

## A15.1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

<b>Asset Number</b>	1
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dell of Inshes
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6890 4400
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG47840
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	An evaluation was undertaken in February 2003 as part of a housing development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. A small number of archaeological features were revealed, including a post-medieval wooden structure, possibly industrial, two small pits of an unknown date, and a number of rubble field drains.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Dell of Inshes <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG47840">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG47840</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	2
<b>Asset Name</b>	Nine Oaks, Inshes
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6910 9520
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG49952
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	The development area consisted of a large field (formerly two) occupying c 4.93ha and lying NE of the minor road to Inshes. A 10% sample of the site was examined, with 13 trial trenches of varying size and shape up to 20 x 40m. One trench revealed a row of apparently modern, post- or stake-holes. Otherwise the only features encountered were 19th- and 20th century land drains and services. There was very little evidence of artefacts associated with the deposition of night-soil.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations at Nine Oaks, Inshes <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG49952">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG49952</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Inshes House, Dovecot and Tower House
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69503 43692
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Category A Listed Building
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	LB8050
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14193

<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Circa 1600. Diminutive 3-storey tower house; harled rubble with ashlar dressings. Entrance off-set in NW gable (with 1 window in each upper storey, blocked centre window in NW elevation, 1st floor and gable attic window in each elevation: chamfered jambs. Small loops (splayed internally) in base; scattered angle and mural shot holes; wallhead stack; end corniced stacks (one in very poor condition) stone slab roof. Late 19th century mural bellcote (without bellcote) mounted in N gable. Interior; later 16th/early 17th century dormer pediment set in wall, initialled and with armorial. External ground floor measurements; approximately 13' x 13'. Armorial pediment initialled T W, A T. Probably surviving angle tower of former castle. Said to have been used as a dovecote though no nesting boxes survive [1]. The NMRS notes: The ancient building possessed a keep or tower, and the Dovecot is still in a good state of preservation. Name Book 1868; New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845. The dovecote is roofed and in a good state of repair, and is probably of 18th c. date.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Inshes House, dovecote and tower house <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14193">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14193</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	4
<b>Asset Name</b>	Inshes House
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69498 43716
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	LB8049
<b>HER Reference</b>	NHG3780
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Dated 1767, incorporating fragments of earlier house. Tall 3-storey over basement symmetrical 3-bay NW front, with range of 19th century single-storey buildings to rear. Harled with ashlar dressings. Centre entrance with provincial rusticated ashlar door piece with buckle detailing; lintel of similar material with dated keystone under semi-circular arched head. Key-blocked oculi flank entrance. Double-leaf panelled doors; radial fanlight; re-used step with moulded riser. 2 windows each storey in NE gable; single window in each storey, SW gable with reused armorial panel set below centre wallhead stack with inscribed and dated plaque. 2-pane glazing; corniced shaped end stacks; piended slate roof. Later 19th century bipartites in centre rear 1st and 2nd floors; various later 19th century gabled and piended single-storey buildings extend from rear. Interior; little survives except cantilevered staircase rising through centre of house with some surviving turned wooden balustrade. Roundheaded hearth in basement and some earlier fabric. SW gable armorial initialled I R, I S and plaque below inscribed; A R REBWILT 1767. Small tower house (see separate entry) to SW of house and small privy at S. House presently (1985) being restored.  Inshes House: A plain, three storey mansion formerly the residence of the proprietor of the estate of Inshes from which it gets its name. The date 1767 over the door denotes when the house was rebuilt, at the expense of the Government, after being destroyed by the Montrose party. The ancient building possessed a keep or tower, and the Dovecot is still in a good state of preservation. Name Book 1868; New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845. The date '1767' is to be seen on the south gable end under a coat of arms. The additions to the rear of the house are modern.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Inshes House <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3780">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3780</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Dell of Inshes, Farm Offices
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6908 4415
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building</b>	N/A

<b>Reference</b>	
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG21133
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	The HER notes that Dell of Inshes, Farm Offices date to 1869 and were designed by architect Alexander Ross
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to farm offices at Dell of Inshes: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG21133">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG21133</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible Enclosure, Castlehill
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69400 44200
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG36074
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	Possible enclosure site, no supporting HER information
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to a possible enclosure of unknown date/origin ay Castlehill: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG36074">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG36074</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	7
<b>Asset Name</b>	No. 5 Inshes
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69500 44250
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG38029
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a single house plot in the area of a former croft. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to an archaeological watching brief undertaken at No. 5 Inshes <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38029">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38029</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	8
<b>Asset Name</b>	Castlehill Settlement
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69721 44092
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A

<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG36899
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	<p>In spring 2000 an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken, followed by full excavation of a small area at Castlehill, prior to a housing development. Features relating to prehistoric and modern (18th to 20th century) occupation were identified. These included post-holes, pits (possibly for storage) and areas of burning. The first stage of evaluation involved the trial trenching of a 2% sample (c 550m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. The only archaeological features located, other than field drains and modern disturbance, lay in the NW corner of the site. One was a post-hole, while the other was a small pit, which produced one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery. A wider area was opened up around these features, leading to the discovery of an irregular shallow scoop, which produced a sherd of probable Neolithic pottery and two fragments of possible pitchstone, and a small pit.</p> <p>Full excavation was carried out in the area (c 50 x 20m) surrounding the above-noted features, which lay on the top of a distinct knoll in the SW corner of the development. In total, c 25 small post-holes and pits were identified. A concentration of cut features, perhaps representing a discrete zone of activity, was located around the previously encountered pits. There may have been a temporary structure in this location, perhaps centred on a possible hearth pit and various storage pits. The location of various post-holes suggested one or two palisade boundaries. Radiocarbon dates from two features suggest a date range in the latter half of the 4th millennium BC (calibrated). Features, including a pig burial and a drainage cut, demonstrated the use of this field in recent times (19th/20th century) for farming, and suggested the importance of drainage in the area</p>
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations close to Castlehill <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38029">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38029</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	9
<b>Asset Name</b>	Castlehill House
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69674 44239
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	LB0835
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG45366
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>Earlier 19th century, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay NW facing house fronting earlier single storey, U-plan range. White harled with tooled ashlar margins and dressings. Centre door masked by corniced portico supported by pair monolith Roman Doric columns; deep bowed 3-window outer ground floor bays; tripartite in 1st floor outer bays; single later 1st floor oriel in NE return gable; multi-pane glazing. Margined base course and shallow parapet to bowed bays forming continuous band course. Projecting margined flues rise full height terminating as corniced wallhead stacks; shallow piended slate roof with projecting eaves. Rear range; centre single-storey, 3-bay cottage flanked at right angles by further single-storey cottages; all much altered with later dormers and porches; end stacks to centre gabled cottage; centre ridge stack to outer wings with piended slate roofs [1]. The NMRS notes: Castlehill is said to have been fortified in ancient times, by a keep or tower of which no trace remains. New Statistical Account (NSA, A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845; OS Name Book 1868. No further information was obtained regarding Castlehill. Only the main part of the house is of any great age; the two wings to the rear are of modern construction. No date stone was seen in the older part of the house but it would appear to be possibly of early 19th Century or late 18th Cent. Visited by OS (W D J) 24 April 1962. [1]</p> <p>Information from owner [2]:  House owned by Cuthbert family of Inverness – lord mayors (check term) of Inverness between 14th and 17th centuries. Confusion possible in sources between this house and Castlehill in Inverness town centre.</p> <p>Owner has recently revealed a 'wedding stone' in the old part of the house dated to 1726. In upstairs side room. Possibly re-sited.</p> <p>House advertised to let in local press in 1806</p>

	<p>Bonnie Prince Charlie reputed to have stayed here prior to moving onto Culloden House.</p> <p>Rear of house comprises three rectangular blocks, arranged in U-plan and linked by ?later corridor along interior of U. Not mentioned in the listing description</p> <p>Front part of house dates from late 18th / early 19th century. Formal double-fronted house with large semi-circular bay windows to either side of central porch. Designed to enjoy views across grounds in front, along driveway and probably towards Inverness and firth beyond.</p> <p>Driveway lined by mature trees, some horse chestnuts, said to be 300 years old by owner. Line of trees continues to rear of house. Garden to rear, with modern housing development beyond.</p> <p>Land outside grounds of house has been subject to much development. Road noise clearly audible from grounds.</p> <p>Proposed options will cut across middle of grounds in front of house. Sever driveway, remove several mature trees. Embankment will sever views from principal elevation, altering building's relationship with setting. Major adverse impact.</p> <p>Visited by Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell (Jacobs) on 4 and 5 May 2016 [3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to Castlehill House:  <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3781">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3781</a> (accessed 17/05/16)</p> <p>[2] Meeting between owner of Castlehill House and Gareth Talbot, Sandra Honeywell and Julie Adams (Jacobs) 5 May 2016.</p> <p>[3] Site visit: 5 May 2016 – Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	10
<b>Asset Name</b>	Inshes Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NH 68900 44450
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG21503
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Modern bridge over the A9.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Inshes Bridge : <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG21503">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG21503</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	11
<b>Asset Name</b>	Beechwood Farm – archaeological evaluation and excavation
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69124 44756
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG34887
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed

<b>Description</b>	<p>A complex of features were recorded in Area A, during the first stage of archaeological evaluation at Beechwood. The features consisted of a cluster of postholes, pits and ditches, some intercutting, and some containing Later Prehistoric Pottery. One of the pits in Trench 1 contained a sherd of Grooved Ware, together with coarse prehistoric pottery. In trench 3, a ditch terminus was excavated, with a rounded base. A quantity of impressed daub was recorded, pressed against the Eastern side of the terminus. This ditch terminus cut a pit feature. These features suggest a later prehistoric settlement of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, consisting of a ditched enclosure with a number of post built structures. The sherd of Grooved Ware may indicate on-site Neolithic activity dating to the end of the 4th millennium BC.</p> <p>Further evaluations took place over the rest of the site in October 2010. These revealed numerous features of archaeological significance including curvilinear ditches and a variety of pit and post-hole features. Artefacts recovered included a single flint flake and prehistoric pottery sherds. The archaeological data is suggestive of Bronze Age/Iron Age later prehistoric settlement comprising ditched enclosures and timber post-built structures.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations at Beechwood House:: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54233">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54233</a> (accessed 17/05/16)</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	12
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cradlehall Farm – archaeological evaluation
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69800 44500
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG38024
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed hotel at Cradlehall Farm. Six trenches covering 5% of the site were excavated by machine. Three pits, a charcoal spread, one possible post-hole, and a number of field drains and cultivation marks were identified. All the features identified are considered to be relatively recent. Trial trenches were placed in May 2003 on the site of the first phase of development, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted. No archaeological features were uncovered.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations at Cradlehall Farm: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38024">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38024</a> (accessed 17/05/16)</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	13
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cradlehall Farm – Phase 1
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69800 44500
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG47838
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	<p>Eighteen trial trenches were machine-excavated in May 2003 on this site, intended for house building, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted. The trenches, equivalent to 5% of the development area, did not uncover any traces of past activity. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2004 on the second phase of a proposed housing development (DES 2003, 87). The most significant archaeological feature encountered was a small pit containing a rim sherd of Neolithic pottery. A thorough investigation was made of the area adjacent to this find, but no significant or contemporary features were encountered. A small isolated fire pit of possible prehistoric date was found some 65m away, but on a</p>

	separate hill.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations at Cradlehall Farm Phase 1: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG47838">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG47838</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	14
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ashton Farm Cottages, Ring Ditch 415m SW, and pit circles 460m WSW of
<b>NGR</b>	NH 69700 45000
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	SM11535
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG3740
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a ring ditch and three pit circles visible as a series of cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs that are interpreted as the remains of a prehistoric settlement. It is located on the coastal plain between 30-40m above sea level, within 1km of the southern shore of the Moray Firth and to the east of Inverness. The cropmarks are in arable farmland.</p> <p>The cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of the monument represent negative or buried archaeological features that retain different levels of moisture than the surrounding subsoil resulting in the variant growth of the crops above. These show a ring ditch that is penannular in shape and measures about 6m in diameter within a ditch 1m wide and with a gap 2m wide on the SE side. The southernmost of the pit circles has a double line of pits; the middle circle has a less coherent form with an additional group of pits in its southern half and, in the northernmost circle, the pits appear as smaller features. In all three, the internal diameter of these features is about 12-15m [1].</p> <p><b>Cultural Significance</b>  The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p><b>Intrinsic characteristics</b>  The monument is unexcavated and has considerable potential to enhance understanding of unenclosed settlements of the prehistoric period in N Scotland. In particular, the monument may contribute to our understanding of the construction of prehistoric dwellings. The presence of both ring ditch and pit circles in close proximity may provide information on the planning and development of prehistoric settlements. Additionally, the presence of a double line of pits on one of the circles suggests there may have been more than one phase of building. As such, the monument may provide information on the duration of use of prehistoric settlements.</p> <p><b>Contextual characteristics</b>  The monument is a good example of an unenclosed settlement, similar in character to others found along the coast of the Moray Firth. As a group, these sites could help enhance our understanding of the utilisation of the prehistoric landscape.</p> <p><b>National Importance</b>  The monument is of national importance because of its potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular, prehistoric settlement and economy. Its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date increases its importance. The loss of, or damage to the monument would diminish the capacity of the class to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and land use in N Scotland. [2]</p> <p>Site visit undertaken by Jacobs, 5 May 2016: Scheduled Monument is not extant, and is located within a field that is regularly ploughed [3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to Ashton Farm monuments:: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3740">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3740</a> (accessed 17/05/16)</p> <p>[2] Historic Environment Scotland designation record relating to the Scheduled Monument (SM11535) at Ashton Farm (accessed 17/06/17): <a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11535">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11535</a></p> <p>[3] Site visit: 4 May 2016 – Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell</p>

<b>Asset Number</b>	16
<b>Asset Name</b>	Caulfield Military Road
<b>NGR</b>	NH 7000 4500
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14256
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The construction of the military road between Stirling and Fort William between 1748 - 53 under the direction of Major Edward Caulfield formed an integral link within that system. The road is thought to run through the study area, but this has not yet been proven.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Caulfield's military road: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14256">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14256</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	17
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ashton Farm Cottages
<b>NGR</b>	NH 70162 45342
<b>Type</b>	Historic Buildings
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG54390
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	19th century one-storey rubble built slate roofed properties [1]. The cottage shares architectural similarities with other small cottage types within Highland Scotland and form a common type of small domestic accommodation [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to Ashton Farm Cottages:: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54390">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54390</a> (accessed 17/05/16) [2] Site visit: 4 May 2016 – Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell

<b>Asset Number</b>	18
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ashton Farm
<b>NGR</b>	NH 70065 45388
<b>Type</b>	Historic Buildings
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG54389
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low



<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century farm complex. Common to the Highlands, these assets employ the ordered courtyard plan character of Scottish farms of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, being laid out on a U or L plan around a central yard. [1] [2]
<b>References</b>	[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to buildings at Ashton Farm:: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54390">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54390</a> (accessed 17/05/16) [2] Site visit: 4 May 2016 – Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell

<b>Asset Number</b>	19
<b>Asset Name</b>	Ashton Farm possible barrow
<b>NGR</b>	NH 70110 45540
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG35300
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The cropmarks of a possible barrow and an enclosure have been revealed by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 50m N of Ashton Farm. The barrow has an internal diameter of about 15m and a centrally located mark may represent a burial pit. The enclosure, visible to the SE of the barrow, may be square in shape and the visible S and W side measures about 20m. There are a number of indeterminate cropmarks and pits in the surrounding area.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to a possible barrow at Ashton Farm: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG35300">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG35300</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	20
<b>Asset Name</b>	Old Petty fish trap
<b>NGR</b>	NH 7000 4500
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14263
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Find spot of a fish trap. No supporting information.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the discovery of a fish trap at Old Petty:: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14263">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14263</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	21
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – kerb cairn
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A

<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG3723
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Original location under modern A9 at NH 6878 4549 - "Cairn Circle" shown on OS 1:10,000, map, (1971)
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a kerb cairn at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3723">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3723</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	23
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – human remains
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14181
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Possible Roman burial close to kerb cairn (Asset 21)
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the discovery of human remains at Stoneyfield: : <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14181">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14181</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	24
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – cup marked stone
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14182
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Cup marked stone of prehistoric date found at Stoneyfield.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a cup marked stone at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14182">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14182</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	25
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – Roman brooch; Neolithic Grooved Ware
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A

<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG14183
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Findspots of Roman brooch and Neolithic Grooved Ware.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to Roman and Neolithic artefact finds at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14183">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14183</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	26
<b>Asset Name</b>	Beechwood Farm
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6911 4471
<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG34887
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	This farmstead was recorded by AOC Archaeology Group in 2010 prior to its demolition in advance of mixed use development. The farm appears to have originally been built in the early 19th century as a range of steadings around a central square. This layout was subsequently altered and expanded to create a main cattle and bull byre complex to the west with a large tractor shed and cow byre to the east. Additional smaller buildings are located to the north comprising a former stables block and an office. The farmhouse is located some distance away from the main steading to the north-east and is a three-bay two-storey farmhouse with a single-storey annex to the rear. Cartographic evidence shows that the farmhouse first appears in the 1870s Ordnance Survey map, although it could well be contemporary with the earliest parts of the main farm steading
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to a programme of historic building recording at Beechwood Farm : <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG34887">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG34887</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	27
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – cup marked stone
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG45836
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Cup marked stone of prehistoric date found at Stoneyfield.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a cup marked stone at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45836">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45836</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	28
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield - building
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549

<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG45837
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Building recorded, Original location under modern A9 at NH 6878 4549
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a building, since demolished, at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45837">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45837</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	29
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – Cist
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG45834
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Original location under modern A9 at NH 6878 4549
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a cist burial at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45834">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45834</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	30
<b>Asset Name</b>	Stoneyfield – Cremation
<b>NGR</b>	NH 6878 4549
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG45835
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Cist recorded at this location.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a cist cremation burial at Stoneyfield: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45835">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45835</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	31
<b>Asset Name</b>	RAF Fighter Command HQ, Raigmore
<b>NGR</b>	NH 68435 45454

<b>Type</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG34970
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Area Control Centre for the Inverness area during 1946-47 was located within the grounds of and in Raigmore House. Before 1946-7, this may have been the Fighter Control centre (possibly 13 Group). Raigmore House has now been demolished and the area it occupied has now been built over by a housing development. On the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, sheet 12, 1879), this house is annotated as Broomtown, but by the 2nd edition of 1904 it is named Raigmore. The OS Name Book states that Broomtown is 'a large three storey modern built mansion with commodious offices attached- situated within extensive grounds it is occupied by and the property of E Mackintosh esq of Raigmore' (Name Book 1879) Information from RCAHMS (DE); and contained in a letter to RCAHMS from Mr A Bain, April 1999</p> <p>The bunker for the Fighter Command HQ during World War II is now used as an HQ for the Emergency Services.  J Guy 2000; NMRS MS 810/10, Vol.2, 63</p> <p>A visitor to the HER website in August 2008 submitted a layout plan of part of the Raigmore House site. The plan depicts buildings such as the power station and standby set house as well as two of the three bunkers. See individual records for details. The accompanying email states that Raigmore House was formerly the Headquarters for 14 Group (RAF Fighter Command).</p> <p>Due to some confusion in the records over the exact role of the complex at Raigmore, clarification was sought from military historian Bob Jenner. After the Battle of Britain it was decided to devolve the filter room at Bentley Priory to the Groups, each of which were to have a trio of purpose designed and built underground bunkers. Raigmore became the headquarters for RAF Fighter Command 14 Group c.1941, after it was moved from temporary accommodation at the Drumossie Hotel. Raigmore House itself served as HQ, Officers Mess and probably the AOC's accommodation. There were two or possibly three sets of accommodation huts in the grounds.</p> <p>After the restructuring of Fighter Command in 1943, Raigmore became the headquarters for the new 13 Group which replaced 14 Group. 13 Group was disbanded on 20 May 1943. Raigmore House and its associated bunkers then became the HQ for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force until March 1957. The Operations Bunker was then taken over by the Royal Observer Corps as a group HQ for the area. The Filter bunker was later taken over by Highland Council (see MHG20943)</p>
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to RAF Fighter Command HQ at Raigmore: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG34970">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG34970</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	32
<b>Asset Name</b>	Milton of Culloden – possible kelp kiln
<b>NGR</b>	NH 7056 4666
<b>Type</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	MHG53668
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Description</b>	Initial thoughts that this was part of a Mesolithic shell midden (MHG18470) were displaced by the discovery of a variety of domesticated animal bones and part of a clay pipe stem. While the latter could be a later intrusion, the former are unlikely to be so. Excavation revealed this to be a kiln of possibly low intensity heat. As some of the animal bones were partly burnt, it may have been designed to render down animal bone for fertilising fields. Alternatively in view of its proximity to the shore, it was designed as a kelp kiln. If the latter, then it is likely to

	date to the late 18th/early 19thC.
<b>References</b>	The Highland Council HER, details relating to the site of a possible kelp kiln at Milton of Culloden: <a href="http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG53668">http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG53668</a> (accessed 17/05/16)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 1
<b>Asset Name</b>	Designed Landscape
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Designed landscapes around 17th-20th century castles and country houses can be extensive, with formal grounds, parklands and woods.
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlamap.org.uk/types/4/designed-landscape">http://hlamap.org.uk/types/4/designed-landscape</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 2
<b>Asset Name</b>	Rectilinear Fields and Farms
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries involved the enclosure of arable land as well as the building of slate roofed farm steadings and associated buildings. Field boundaries were designed to be rectilinear wherever possible, because it improved the efficiency of agriculture, tending to reduce unworkable corners. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common.
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/rectilinear-fields-and-farms">http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/rectilinear-fields-and-farms</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 3
<b>Asset Name</b>	Managed Woodland
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low

<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>Managing deciduous woodlands used to be a traditional craft. Poles were taken, as well as lengths of wood for charcoal burning and large branches for roofing timbers. Trees weren't felled; they were coppiced or pollarded so that they would recover and throw up new growth. Trees did, however, have to be felled for long lengths of timber for floorboards, panelling, carpentry and ship-building. Nowadays woodlands are managed for the long term production of fine timber as well as for recreation.</p> <p>Many of these woodlands are classed as ancient, and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. There is a variety in age and height, texture and colour in these woods. The trees have not been planted in ploughed ridges but by hand or by mounding.</p>
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/12/woodland-and-forestry/managed-woodland">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/12/woodland-and-forestry/managed-woodland</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 5
<b>Asset Name</b>	Industrial or Commercial Area
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>Districts with sprawling buildings, storage areas, extensive car-parks, yards and access roads can be extensive. Mainly built since the beginning of the 19th century, they can include large office developments, shopping centres and open-air markets, as well as factories, mills, and industrial estates. Such sites tend to be located in and around urban areas.</p> <p>In some instances factories and mills have closed down, and have either been demolished or refurbished to provide housing or recreational facilities.</p>
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: : <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 6
<b>Asset Name</b>	Recreation Area
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>A vast range of recreational facilities have been created during the last 200 years, as leisure time has gradually increased. They include race-courses and sports grounds, camping and caravanning sites, public parks, council allotments and marinas, visitor centres and historic sites open to the public. HLA data records more extensive areas separately, such as golf courses and ski centres.</p> <p>With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses.</p>
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: : <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 7
<b>Asset Name</b>	Urban Area
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>Villages, towns and cities cover extensive areas of Scotland, and include housing, schools, shops, hotels and churches, as well as prisons, hospitals, universities and various other municipal buildings. Some extend around planned villages or crofting townships, others are satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres. This name has also been applied to quite small clusters of houses which nowadays have little or no specific link to rural land use, although they are sited in the countryside.</p> <p>Some 'urban areas' have grown since the early 1800s, others have been created quite recently. In some instances suburban street plans reflect the previous pattern of field boundaries, while 'urban' Victorian hospitals that were originally out of town have been closed and redeveloped.</p>
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/urban-area">http://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/urban-area</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 8
<b>Asset Name</b>	Holdings
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	<p>Following the 1st World War the Board of Agriculture purchased lowland farms and subdivided them to create holdings for veterans and others. Each consisted of a field for crops or pasture on which a 1920s bungalow could be built. Generally located around urban fringes, holdings are irregular in shape and size, with dwellings usually sited at field edges. However, in some instances farm steadings were divided amongst the smallholders to make homes, so no new houses had to be built.</p> <p>With an increasing urban population, some holdings have been redeveloped for housing and other uses.</p>
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map <a href="http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/holdings">http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/holdings</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 9
<b>Asset Name</b>	Motorway
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A



<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Modern transport systems have focused on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow.
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/10/transport/motorway">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/10/transport/motorway</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 10
<b>Asset Name</b>	Rough Grazing
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Most of Scotland's hills, mountains and moorlands are used as areas of rough grazing and, in some instances, are managed for sporting activities such as stalking and grouse shooting. They may be heather moorlands or rough grasslands, and they may have been drained in the past. However, this land use type excludes those areas of hill ground that have recently been improved by fertilising, ploughing or direct drilling with clover or grass seed. Rough grazing lands have evolved to their present extent as a result of woodland clearance, grazing and episodes of farming over some 6,000 years. These marginal areas bear witness to pre-19th century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period.
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/7/moorland-and-rough-grazing/rough-grazing">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/7/moorland-and-rough-grazing/rough-grazing</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 11
<b>Asset Name</b>	Cultivated Former Parkland
<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Type</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Scheduled Monument Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Listed Building Reference</b>	N/A
<b>HER Reference</b>	N/A
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Description</b>	Designed landscapes were created during the 17th and 18th centuries around castles and large country houses of the landowning elite. Not all have survived. In some instances, the inherent value of aesthetic pleasure gave way in the 19th and 20th centuries to financial pressures, with fields being created from former parkland. Nowadays these are usually used as arable land.
<b>References</b>	Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: <a href="http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/cultivated-former-parkland">http://hlapmap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/cultivated-former-parkland</a> (accessed 30/01/17)

