Marked Rock (Prehistoric)

NMRS Number	NN53SE 103
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	256524
Northing	734073
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	NN53SE 103 56524 34073 NN 56524 34073 An erratic 4.7 x 2.3 x 1.8m, immediately W of the sub-station and N of the road. There are five cup marks, 50 x 15mm, 50 x 10mm, 50 x 12mm, 40 x 15mm and 25 x 10mm. Two of the largest form a 'dumbbell'. George Currie, 2006

Site Number	40
Site Name	Moirlanich
Type of Site	Dyke
NMRS Number	NN53SE 113
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	256244
Northing	734100
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Dyke recorded on the NRHE

Site Number	41
Site Name	Moirlanich, Cottage And Byre
Type of Site	Byre
NMRS Number	NN53SE 39.01
HER Number	
Status	Not-Designated
Easting	256177
Northing	734138
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Byre, associated with and adjacent to the Category A Listed Moirlanich Longhouse (Site 7)

Site Number	42
Site Name	Airidh An Fhraoich
Type of Site	Shieling Hut(S) (Post Medieval)
NMRS Number	NN53SW 5
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253250
Northing	733550
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	About five typical shielings. Visited by OS (GHP) 6 July 1962. Four unroofed shieling-huts are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxxx). Three unroofed shieling-huts are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 9 December 1997.

Site Number	43
Site Name	Murlagganmore
Type of Site	Head Dyke, Township
NMRS Number	NN53SW 7
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	254650
Northing	734600
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A township, comprising nine unroofed buildings, one enclosure and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Three unroofed buildings and the head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977). Information from RCAHMS (AKK), 26 February 1998.

Site Number	44
Site Name	ALLT CREAG NA CEARDAICH
Type of Site	SWORD MANUFACTORY
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated

Site Gazetteer



Easting	255400
Northing	734000
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	At a burn called Allt-na-Cheardaich (Burn of the Forge) there is a local tradition of a sword manufactory.

Site Number	45
Site Name	DUNCROISK
Type of Site	BURIAL
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253000
Northing	735000
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	No information currently available

Site Number	46
Site Name	CORRYCHARMAIG
Type of Site	SPRING
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	252700
Northing	735800
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	No information currently available

Site Number	47
Site Name	ACHADH AN TIRE
Type of Site	FARMSTEAD
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated

Easting	255412
Northing	734095
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A farmstead, roofed on First Edition OS 6 inch map of 1867 and named Achadh an Tire, is depicted as roofless on current maps.

Site Number	48
Site Name	FALLS OF LOCHAY
Type of Site	CUP MARKINGS
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	254123
Northing	735381
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Outcrop on the lower slopes of Meall Dhuin Croisg 0.3km nne of Falls of Lochay. One area of 8 cups and a second area with 5 cups.

Site Number	49
Site Name	FALLS OF LOCHAY
Type of Site	CUP MARKINGS
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non Designated
Easting	254015
Northing	735236
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	A ledge, 1m above ground level on a rock face, bears 4 cups.

Site Number	50
Site Name	MOIRLANICH
Type of Site	CUP MARKING
NMRS Number	
HER Number	

Status	Non-Designated
Easting	256524
Northing	734073
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	An erratic 4.7m by 2.3m by 1.8m, immediately west of the sub station and north of the road. There are 5 cups and two of the largest form a 'dumbbell'.

Site Number	51
Site Name	DUNCROISK
Type of Site	SHEEPFOLD
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	253530
Northing	736461
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	The location of the four groups of buildings mapped by Roy (1747-55) cannot be accurately plotted onto the modern OS 1:10000 map and therefore the location of the groups identified above must be treated with caution. Information from the First Edition OS

Site Number	52
Site Name	MOIRLANICH
Type of Site	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	256219
Northing	735800
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	No information currently available

Site Number	53
Site Name	Tigh Na Craig
Type of Site	Township
NMRS Number	NN53SE 44

HER Number**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 256000**Northing** 734250**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** A crofting township, comprising thirteen roofed buildings (see Moirlanich longhouse - NN53SE 39), one unroofed T-shaped building and eight enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). Six roofed buildings, one unroofed building and five enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1988).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.

Site Number 54**Site Name** Lochay Power Station**Type of Site** Water Tank**NMRS Number** -**HER Number** -**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 254586**Northing** 735070**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** Water Tank Identified during Walkover Survey. Associated with an earlier phase of the use of the power station.

Site Number 55**Site Name** Lochay Power Station**Type of Site** Earthwork Bank**NMRS Number** -**HER Number** -**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 254604**Northing** 735006**Parish** Killin**Council** Stirling**Description** Earthwork Bank Identified during Walkover Survey to the immediate northeast of Lochay Power Station.

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Site Number	56
Site Name	East of Lochay Power Station
Type of Site	Possible Mound
NMRS Number	-
HER Number	-
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	254662
Northing	734851
Parish	Killin
Council	Stirling
Description	Mound possibly artificial identified during walkover survey within the field to the east of Glenlochay Road.



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