

## **A14.1: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey undertaken to inform the Chapter 14 (Cultural Heritage) of the A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

### **2 Background to the Proposed Scheme**

- 2.1 Jacobs has been commissioned by Transport Scotland to undertake a DMRB Stage 3 Assessment of improvements to the A96 Aberdeen to Inverness Trunk Road from Inverness to the east of Auldearn (hereafter referred to as the proposed Scheme).
- 2.2 Further information on the proposed Scheme is provided in Chapter 4 (The Proposed Scheme).

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1 The historic environment is recognised as comprising all aspects of the environment which have resulted from the interaction between people and places through time. Under the guidance provided by DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, HA208/07: Cultural Heritage (Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland 2007) (hereafter DMRB HA208/07), cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics as defined in DMRB HA208/07:

- Archaeological Remains - the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts. Archaeological Remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal or plant remains, or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities, and their settings.
- Historic Buildings – standing historical structures that are usually formally designed or have some architectural presence. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as ‘buildings’, such as milestones or bridges.
- Historic Landscape - landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. The evidence of past human activities is a significant part of the Historic Landscape and may derive both from archaeological remains and historic buildings within it.

- 3.2 A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, and historic building or group of buildings or an historic landscape which together with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

- 3.3 The aim of this desk based survey is to collate and assess existing information about the cultural heritage of the study area. This report has also been prepared to describe the value of any heritage assets affected by the proposed Scheme.

### **4 Policy, Legislation and Guidance**

- 4.1 In addition to the guidance provide by DMRB HA208/07, other policy documents and published guidance taken into account in the preparation of this desk-based study include:
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014a);
  - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (Scottish Government 2011);
  - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (Historic Scotland 2011);
  - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland 2016);

- Our Place In Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government 2014b);
- Consultation on Draft Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields (Historic Scotland 2015); and
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

### **Legislative Context**

- 4.2 Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and consent (known as Scheduled Monument Consent) must be obtained from the Scottish Ministers before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.
- 4.3 Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011), and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997, Section 66(1)). Designation as a Listed Building confers additional controls over demolition and alteration through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition.
- 4.4 The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011) imposes a duty on local planning authorities to designate and protect areas of special architectural or historic interest the appearance or character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance as Conservation Areas. Designation provides control over demolition of unlisted buildings through the requirement for Conservation Area Consent, limit permitted development rights, and provides the basis for planning policies to further preserve and enhance the area's special character.
- 4.5 The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011) made it a statutory duty for Historic Scotland to compile and maintain an Inventory of Historic Battlefields on behalf of Scottish Ministers. While listing on the Inventory does not confer statutory designation on a Historic Battlefield, protection is provided under schedule 5 paragraph 5(5) of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. Under the regulations local authorities are required to consult Scottish Ministers, and thereby Historic Environment Scotland (HES), on development proposals which may affect a historic battlefield.
- 4.6 The Historic Environment (Amendment) Scotland Act (2011) made it a statutory duty for HES to compile and maintain an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, local authorities are required to consult HES on development proposals considered to affect an Inventory Garden or Designed Landscape. In addition the SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) sets out the Scottish Ministers policies for gardens and designed landscapes.

### **National Planning Policy and Guidance**

- 4.7 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained within SPP (Scottish Government 2014). Paragraphs 135 to 151 of the SPP deal with the Historic Environment, which is defined to include ancient monuments; archaeological sites and landscape; historic buildings; townscapes; parks; gardens and designed landscapes; and other features. When significant elements of the historic environment are likely to be affected by development proposals, developers are required by the SPP to take the preservation of this significance into account in their proposals (paragraph 137 within SPP).

- 4.8 SPP highlights that the historic environment is a key cultural and economic asset and should be seen as integral to creating successful places. It also acknowledges that the historic environment can accommodate change which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected. However, any change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts. SPP contains a number of policies relating to various aspects of the historic environment. Those relating to Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and undesignated assets include:
- Paragraph 141 to 142 - with regard to Listed Buildings there is a presumption against demolition or other works that would adversely affect a Listed Building or its setting. SPP requires planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
  - Paragraph 145 - development which would have an adverse impact on a Scheduled Monument or the integrity of its setting should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.
  - Paragraph 148 – planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designated landscapes listed on the Inventory.
  - Paragraph 151 - seeks to protect and preserve as far as possible undesignated historic assets including historic landscapes, routes such as drove roads and battlefields which do not have statutory protection.
- 4.9 Paragraph 150 states that archaeological sites and monuments are a finite and non-renewable resource and that they should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. If preservation in situ is not feasible then developers are required to undertake excavation, recording, analysis and publication. It further states that if archaeological discoveries are made during any development, a professional archaeologist should be given access to inspect and record them.
- 4.10 SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) and the Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Note series (Historic Scotland 2015 and Historic Environment Scotland 2016), set out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment and provide a framework that informs the work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. SHEP also states that the effect of proposed development on Inventory Battlefields is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application (Historic Scotland 2011, paragraph 3.82) and that other public bodies should ensure that nationally important battlefields are given consideration within relevant strategies, plans and programmes (Historic Scotland 2011, paragraph 3.87).
- 4.11 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Of relevance to cultural heritage is PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (Scottish Government 2011), which provides advice on archaeological remains within the planning process. It sets out the requirement to protect archaeological remains in a manner which is proportionate to the relative value of the remains and of the developments under consideration.
- 4.12 Our Place in Time: Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government 2014b) provides an overarching strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment in Scotland. The historic environment is considered to be '*the cultural heritage of places*', and is a combination of tangible and intangible heritage. '*Scotland's historic environment is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations*' (Scottish Government 2014b).
- 4.13 Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting published by HES (2016) highlight six key issues concerning setting and its consideration within the development management process. Historic Scotland also highlights the setting of the Clava Cairns in their setting guidance, noting that they represent '*an important Bronze-Age cemetery complex of burial cairns and standing stones. Intervisibility of elements of the complex is key to understanding the monuments*' (HES 2016).

### **Regional and Local Planning Policy and Guidance**

- 4.14 The Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP) (The Highland Council 2012) (hereafter referred to as HwLDP) is the land use plan which will guide the development and investment in the region over the next 20 years. The key relevant policies in relation to cultural heritage assets include:
- Policy 28: Sustainable Design; and
  - Policy 57: Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage.
- 4.15 Policy 28 (Sustainable Design) of the HwLDP requires development to be designed with sustainability in mind. As such, developments will be assessed on a number of criteria including the extent to which they impact on designated areas of cultural heritage assets. Developments which are judged to be significantly detrimental in terms of these criteria will not accord with the HwLDP, except where no reasonable alternative exists, if there is a demonstrable overriding strategic benefit or if satisfactory mitigation is incorporated.
- 4.16 Policy 57 (Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage) of the HwLDP allows development that has the potential to impact on features of local/regional importance if it can be demonstrated that it will not have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource. For features of national importance, development will only be permitted if they can be shown not to compromise the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource. Where there will be significant adverse effects, these must be clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance.
- 4.17 The HwLDP has a number of supporting supplementary guidance notes, and those of relevance to cultural heritage assets include:
- Sustainable Design Guide: Supplementary Guidance (adopted January 2013) (The Highland Council 2013a); and
  - Highland Historic Environment Strategy Supplementary Guidance (adopted January 2013) (The Highland Council 2013b).
- 4.18 The Highland Historic Environment Strategy Supplementary Guidance (The Highland Council 2013b) provides further information in regard to undesignated archaeological sites (e.g. those of local/regional importance) and is intended to compliment Policy 57 of the HwLDP. The guidance states that where possible, archaeological sites and their settings should be understood and protected from harmful development. Where there is potential for an asset or its setting to be lost, the guidance states that consideration should be given to its significance and to the means available to preserve, record and interpret it in line with national policy.

## **5 Consultation**

- 5.1 Consultation has been undertaken during the production of the Environmental Statement (ES) with the following stakeholders:
- Andrew Stevenson, Senior Heritage Management Officer for HES;
  - Andrew Puls and Kirsty Cameron, of the Countryside, Planning and Development Service for The Highland Council; and
  - Sylvia Porter, Secretary of the Scottish Battlefields Trust.
- 5.2 In October 2015 Historic Scotland merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland to form Historic Environment Scotland (HES). The title Historic Scotland has been retained for references to bibliographic sources prior to October 2015. Further information on the consultation process is provided in Chapter 6 (Consultation and Scoping).

## 6 Study Area

- 6.1 In line with the guidance provided by Annex 5, Section 5.4 of DMRB HA208/07 study areas for Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape Types were defined 200m from the outermost edge of the footprint of the proposed Scheme.
- 6.2 Subsequent to consultation with HES and The Highland Council, eight Scheduled Monuments, eight Listed Buildings, two Conservation Areas and one Inventory Battlefield situated outside the 200m study area were also considered in relation to potential impacts on the setting of these assets associated with the proposed Scheme. These assets are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: List of Cultural Heritage Assets Outside of the 200m Study Area Identified from Consultation with HES and The Highland Council**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation
464	Newton of Petty Ring Cairn	Scheduled Monument
76	Lower Cullernie, Settlement	Scheduled Monument
242	Balmachree Enclosures	Scheduled Monument
163	Possible Pit Circle at Brackley	Scheduled Monument
466	Gollanfield Enclosure	Scheduled Monument
314	Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill	Scheduled Monument
380	Enclosure at Meadowfield	Scheduled Monument
340	Auldearn Old Parish Church	Scheduled Monument
482	Culloden House and Policies Conservation Area	Conservation Area
455	Culloden Muir Conservation Area	Conservation Area
HLT26	Culloden Inventory Battlefield	Inventory Battlefield
470	Scottack Farmhouse	Category C Listed Building
471	Scottack Farmhouse, Cartshed	Category B Listed Building
472	Old Manse at Tornagrain	Category C Listed Building
473	Kildrummie House	Category B Listed Building
313	Boath Dovecot, Dooket Hill	Category B Listed Building
338	Auldearn Old Parish Church Cemetery	Category B Listed Building
475	Innes Mount	Category B Listed Building
478	Grigorhill Cottage	Category C Listed Building

- 6.3 In addition to the assets listed in Table 1, a further eight Scheduled Monuments and three Listed Buildings outside the 200m study area were also identified with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Scheme (Table 2). These 11 cultural heritage assets were considered during the walkover survey, and it was established that the distance and topography between these 11 assets and the proposed Scheme would not result in impacts. Thus these 11 cultural heritage assets have not been considered further in this assessment.

**Table 2: List of Cultural Heritage Assets Outside of the 200m Study Area Identified from Consultation with HES and The Highland Council but Discounted from this Assessment as No Impacts are Predicted**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation
68	Allanfearn Barrows	Scheduled Monument
235	Blackhill Pit Circles	Scheduled Monument
388	Old Miller's Cottage, Motte	Scheduled Monument
463	Blackhill Palisaded Enclosure	Scheduled Monument
465	Settlement at Newton of Petty	Scheduled Monument
467	Heatherdean Henge	Scheduled Monument
468	Three Barrows at Fonn	Scheduled Monument
469	Inshoch Tower House	Scheduled Monument
479	Kinsteary Lodge and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building
480	Dalmore Former Free Church	Category C Listed Building

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation
481	Craggie Dovecot	Category B Listed Building

## 7 Data Gathering

7.1 For this study area information on cultural heritage assets was gathered from the following sources of information:

- those consulted as part of the DMRB Stage 2 assessment;
- updated information from HES for information on the historic landscape, designated sites, comprising World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; sites included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland; and, the Inventory of Historic Battlefields;
- an update on information on cultural heritage assets recorded by The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER);
- aerial photographic rectification;
- archaeological metal detecting survey at Auldearn Battlefield; and
- archaeological geophysical survey.

7.2 A metal detecting survey of Auldearn Battlefield amounting to 74.4ha was undertaken between the 15 February and 3 March 2016 (AOC Archaeology Group 2016b). The survey was undertaken to inform the DMRB Stage 3 assessment by:

- identifying (where possible) the extent of the Battlefield within the survey area;
- establishing the presence/absence and preservation of artefacts associated with the battle within the survey area; and
- disseminating the results of the archaeological metal detecting survey through the deposition of an ordered archive and detailed report at the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS).

7.3 A total of 96 artefacts were recovered for identification during the survey. Of these a total of 36 were considered to be pre-1800 in date or could not be dated with confidence due to their current condition. Three items were of potential interest as being possibly related to the battle. Two impacted lead musket balls (Small Finds 30 and 100) and a fragment of a bronze or brass linear ratchet mechanism (Small Find 67D) of a type used in early tension composite bows or crossbows. However, the report concluded that although musket balls were recovered they could not be dated closely and need not relate to the battle, and that other artefacts potentially dating to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century similarly could not be directly related to the battle. Further details are provided in Appendix A14.2 (Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey).

7.4 A geophysical survey comprising 85ha of the proposed Scheme was undertaken between the 15 February and 9 March 2016 (AOC Archaeology Group 2016a) and an additional survey comprising 30ha of the proposed Scheme was undertaken between 25 and 29 May 2016 (AOC Archaeology Group 2016d). The surveys were undertaken to inform and support the DMRB Stage 3 assessment and to provide information to be used in the assessment of the value of known heritage assets and the potential for unknown archaeological remains within the survey parcels and the potential magnitude of the impact of the proposed Scheme on them. Other aims of the geophysical survey were to:

- determine (so far as is possible) the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains in the survey areas;
- clarify the extent and layout of known sites of archaeological interest within the survey areas;
- clarify the extent and layout of previously unknown buried remains within the survey areas;
- interpret any geophysical anomalies identified by the survey; and

- disseminate the results of the geophysical survey through the deposition of an ordered archive and detailed report at the NMRS.

- 7.5 The survey resulted in the identification of field boundaries recorded on early 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Assets 503, 506 and 512) and potentially previously unrecorded field boundaries (Asset 505). The survey also identified several linear and rectilinear anomalies that may be indicative of previous human activity comprising the potential buried remains of ditches (e.g. Assets 504, 505 and 555), enclosures (e.g. Assets 498, 502 and 556) and structures (e.g. Assets 514, 553 and 557). The survey also identified modern features including drains and utilities and natural geological features. Further details are provided in Appendix A14.2 (Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey).
- 7.6 A walkover survey of the route of the proposed Scheme was undertaken from 7 December 2015 to 18 December 2015. This comprised a visual inspection of the location of identified cultural heritage assets within the 200m study area and select designated cultural heritage assets outwith the 200m study area, the settings of which may be affected by the proposed Scheme. A total of 10 additional assets were identified all of which date to the post-medieval period comprising clearance cairns (Assets 487 and 492), drystone field boundaries (Assets 488, 489 and 493), a farmstead (Asset 486), a quarry scoop (Asset 491), two bridges (Assets 485 and 494) and a memorial stone (Asset 490).
- 7.7 Aerial photograph rectification of approximately 40% of the proposed Scheme was undertaken in April 2016 (AOC Archaeology Group 2016c). The study resulted in the identification of over 1,500 individual features comprising both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, geological anomalies and modern features. Transcription has added considerably to the known extent of visible archaeological sites. The study also identified four areas of high potential for archaeological remains to be present: the fields to the north-east of Allanfearn Farmstead (Asset 546), fields to the north-east of Culblair Farmstead (Asset 527), fields to the south of Lochdhu Farm (Assets 536 and 537) and fields to the east of Auldearn (Asset 545).
- 7.8 The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) was used to identify relevant research objectives to which archaeological remains within the study area could potentially contribute information and assisted in the determination of assets' sensitivity.

## 8 Assessment of Sensitivity

- 8.1 For all three cultural heritage sub-topics, an assessment of the value of each asset was undertaken on a six-point scale of very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown using professional judgement guided by the criteria presented in Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5.

**Table 3: Criteria to Assess Sensitivity of Archaeological Remains (Table 5.1 DMRB HA208/07)**

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The sensitivity of the site has not been ascertained.

**Table 4: Criteria to Assess Sensitivity of Historic Buildings (Table 6.1 DMRB HA208/07)**

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Category A Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Category B Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contributes significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	Category C Listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

**Table 5: Criteria to Assess Sensitivity of Historic Landscapes (Table 7.1 DMRB HA208/07)**

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

## 9 Limitations and Assumptions

- 9.1 During the walkover survey Assets 57 and 267 could not be accessed due to an unfavourable score in the walkover Risk Assessment.
- 9.2 The following assets were not visited as they were the sites of previous archaeological interventions and would therefore not offer any valuable information: Assets: 44, 45, 93, 95, 111, 112, 167, 210, 218, 238, 246 to 248, 423, 457, 459, 461 and 476.
- 9.3 One asset was not visited as it was erroneously believed to be a duplicate: Asset 404.
- 9.4 Despite numerous attempts to make telephone contact access could not be arranged to visit the following assets: Assets 39, 145, 146, 475 and 482. Photographs were taken from the roadside towards the proposed Scheme at their closest point of approach that could be accessed.
- 9.5 Finally the following assets were not visited as they were outwith the revised study area: Assets 63, 134, 325-327, 407, 460, 467 and 477.



## 10 Solid Geology

- 10.1 Based on British Geological Survey (BGS) data, the study area between Inverness and Gollanfield is underlain by Middle Devonian strata of the Inverness Sandstone Group, predominantly comprising the Hillhead Sandstone Formation, with localised areas of the Inshes Flagstone Formation. These strata are generally recorded as comprising flaggy sandstones, with siltstones, mudstones and thin limestones in the latter formation.
- 10.2 For the remainder of the study area the geological sheets (BGS Sheet 84E, Nairn (Drift and Solid) Scale 1:50,000, BGS Sheet NH85NW, Cawdor (Drift and Solid) Scale 1:10,000 and BGS Sheet NH85NE, Nairn (Drift and Solid) Scale 1:10,000) show the solid geology to comprise undifferentiated formations of the Inverness Sandstone Group comprising sandstone, siltstone and mudstone and the Nairn Sandstone Formation comprising friable brown and yellow sandstone. The latter formation generally lies beneath the existing A96 Aberdeen to Inverness Trunk Road, Nairn and its immediate southern environs, while the former lies to the south of the town.

## 11 Drift Geology

- 11.1 The superficial deposits recorded to underlie the route include made ground, peat, alluvium, a variety of Flandrian and Late Devensian Raised Marine deposits, and Late Devensian glacial deposits. These are detailed below:
- Made ground - expected to be locally derived and limited to areas of existing road or railway embankment or infill to historic quarries.
  - Peat - the most significant deposit of peat is located to the north of the Blar nam Fiadh south-west of Nairn, though limited deposits are also present elsewhere. The thickness of peat is variable although a depth of 6.9m has been proven.
  - Alluvial deposits - recorded in the vicinity of the study area comprising of two distinct types; fluvial deposits underlying river and burn flood plains and lacustrine deposits found within enclosed basins.
  - Raised marine deposits - generally located within the western part of the study area and include undifferentiated, shoreface, beach deposits, and tidal flat deposits.
  - Glacial deposits - recorded in the vicinity of the study area and include glaciofluvial sheet and ice contact deposits, glaciomarine deposits, till and hummocky glacial deposits.
  - Glaciofluvial ice contact deposits - extensive areas are present throughout the study area and are likely to comprise undulating spreads and mounds of sands and gravels with some beds of silt and clay.
  - Glaciomarine deposits of the Ardersier Silt Deposits (silt, fine grained sand and pebbly clay) and Alturlie Gravels Formation (blown sand, beach gravel and silt in addition to sand and gravel) - located predominantly in the western part of the study area.

## 12 Cultural Heritage Background

- 12.1 The chronology used in this report is informed by ScARF. ScARF reflects the current state of knowledge regarding Scotland's past and is a multi-authored and multi-disciplinary approach subjected to an ongoing process of review.

### **Prehistoric Period (8,000BC to AD400)**

- 12.2 The earliest human activity within the study area dates to the Mesolithic period (8,000BC to 4,100BC). Archaeological remains of this date are infrequent and known sites are largely only visible through the presence of surface scatters of lithic artefacts or shell remains (Saville and Wickham-Jones 2012, 10). The shell midden and associated microliths at the site of Milton of Culloden (Asset 44) offers one such example of early human occupation in the study area, and appears typical of smaller Mesolithic coastal shell middens located in the Inverness region (Myers

and Gourlay 1992). Such sites highlight a pattern of mobile human occupation attracted to the rich environs of marine resources along the River Ness and Moray Firth coastlines (Saville and Wickham-Jones 2012, 38 and 50).

- 12.3 Neolithic (4,100BC to 2,500BC) activity within the Highland area is better represented than earlier periods, and evidence for a wider extent of monument types survive. Neolithic activity is principally represented by megalithic funerary monuments, such as cairns and henge monuments (including the Scheduled Monument Heatherdean Henge; SM6694; Asset 467). Of particular importance is the Scheduled Monument of Isle View Ring Cairn (SM5021; Asset 85, Photo 1) which survives as an oval cairn bounded by a kerb of boulders adjacent to a stone circle. This site, in particular, exemplifies the localised variation apparent within established regional typologies of Neolithic monuments, and demonstrates the presence of concurrent multiple-narratives in the wider development of Megalithic architecture (Brophy and Sheridan 2012, *ibid.*).



**Photo 1: Isle View Ring Cairn (Asset 85) from the North**

- 12.4 The archaeological investigation of these monumentalised landscapes remains central to interpretations of Neolithic identity and social structure (Brophy and Sheridan 2012, 73). Despite this, other forms of Neolithic occupation are sited away from megalithic sites. Within the study area a series of enclosed and unenclosed sites have been identified through the presence of associated findspots, such as the sherd of Neolithic pottery found at Bognafuran Wood (Asset 210). These types of Neolithic activity are of particular interest as researchers look to refine chronological and spatial relationships between funerary monuments, and settlement and subsistence practices (Brophy and Sheridan 2012, 78).
- 12.5 Within the study area, the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) transition is represented by the introduction of chambered cairns and cremation burials, the emergence of stone circles (at Upper Cullernie; Asset 86) and the development of stone rows (at Milton; Asset 46). Of particular significance in understanding this transitional period are the Enclosure and Ring Ditch at Allanfearn (SM5008; Asset 74), and the Kerrowaird settlements and Funerary Remains (SM6017; Asset 136), both of which reveal a long and complex chronology of occupation. As such, these sites provide considerable evidence to illuminate the daily lived experiences of people living during the Neolithic period (Brophy and Sheridan 2012, 52).
- 12.6 Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland is traditionally defined by the introduction of copper and copper alloys for the manufacture of tools, ornaments and weapons. The Bronze Age has been described as a period of dramatic economic and cultural change as social stratification became more pronounced with the development of regional, national and international networks (Downes 2012, 21). Within the study area this is represented both by the introduction of new types of funerary monuments, and an increased prominence of regional variation. Of particular note are Clava Cairns, such as the example at Newton of Petty (Asset 106; SM3745), which are a regional chambered cairn type particular to the Inverness area, and constructed of rough rounded boulders

with a surrounding circle of monoliths and likely to house inhumation burials. Clusters of earthen barrows are also present in the study area, including the example of Three Barrows at Fonn (Asset 468; SM11606).

- 12.7 The practice of individual interment has traditionally been seen as an innovation associated with the Bronze Age and taken to indicate a new emphasis on individual identity, as opposed to communal identity (Downes 2012, 104). Individual burials from cists have been discovered and excavated within the study area, for example, two cists were recorded at Seafield Farm (Asset 218; SM4993) and are understood to be part of a larger Bronze Age cemetery. Artefacts from this period are frequently recovered as excavated material from burial sites and examples from Seafield Farm include a bronze dagger of 'Butterwick type'; leather fragments; a bipartite Irish Bowl Food Vessel; and, retouched flints and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. These artefacts appear consistent with the pattern of grave goods recovered from other cist burials within the wider area (Downes 2012, 73 to 102).
- 12.8 For the majority of the Bronze Age evidence is heavily biased towards funerary and artefactual finds, with relatively little known about settlement and land use (Downes 2012, 23). Very often no above-ground remains of settlement sites survive and they are only visible as cropmarks or soil marks on aerial photographs. Following a re-analysis and synthesis of settlement datasets, Downes (2012, 31 and 48) has argued for a greater continuity and longevity of land use than previously supposed. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity within the study area reveals considerable morphological variations but principally comprises derivations of sub-circular ring ditches found in association with other forms of enclosure. For example at Brackley (Asset 163; SM11834) four round houses aligned east/west are located within a penannular ditch. As ring ditches are also found in funerary context, their presence can result in an ambiguous understanding of the function of Bronze Age occupation sites. Several Scheduled Monuments within the study have been identified and classified as either funerary or settlement sites, including Stratton Lodge Ring Ditch (Asset 43; SM6001); Lower Cullernie Ring Ditch (Asset 100; SM5201) and the Enclosure at Newton (Asset 244; SM5298).
- 12.9 The presence of burnt mounds within the study area also provides evidence for the locations of Bronze Age occupation. This type of monument usually consists of a mound of heat-shattered stone and charcoal, and often contains pits or troughs with a hearth nearby, such as the example at Morayston (Asset 125). Whilst other shapes exist, the mounds are classically kidney-shaped and often located next to a water source. The trough, sometimes clay or wood-lined, would have held water with heated stones added in order to create hot water or steam (Brossler, Early and Allen.2004, 128). Several theories have been proposed for their use. Initially thought of as being used for cooking, with hot stones being added to water in the trough to heat it, the lack of bone recovered from excavated examples has led to other hypotheses being suggested. These have ranged from use as sweat lodges, for use in leather working and even for brewing. However, given their longevity of use it is probable that the function and purpose of these burnt mounds fluctuated and that several interpretations could be applicable.
- 12.10 Due to the limited extent of Roman military conquest within Scotland, the Scottish Iron Age (800BC to AD400) has a longer duration than its equivalent in southern Britain, and occupies a period between the end of the Bronze Age to the formation of post-Roman kingdoms and the arrival of Christianity (Hunter and Carruthers 2012, iii). Hunter and Carruthers (2012, iii) have argued that in the absence of visible funerary monuments, the Iron Age has long been dominated by the archaeology of settlement and settlement morphology. Within the study area Iron Age occupation sites are less frequently apparent and comprise a series of pit alignments, ditches and pitted enclosures. Of particular importance is the Scheduled Monument of the Pit Alignment at Ballaggan Farm (SM5041; Asset 250), which retains areas of Iron Age land division. Such sites, and those more widely in northern and western Scotland, have offered deep stratified sequences of development that have given the opportunity to observe socio-cultural transformation over time in considerable detail (Hunter and Carruthers 2012, 1).
- 12.11 The majority of evidence for Roman activity in northern Scotland comprises the remains of temporary marching camps which are related to the campaigns of AD 84 and the 3rd century AD. Roman temporary camps have also been noted in the wider area such as at Thomshill near Elgin and Burghead (Ptoroton) where a Roman bath house was found (NGR: NJ 1102 6915, NMRS No:

NJ 16 NW 2) as well as a Roman fort at Easter Galcantray near Cawdor (NGR: 810 483, NMRS No: NH 84 NW 20). However, within the study area, evidence for Roman activity is only present through artefact evidence recovered from isolated findspots. Examples include a Romano-British coin recovered from Seafield Beach (Asset 219) and a number of metal artefacts found at Inshoch Moss (Asset 407).

### **Medieval Period (AD400 to AD1500)**

- 12.12 The Medieval period in Scotland has been described by Hall and Price (2012, 7) as the origins for many of the territorial, ethnic and religious arrangements which are still in existence today. The period also demonstrates considerable chronological and regional variations in human occupation, reflecting the diverse cultural groupings apparent within the country. A key development in the archaeology of early medieval Scotland has been the recognition of the sophistication in the power structures of the region (Hall and Price 2012, *ibid*). This is reflected especially in the material links with the Norse communities of the Irish Sea cultural sphere, in the complex external ties of the Picts, and in relations with the north Britons (Hall and Price 2012, 13).
- 12.13 By the late 8th century AD, Norse occupation of the Northern Isles was underway and by the mid-9th century AD the Earldoms of Orkney and Caithness were firmly established. Within the wider Inverness area this period has been characterised as one of invasion and settlement, with sites along the outer Moray Firth coastline, such as at Burghead and on the Tarbat peninsular, having been the subject to Norse interest (Carver 2004, 4). However, the extent to which Norse occupation continued into the inner Moray Firth has been disputed as there is little material evidence of Viking activity. No Norse occupation or related artefacts have been identified within the study area. After the demise of Norse rule, the Highlands underwent considerable social and economic fluctuation as a number of individual Scottish kingdoms sought to augment their influence in the region. The 10th to 12th centuries AD are understood to have been characterised by a process of gradual formalising of the clan system and increasingly structured patterns of agricultural land use, kinship and military expression (Hall and Price 2012, 20). Consequently by the 12th century AD, the large territorial lordships of the Anglo-Norman era contained a mixture of upland and lowland sites, and transhumance across this range of landscapes underpinned much of the social and economic framework of the kingdom (Hall and Price 2012, 20).
- 12.14 Within the study area, the distribution pattern of medieval settlement is not well established, but supports a pattern of disparate settlements, or 'fermtouns', with families working as joint tenants. Archaeological evidence indicates the practice of open-field farming, or 'runrig', with narrow strips of arable arranged in proximity to settlement sites. This type of open-field system was a form of managed communal farming in which areas of land were subdivided into individual farmer's holdings (Rippon 2004, 21). The plough technology used in this period resulted in a distinctive patterning of soil movement as over time fields became a 'reverse-S' shape with ripple undulations to facilitate drainage, often called "rig-and-furrow". Hall (1998) has stated that these open-fields were *'usually cultivated on a three-year crop rotation, carrying wheat and barley in the first year, beans and peas the next and left fallow in the third year'*. Adjacent open field strips were later amalgamated and enclosed. Within the study area, the preserved remains of this type of ploughing are present at Balloch (Asset 75).
- 12.15 Areas of apparent nucleation are also present within the study area and coincide with the presence of Motte and Bailey castles, such as the example of the Old Miller's Cottage (Asset 388; Scheduled Monument), and/or medieval churches, as identified at Auldearn (SM5418; Category B Listed Building). These centres provided the context for social arrangements, land tenure, farming practises and judicial systems which remain visible in the landscape today. They were also associated with expressions of manorial control, influence and power (Dalglish 2002, 488). From these, settlements took their name, for example 'castletoun', 'kirketoun' or 'milltoun' and survive in the place-name record such as those associated with Milltown (Assets 49, 50, 51, 54 and 55).

### **Modern Period (AD1,500 onwards)**

- 12.16 During the early Modern period Scotland underwent far reaching political and religious change. The Reformation of Parliament in 1560 adopted the Scottish Confession of Faith, rejected Papal authority and jurisdiction, and revoked laws that were regarded as contrary to the Word of God as

revealed in biblical texts. The Scottish Reformation has generally been associated with iconoclasm and religious violence; however, this interpretation has tended to overshadow the more gradual process of alteration, concealment and removal of religious associations with Catholicism (Dalglish and Tarlow 2012, 10). More widely, certain traditions continued in association with holy wells and other religious sites in the landscape. In areas where the church was a significant landowner, the Reformation contributed to a secularisation of landownership. This encouraged the creation and restructuring of landed estates and new displays of architecture, settlement and landscape (Dalglish and Tarlow 2012).

- 12.17 The Union of the Crowns in 1603, and the subsequent disputes over legitimacy, religious reform and preservation of the liberties of Scotland under an English Parliament, all dominated Scottish politics during the 17th century. Of particular importance in interpreting the events of this period is the prominence of different regional agendas, religious loyalties and social structures simultaneously in operation within Scotland. As a consequence of these differences, a number of rebellions and skirmishes followed. One of the most significant, the Battle of Auldearn (HLT 25), was fought on the 9 May 1645 between the Covenanter Army under the command of Sir John Hurry and the Royalist Army under the command of James Graham, the first Marquis of Montrose. It was a victory for the Royalists in Scotland and inspired resurgent support for the Royalist cause and defections from the Covenanter army.
- 12.18 In 1707 the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland were joined under The Acts of Union and the socio-political landscape of Scotland was again altered. A series of Jacobite Rebellions in the first half of the 18th century ultimately culminated in the now iconic battle of Culloden (HLT26). On the 16 April 1746 the Jacobite army of Charles Edward Stuart fought against the British army, led by the Duke of Cumberland. This battle was the last pitched battle fought on British soil, lasted barely an hour and resulted in the defeat of Charles Edward Stuart's army. Following Culloden, the political climate in Scotland changed as the last vestiges of rebellion and the clan systems were crushed as the militarisation and subjugation of Highlands intensified. As part of these efforts, the British government began the construction of a series of military forts, such as Fort George (located 4.7km to the north of the study area), as well as a system of military roads, established by General Wade. This programme of road building ceased in 1767 as the Jacobite threat diminished.
- 12.19 The emergence of new systems of landownership, related changes in land use and reorganisation of Highland social structures in the 17th and early 18th centuries continued into the later 18th and 19th centuries, characterised as Agricultural Improvements (Dalglish and Tarlow 2012, 50). Improving leases were granted to selected tenants as the 'runrig' system of cultivation was dismantled replaced with longer, more varied crop rotations in large, enclosed fields. Activities such as the enclosure of the land, the quarrying and burning of lime for use as a fertilizer and the planting of trees all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape. Planned farms, such as Allanfean Farmhouse (Asset 61; Category B Listed Building) reflect many of the typical characteristics of middle-sized farms erected in this period. These buildings comprised often symmetrical, farmhouses located some distance from the farm buildings and erected according to Improvement Era, philosophies such as the use of a courtyard plan. Frequently these farmhouses and farmsteads were deliberately sited to be visible within the agricultural landscape and the principal elevation often faced onto established roads or routes.
- 12.20 The increasing role of the state in the 19th century, coupled with wider socio-economic changes as a result of industrialisation, and sweeping changes to land organisation, resulted in a move towards social and welfare reform which aimed to improve the physical and moral health of society (Carruthers and Frew 2003, 95). A series of improved cottages were constructed, frequently related to farming estates or individual landlords, or the railways. The properties were intended to offer higher living standards and thus foster better workers; however, a variety of standards of property were constructed and the rental amount these could command also varied (Carruthers and Frew 2003, *ibid.*). As Carruthers and Frew (2003, 95) have noted, these cottages share architectural similarities and have a strong vernacular character comprising single-storey buildings constructed of lime-mortared stone symmetrical with central lobby flanked by a room to either side, with chimneys placed in the gable ends and sash windows set to either side of the central door, for example the Railway Cottages at Milltown of Culloden (Asset 52). Concern over the morality of the working classes extended into other areas of daily life and especially recreation activities. The Auldearn Recreation area, presented to the village by Sir Alexander J Dunbar of Both in 1898, is

an example of this type of deliberate social engineering.

- 12.21 The 19th century also witnessed civilian investment in transport infrastructure, which resulted in the increased accessibility of the Highlands and improved movement of people and resources around the country. Within the study area, the Inverness to Nairn Railway Line was constructed in 1855 (Asset 57) and was subsequently absorbed into the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway in 1861. In tandem with this a network of turnpike roads developed. These roads were integral to the success of agricultural improvement, enabling the movement of agricultural surpluses to urban centres. Structures such as bridges, and culverts were constructed to carry the new turnpike roads, and tollhouses, as exemplified by Hardmuir (Asset 440), were erected at regular intervals to collect tolls for the passage of goods and vehicles along the road. Businesses also developed along the turnpike to serve the needs of road users. This is evidenced within the study area by Newton Post Office (Asset 120), which was erected in the late 19th century and located by the side of the road.
- 12.22 The 20th century reflects periods of growth and contraction in line with wider socio-economic fluctuations. During the first half of the 20th century AD, the study area remained predominantly agricultural, but with the creation of larger fields for pasture, improvement of upland pastures and forestry plantations. This period is also characterised by the expansion of existing nucleated settlements, such as the modern housing developments on the periphery of Culloden and Auldearn.
- 12.23 The legacy of 20th century military installations is also present in the study area. Inverness Airport started as RAF Dalcross during WWII when it was used as an aircrew training base. The location was selected due to its almost fog-free conditions and its perceived remoteness from enemy attack. By 1947 it became part of Inverness Airport; however, during the Korean War, a training base was reopened as No.8 Advanced Flying Training School, Royal Air Force. The War Memorial at Petty (Asset 143) commemorates the local loss of life at a number of international conflicts.

## **13 Baseline Conditions**

- 13.1 From the sources identified, a total of 210 archaeological remains, 69 historic buildings and 19 historic landscape types have been identified. These comprise:
- one heritage asset assessed to be of very high value;
  - fifty four heritage assets assessed to be of high value;
  - fifty two heritage assets assessed to be of medium value;
  - one hundred and seven heritage assets assessed to be of low value; and
  - eighty four heritage assets assessed to be of negligible value.
- 13.2 High value cultural heritage assets include 29 Scheduled Monuments and one Category A Listed Building. Medium value cultural heritage assets include two Conservation Areas and 20 Category B Listed Buildings.
- 13.3 The study area is characterised by cultural heritage assets which date from the Mesolithic period to the modern period. These are shown in Figures 14.1 and 14.2, and are described in full in the gazetteer in Annex A.

## **14 Archaeological Remains**

### **Archaeological Remains of High Value**

- 14.1 A total of 48 archaeological sites have been assessed to be of high value of these 27 are designated as Scheduled Monuments.
- 14.2 Evidence of funerary activity comprises three barrows (earthen burial mounds) that are thought to have been constructed in the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) (Asset 468) and three to the Early Medieval period (AD400 to AD1,066) (Asset 68). Three barrows at Fonn (Asset 468) comprises the

buried remains of three circular barrows aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Two have internal diameters of 11m and one has an internal diameter of 3.5m. Allanfearn Barrows (Asset 68) comprises the buried remains of three barrows, one square 10m x 10m, one rectangular 10m x 5m and one circular 11m in diameter. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric and early medieval religious and funerary activity through direct comparison and further our understanding of regional variability and traits and their designation as Scheduled Monuments these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

- 14.3 The ring cairns are thought to have been constructed in the Neolithic period (4,000BC to 2,500BC) and comprise the remains of stone built communal burial cairns and are of a type that are unique to the Inverness area known as Clava Cairns. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric religious and funerary activity and their designation as Scheduled Monuments these assets have been assessed to be of high value. Also dating to the Neolithic period the henge Asset 467 is a Class II henge (Class II henges have two diametrically opposing entrances) with two opposing entrances to the north-east and south-west. Henges are believed to have served a ritual function and often have burials associated with them. There are only 16 known henges in the Highland region of which eight are Scheduled. In consideration of its potential to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric burial and associated ritual activity and its designation as a Scheduled Monument this asset has been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.4 Evidence of settlement during the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC to 400AD) is provided by the remains of settlements comprising enclosures, houses, burial and other ceremonial sites, ring ditches, a pit alignment representing land division and pit circles (Assets 43, 68, 74, 76, 100, 136, 163, 177, 235, 242, 244, 250, 251, 255, 264, 380, 433, 463, 465, 466, 467 and 468) recorded by aerial photography and thought to be prehistoric based on their form and comparison with previously excavated examples. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and their designation as Scheduled Monuments these assets have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.5 The remaining 17 assets dating to the prehistoric period are undesignated and comprise the sites of two burial cairns (Assets 87 and 238), the site of a stone circle (Asset 86) with the remaining 15 assets comprising cropmark sites revealed by aerial photography including ring ditches (Assets 92, 97, 103, 105, 157, 164, 254 and 460), enclosures (Assets 90, 96 and 104), unenclosed settlements (Assets 109 and 206), a cemetery (Asset 218) and a barrow (Asset 99). In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ceremonial and ritual activity and communities these assets have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.6 Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill (Asset 314) and Old Miller's Cottage Motte (Asset 388) comprise the remains of earth and timber castles that were first introduced to Scotland in the 12th century during the reign of David I. Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill (Asset 314) was also a vital landscape component during the Battle of Auldearn (HLT 25) and was at the centre of the Royalist forces. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of these early castles, and Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill's contribution to the understanding of the Battle of Auldearn and their designations as Scheduled Monuments these assets have been assessed to be of high value.
- 14.7 Breachlich Chapel and Cemetery (site of) (Asset 427) is the site of the medieval chapel first mentioned in 1281 but recorded in a ruinous condition by 1792. The site was visited by the OS in 1978 and no trace of the Chapel was found. The cemetery is still in occasional use. In consideration of its potential to increase knowledge of medieval liturgical practise, potential for buried archaeological remains and historical significance as a burial ground; Asset 427 has been assessed to be of high value. St Ewan's Churchyard Cup Marked Stone (Asset 430) is the site of six sand stone slabs, first recorded in the 19th century, which bear cupmarks as a result of their preparation for use as grave stones. The site was surveyed by the OS in 1964 and only one of the stones was present. In consideration of its association and group value with Asset 427; and its potential to contribute to our understanding of medieval burial practises, Asset 430 has also been assessed to be of high value.

### **Archaeological Remains of Medium Value**

- 14.8 There are a total of 29 archaeological sites that have been assessed to be of medium value all of which are undesignated. Of these 28 are cropmark sites identified by aerial photography and are indicative of the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 14.9 Two of the cropmark sites are indicative of ritual and ceremonial practices and comprise the site of a possible barrow (Asset 40) and the site of a possible pit setting (Asset 312). Cairnlaw Possible Barrow (Asset 40) is the site of faint cropmarks of at least two barrows identified by aerial photography. Barrows are usually mounds of earth or sometimes mounds of turf and stone that were raised over one or more burials and were occasionally surrounded by a ditch. Pit Cluster at Millhill (Asset 312) is the site of pits identified by aerial photography of which no further information is available. The function of pit alignments is generally believed to be ritual in nature and it is believed that the act of creating the pits was as important as any subsequent activity associated with them. It must be assumed that the orientation of the alignments was intrinsic to their conception; however, it is impossible to state that the features were aligned on particular elements within the prehistoric landscape. In consideration of their importance as evidence of prehistoric ritual activity and their potential to increase our knowledge of prehistoric ritual Assets 40 and 312 have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.10 Twenty five of the cropmark sites are indicative of Later Prehistoric Settlement (Assets 32, 63, 107, 108, 115, 158, 196, 207, 221, 249, 379, 395, 401-404, 502, 525, 527, 528, 533, 537, 545, 546 and 548). A variety of monument sites have been recorded from the aerial photographs including: enclosures, ring ditches, a pit cluster and open settlements. While it must be assumed that consideration was given to the aspects afforded from the structures in prehistory it is impossible to say what exactly was the driver in these instances and it may be assumed that the prime motivation for the siting of the structures was the accessibility of fertile, well-draining soils. Their potential to provide evidence of prehistoric settlement, religious and funerary monuments which would aid our understanding of prehistoric activity on a regional scale. These 13 cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.11 Shell Midden at Milton of Culloden (Asset 44) comprises a shell midden observed and partially excavated during a watching brief undertaken on the Inverness to Nairn Gas Pipeline (Asset 44). Shell middens are refuse heaps of discarded shells and usually date to the Mesolithic period (8,000BC -4,100BC), this asset was found to be severely truncated during the watching brief. In consideration of its potential to contribute to our understanding of the diet, resource exploitation and associated occupation deposits of this period this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 14.12 Milton Stone Row (Asset 46) comprises the former site of 30 standing stones. Although the stones are no longer extant, the alignment and measurements of the monument were recorded in the 19th century. In consideration of the potential for buried remains associated with the construction and use of the stone row, but reflecting the limited survival of this cultural heritage asset and loss of associated landscape context; Asset 46 has been assessed to be of medium value.

### **Archaeological Remains of Low Value**

- 14.13 A total of 61 assets have been assessed to be of low value. Twenty seven assets comprise possible enclosures, field boundaries, structures and drainage ditches of unknown date and condition identified during geophysical survey (Assets 499, 501, 503 to 505, 507-511, 513 to 520 and 550 to 558). Seventeen assets comprising possible pits, field boundaries and enclosures of unknown date and condition have been identified by aerial photographic rectification (Assets 521-524, 526, 530, 532, 534, 535, 538-544 and 547). One is the location of a findspot of a stone axehead and flint arrowhead (Asset 458), two are the sites of 18th century plantation banks constructed to protect newly planted woodland (Assets 149 and 150), one is a site where human remains were exhumed in the 19th century and reinterred in Dead Wood (Asset 378), ten are sites identified during excavations associated with the Inverness to Nairn Gas Pipeline comprising rig and furrow, a hut circle, a pit, a pit containing a bowl filled with carbonised hazelnuts, two burnt mounds, a possible settlement, a round house, the find spot of a stone axe and arrowhead and a



collection of four pits (Assets 75, 93, 95, 111, 112, 125, 210, 248, 458 and 476 respectively), the site of the excavation of a post-medieval farmstead (Asset 135), one is the site of a recreation ground (Asset 301) and one is the site of a post-medieval farmstead identified from historic mapping and no longer extant (Asset 484). In consideration of their limited potential to increase our knowledge through archaeological remains these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

### **Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value**

- 14.14 A total of 72 assets have been assessed to be of negligible value. Of these 39 are sites dating to the post-medieval period identified from historic mapping but of which no extant remains survive (Assets 34, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 88, 118, 119, 145, 146, 165, 170, 173, 174, 184, 220, 245, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 265 to 268, 273, 274, 289, 305, 327, 347, 368, 398, 399, 408, 409, 418 and 419). Seven are sites identified and investigated during archaeological watching briefs including: a possible kelp kiln (Asset 45), three pits (Assets 246, 247 and 459), a corn-drying kiln (Asset 160), a complex of features comprising three linear and two irregular shaped features (Asset 423) and a drain (Asset 457). One is the site of a hollow of unknown function discovered during a walkover survey (Asset 456). Nine are sites dating to the post-medieval period comprising a military road (Asset 89), a railway (Asset 57), a midden (Asset 167), a wind pump (Asset 302) a Tollhouse (Asset 440), a railway station (Asset 445), two sites of clearance cairns (Assets 487 and 492) and a quarry scoop (Asset 491). Four assets comprise field boundaries or plantation banks (Assets 149, 150, 531 and 536) identified from aerial photography or walkover survey. Four assets comprise field boundaries (Assets 506 and 512) and enclosures (Assets 498 and 500) identified during geophysical survey. Three assets are the locations of archaeological find spots of a bronze flanged axehead (Asset 161), a Romano-British coin (Asset 219) and a collection of Roman artefacts comprising coins, spearheads and a round fragment of metal (Asset 407). The final three assets are the locations of artefacts recovered during the Metal Detecting Survey of Auldearn Battlefield (Assets 495-497). In consideration of their very limited potential to increase our knowledge through archaeological remains these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

### **Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains**

- 14.15 Aerial photography has revealed considerable evidence for prehistoric activity throughout the study area, indicating a high potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains. Given the significant number of prehistoric archaeological sites identified by aerial photography, the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present in the study area has been assessed to be high. Towards the centre and the east of the study area, the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present is likely to have been reduced by deep ploughing for modern forestry. The potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within these forested areas has therefore been assessed to be low.
- 14.16 Geophysical survey results have identified a number of areas of archaeological potential which are described in detail in Appendix A14.2 (Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey). These potential archaeological remains could indicate the presence of agricultural activity in the form of enclosures and field boundaries. Evidence of potential settlement in the form of structures has also been identified that possibly dates to the prehistoric period in line with nearby archaeological remains.

## **15 Historic Buildings**

- 15.1 A total of 69 Historic Buildings have been identified:
- four heritage assets assessed to be of high value;
  - twenty two heritage assets assessed to be of medium value;
  - thirty eight heritage assets assessed to be of low value; and
  - five heritage assets assessed to be of negligible value.

### **Historic Buildings of High Value**

- 15.2 Auldearn Old Parish Church (Asset 340; Scheduled Monument) comprises the remains of the medieval church and survives as a ruin with rendered and dressed stone walling, architectural stone carving, carved memorial stones, wall plaques and a large tomb chest. Adjoining this, to the west side is the present church (Asset 338; Category B Listed Building) which was constructed in 1757 according to a mock-gothic style. During the post-medieval period the Old Parish Church was reused as a burial ground associated with prominent local families, and had a social distinction to the larger burial ground which surrounds the 18th century church and continues to serve Auldearn. In consideration of the longevity of use and the legibility of changing liturgical practises in surviving building fabric; the historical significance of the site as evidence for the effects of Reformation on parochial worship; and, in reflection of its designations; Assets 338 and 340 have been assessed to be of high value.
- 15.3 Boath House (Asset 328; Category A Listed Building) was constructed in the 1830s by Naval Officer, Captain Sir James A. Dunbar. The Regency period property was built over the site of a 16th century manor house, and former family seat. The house adheres to classical architectural principles and comprises a five-bay two-storey ashlar façade with central portico entrance supported by fluted Ionic columns. The property is set within established gardens, with aviary, bowling green and walled garden, and an extensive woodland beyond. Boath House is one of a number of gentry houses constructed in the first half of the 19th century in response to wider societal changes and evolving expectations of the gentry elite (Girouard 1979, 13). The classical design of many of these properties, argues Girouard (1979, 15), reflects the Regency Man's desire to use architectural taste as a reflection of Christian and moral convictions. The construction of these properties was also timed to symbolically enforce the notion that gentry ownership was part of contemporary social structure (Dalglish and Tarlow 2012, 14). In consideration of the legibility of the architectural design of the property, its historical significance as an example of a remodelled 19th century gentry estate, and reflecting its designation as a Category A Listed Building; Asset 328 has been assessed to be of high value.



**Photo 2: Boath House Category A Listed Building South-east Facing Principal Elevation**

- 15.4 Culloden House Conservation Area (Asset 482) is a discrete conservation area associated with the Battle of Culloden (fought in 1746). The conservation area encompasses Culloden House and its policies and was the location of the Jacobites' headquarters in the days prior to the battle (AOC Archaeology Group 2015). The Jacobite defeat at Culloden marked the end of the religious conflict which had divided Scotland for two centuries. Furthermore, the outcome of Culloden is often seen as the trigger for the Highland Clearances. In consideration of the historic international significance of the battle of Culloden (HLT26), and reflecting its designation as a Conservation Area, Asset 482

has been assessed to be of high value.

- 15.5 Both Dovecot (Asset 313; Category B Listed Building) comprises a late 17th century circular dovecot, harled with ashlar dressing. The dovecot stands on the centre of the motte site of the Castle of Auldearn (Asset 314; Scheduled Monument) and occupies a prominent position in Auldearn. Within Scotland, the construction and use of dovecotes was legislated so that by 1617 a series of Acts limited their construction to proprietors of lands yielding a certain rental income (Beaton 2003, 202). Furthermore, Beaton (2003, 202) has argued that a proportion of free-standing cote may have doubled as a type of hilltop folly or be deliberately located in the landscape to assert dominance of landownership. In consideration of its spatial association with the Castle of Auldearn, its archaeological significance as a complex element of land tenure and social identity, its architectural value as an example of a specific vernacular building tradition and reflecting its designation as a Category B Listed Building; Asset 313 has been assessed to be of high value.

### **Historic Buildings of Medium Value**

- 15.6 Within the study area five smaller, but substantial, Category B Listed houses belonging to moderately affluent owners have been identified.
- Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473) is a mid-18th century two-storey lime-harled house with a cottage attached at right angles to form an 'L'-shaped plan. The property was visited by Robert Burns in 1787.
  - The late 18th century Stratton Lodge Hotel (Asset 444) comprises a symmetrical two-storey coursed-rubble property with central entrance approached by a splayed flight of steps, semi-subterranean cellar and attic rooms. The property was badly fire damaged in 2011 when much of the historic building fabric was destroyed.
  - Kinsteary Lodge and Walled Garden (Asset 479) is a late 18th century single-storey property constructed from pink granite rubble with contrasting tooled ashlar sandstone and a central projecting gabled bay.
  - Seafield of Raigmore (Asset 217) comprises an early 19th century symmetrical single-storey property with central entrance and projecting outer bays.
  - Delnies Delniesmuir and Gate Lodge (Asset 474) is constructed in the Arts and Crafts type and comprises an asymmetrical façade with off-centre doorway and jettied first floor. The Gate Lodge is also constructed in this style.
- 15.7 Four of these properties (Assets 217, 444, 473 and 479) broadly conform to polite architectural styles and building conventions (such as symmetrical main façade and use of classical decoration), but retain certain more regional vernacular traditions, (dormer windows and the frequent use of crow-stepped gables). These reflect the socio-economic development of middle classes and landowners and an adoption of polite architectural design as an expression of wealth and status (Mays 2003, 79). The construction of Delnies Delniesmuir (Asset 474) in an Arts and Craft style represents a separate phase of investment but a continuation of a trend in which the middle classes invested in architectural taste. The choice of style also indicates wider concurrent socio-political changes within Scotland, a resurgent interest in medieval architecture and the prominence of the Scots Renaissance Revival and Romantic movements (Mays 2003, 80; Cruft 2003, 54). The construction of these five properties over approximately 125 years is indicative of the emergence and augmentation of the 'middling classes', which coincided with an increasing focus on self-improvement and an articulation of moral principles as architectural styles (Cooper 1999, 19; Tarlow 2007, 22 and 124). In consideration of their historic importance as examples of the development of domestic architecture, and their designation as Category B Listed Buildings; but reflecting changes to the historic building fabric and later alterations, Assets 217, 444, 473, 474 and 479 have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.8 Built in the late 18th or early 19th century, Craggie Dovecot (Asset 481; Category B Listed Building) is a relatively late example of a cylindrical freestanding cote situated on raised ground within the Craggie Farm complex. As noted above, the presence of the dovecot was regulated in Scotland and frequently associated with elite or landed estates. The presence of Craggie Dovecot, therefore, is likely to signify an associated elevated status for the occupants at Craggie Farm. In

consideration of its potential to inform research agendas regarding former patterns of land use and the status and identity of Highland landowners in the post-medieval period, and reflecting its status as a Category B Listed Building but reflecting the loss of historic building fabric; Asset 481 has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 15.9 Boath House Farmstead and Boath Cottage Farmstead (Assets 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337; Category B Listed Buildings) originally comprised a single range built as part of the Boath House (Asset 328; Category A Listed Building) estate in the 1830s. In particular the architectural style of the Coach House (Asset 331) was deliberately styled as a legible reflection of the owner's wealth and standing. The stable block, therefore, had a special architectural presence within the estate (Beaton 2003, 193). The influence of both polite classical details and vernacular architectural styles are apparent in these buildings, and it is evident from the expense of construction and location on the estate that these buildings were intended to be seen. The range of buildings, stables and carriage house were later modified into two separate small holding farmsteads. These farmsteads remain legible as historic buildings associated with agrarian activity. Due to their architectural and historic interest as examples of both estate buildings and farmsteads, contribution to research agendas regarding patterns of land use in the 19th century, surviving building fabric, and in consideration of their designations as Category B Listed Buildings; Assets 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337 have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 15.10 Allanfearn Farmstead (Assets 61 and 62; Category B Listed Building) and Scottack Farmhouse, Cartshed (Asset 471; Category B Listed Building) comprise farm buildings dating from the mid-19th century. They are part of the wider period of development in Scottish farming called the age of 'high farming' in which increased focus was placed on capitalising agriculture through design efficiencies. Allanfearn Farmstead (Asset 61 and 62) is a single-storey house with engine house, chimney and range of farm buildings in a separate courtyard range. Scottack Farmhouse, Cartshed (Asset 471) comprises a long single-storey nine-bay symmetrical north facing range associated with the Category C Listed Scottack Farmhouse (Asset 470). These farmsteads were constructed to regional vernacular building traditions and typically comprise rubble-built buildings but with the philosophy of agricultural improvement and constructed according to a heightened interest in the efficiencies of farm design (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008, 81). In consideration of their architectural significance as regional examples of farm buildings of the 'high farming' era; their potential to contribute to research agendas regarding the development of regionalism in agricultural improvement and farmstead morphology; and, in consideration of their designation as Category B Listed Buildings, Assets 61, 62 and 471 have been assessed to be of medium value.

### **Historic Buildings of Low Value**

- 15.11 Petty United Free Church (Asset 142) and Dalmore Former Free Church (Asset 480; Category C Listed Building) were constructed in the mid-19th century in response to localise population growth and splits within the established Church of Scotland. Petty United Free Church (Asset 142) comprises a T-shaped church of dressed coursed sandstone construction and slate roof. The T-shape reflects liturgical changes brought in during the Reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but continued in rural areas into the 19th century and coincided with the establishment of Free Church of Scotland (Cameron 2003, 289). The influence of Reformation liturgy continues with the positioning of the associated cemetery away from the church and set behind the churchyard wall. To the north-east of the church and outside the churchyard boundary, is the site of the parish War Memorial (Asset 143). The memorial is situated on a raised plinth adjacent to the existing A96 road in order to increase its visibility. The monument is dedicated to soldiers who lost their lives in WWI and WWII. Dalmore Former Free Church (Asset 480) was built in 1843 and comprises a rectangular church of coursed rubble sandstone with gable-end entrance and later bellcote above. The galleried interior is in very poor condition. The church is located within a walled churchyard and is situated on raised ground. In consideration of their architectural significance in revealing the development of church morphology in the post-medieval period, and their potential to contribute to research agendas regarding the development of 'sense of place' in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but reflecting their limited historical significance beyond the local area, Assets 142 and 143 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.12 Thirteen 19th century farmsteads of modest size or of limited surviving historic building fabric have been identified (including: Scottack Farmhouse, Asset 470; Kerrowaird Farmstead, Asset 134; and,

Bogside of Boath Farmstead, Asset 346). Adopting prevailing attitudes to agricultural production, these farmsteads were constructed to 'U' or 'L' –shaped ranges of buildings with courtyards and often separate farmhouses. Their construction also reflected broader changes to the reorganisation and improvement of agricultural land, whereas the piecemeal construction of a proportion of these building ranges appears to reflect the practise of tenants paying the upfront cost of farm building (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008, 15). In consideration of the partial survival of historic building fabric associated with these farmsteads, the limited architectural contribution of these examples in understanding the development of agricultural buildings in 19th century Scotland, and the frequency of this type of historic building within the Highland area; Assets 39, 114, 134, 154, 159, 162, 346, 413, 470, 472, 477, 483 and 486 have been assessed to be of low value.

- 15.13 Gate Lodge at Gollanfield Mains (Asset 431) and East Lodge Cottage (Asset 439) comprise two 19th century gate lodges attached to smaller gentry houses. Both properties are single-storey and are of rubble construction with harling and slate roof. Beaton (2003, 190) has identified a deliberate mix of 'vernacular' and the 'architecturally conscious' influences in the architectural design of gate lodges of the 19th century rural estate. Furthermore, the gate lodge was often a reflection of the architectural style of the main house. However, these assets do not resonate with this, or do so in a muted form, and are executed in the more vernacular localised building conventions. Both properties have undergone numerous modern alterations, augmenting the original scale of these buildings. In consideration of their limited historic and architectural contribution to estate buildings, the lack of rarity of this type of historic building and in consideration of the loss of historic building fabric; Assets 431 and 439 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.14 Grigorhill (Asset 478; Category C Listed Building), Old Manse at Tornagrain (Asset 472; Category C Listed Building) comprise two small mid-19th century houses constructed to regional vernacular building conventions, comprising rubble construction with harling and contrasting tooled dressing or ashlar. Although of difference scales, these buildings are examples of houses attached to small holdings and are situated overlooking grazing land. These properties have been adapted to the needs and means of the inhabitants throughout the 19th and 20th century, resulting in the loss of historic building fabric. In consideration of the limited survival of historic building fabric associated with these houses and the frequency of this type of historic building within the region, Assets 472 and 478 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.15 The Railway Cottages at Milltown of Culloden (Asset 52) represent a specific classification of historic building associated with the construction of the railways in the 1840s and 1850s. Comprising one-storey rubble-built properties with projecting gable entrance, these properties are located adjacent to the railway line. The cottages share architectural similarities with other small cottage types within Highland Scotland and form a common type of small domestic accommodation. Reflecting the frequency of this type of historic building within Scotland and modest architectural quality, but reflecting its historical association with the development of local railway infrastructure, Asset 52 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.16 The Dalcross Railway Station (Asset 144) was opened in 1855 and was one of four original intermediate stations on the Highland Railway portion of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway Line. The station, now in residential use, comprises two buildings, platform offices and an awning arranged to an 'L'-shaped plan. The remains of the station clock are visible on the gable end of the building, facing onto the railway line. In consideration of the local significance of this historic building as a small railway station, but reflecting the loss of historic building fabric and frequency of this type of building within the Highlands, Asset 144 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.17 The Railway Bridge, Inverness Airport (Asset 422) comprises a sandstone and brick barrel vault road bridge over a single track and is a good surviving example of 19th century railway architecture. This bridge is one of a number of examples constructed as part of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway Line and was built to standardised designs. In consideration of its local historical significance as an element of railways infrastructure, but reflecting the frequency of these types of structures within the Scotland, Asset 422 has been assessed to be of low value. Sretan Railway Bridge (Asset 485) also comprises a sandstone and brick barrel vault bridge. The asset has decorative features in the form of arrow-loops in the abutments and parapet. The parapet also contains a blank armorial. This asset is a good example of decorated railway infrastructure and has also been assessed to be of low value.

- 15.18 Mill of Boath Bridge (Asset 494) and Morayston Farm Bridge (Asset 549) were constructed in the early to mid-19th century and are depicted on the 1st Edition OS 6" to the mile, Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA) and Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI) respectively. In consideration of their local historic importance and as a good examples of vernacular bridge building of the period, Assets 494 and 549 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.19 Three assets comprise drystone walls erected as field boundaries in the Improvement Era (Assets 488, 489 and 493). In consideration of their local historic importance as examples of Improvement Era field boundaries but in recognition of this type of structures ubiquity in the Highland region Assets 488, 489 and 493 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 15.20 Clach na Chattanach (Asset 490) is a memorial stone to the Clan Chattan erected in 2009 to commemorate the signing of the bond of the Clan Chattan confederacy at the now lost clachan of Termit believed to have been located on the land now called Morayston to the east of Inverness. In consideration of its local historical importance Asset 490 has been assessed to be of low value.

#### **Historic Buildings of Negligible Value**

- 15.21 Changes to the organisation of the agricultural landscape in the 20th century, has resulted in less intensive forms of arable farming, and the modification and loss of farm buildings. Farmhouses such as East Glackton Farmhouse (Asset 168); Cairnlaw (Asset 37); and, Courage Farmstead (Asset 406) have been abandoned or significantly altered, resulting in the loss of historic building fabric. In consideration of the limited historical significance and architectural potential of these buildings as farmsteads, and reflecting the frequency of this type of asset within the Highlands region; Assets 37, 168 and 406 have been assessed to be of negligible value.

## **16 Historic Landscape Types**

- 16.1 A total of 19 Historic Landscape Types (HLT) have been identified:
- one HLT assessed to be of very high value;
  - two HLTs assessed to be of high value;
  - one HLT assessed to be of medium value;
  - eight HLTs assessed to be of low value; and
  - seven HLTs assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.2 In the interests of consistency, Historic Landscape Type numbers have been carried forward from the DMRB Stage 2 assessment (Jacobs 2014); however, the names of these types have been amended to align with the current HES Historic Land-use Assessment names.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Very High Value**

- 16.3 Occupying a large area immediate south of the study area, which incorporates a broad ridge at the south-east of present day Culloden and Culloden Wood, is the site of the last pitched battle in the British Isles. The Battle of Culloden (HLT26; Historic Battlefield) was fought on the 16 April 1746 between Jacobite forces loyal to the exiled Stuart dynasty and Government forces. The battle resulted in a Jacobite defeat and is understood as a defining point in the political relationship between England and Scotland. Culloden Battlefield (HLT26) is listed on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, and the inventory entry identifies two areas of land which remain legible as the battlefield:
- Drummossie Moor, including: the small farmstead of Leannach as the occupying position of the Government forces, and the enclosures of Culloden Parks and Culwhiniac as the occupying position of the Jacobites.
  - Culloden House and grounds, the Jacobite headquarters and lodgings of the King James VII of Scotland. Although modern development at Culloden village has resulted in the severance of

Culloden House and grounds from the remainder of the battlefield, it remains legible as the headquarters of the Jacobite Army prior to the battle.

- 16.4 In consideration of the level of survival of key elements of HLT26; its archaeological significance as the site of mass graves and subsequent clan memorial relating to the battle; its historical importance as a site which initiated wider socio-cultural changes culminating in sweeping changes affecting Highland identity and land-management practises, and in consideration of its listing on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields; HLT26 has been assessed to be of very high value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of High Value**

- 16.5 Auldearn Battlefield (HLT25; Historic Battlefield) is recognised as a significant Royalist success in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, and is notable as one of the last battles in Europe where there was significant use of the bow, reflecting Highlanders' traditions. The battle of Auldearn was fought on 9 May 1645, between the Covenanter Army under the command of Sir John Hurry, and the Royalist Army under the command of the first Marquis of Montrose, James Graham. The battle resulted in a defeat of the Covenanter Army and although the landscape has changed since the time of the battle, key characteristics of the terrain at the time of the battle can normally still be identified and include the following:
- Land to the west of Auldearn village, as the direction of the advance of the Covenanter army and their initial organisation into battle formation around the farm of Kinnudie.
  - Auldearn Village, including the position of the Royalist troops within the village 'enclosures', the parkland of Both House and the left flank to the south of Dooket Hill.
  - The terrain surrounding Dooket Hill (Photo 3) and views to the monument from the Royalist positions in the village. This landscape feature is key to understanding how Montrose effectively exploited the terrain to outmanoeuvre the Covenanter army.
  - Lands to the south-west and south of Auldearn village including the summit and southern slopes of Garlic Hill and Dead Wood. The probable direction of the Covenanter's route.



**Photo 3: View from Dooket Hill at the National Trust for Scotland Viewpoint Towards Garlic Hill**

- 16.6 Reflecting the historic importance of HLT25, its associated cultural importance as a key point in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, the potential for associated buried archaeological remains associated with the battle and in consideration of its listing on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields; HLT25 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 16.7 Culloden Muir Conservation Area (HLT27) is renowned as 'Culloden Moor' the site of the last pitched battle fought in the British Isles. While later housing developments have encroached on the north, east and western peripheries of the Conservation Area, the open landscape and sense of space within the Conservation Area has remained largely intact. Topography and tree cover screens most of the large scale developments from within the Conservation Area. The open landscape resulting from the forced removal of communities from the Highlands and the allocation of the land initially for sheep and then, subsequently, for grouse, ultimately led to the romanticism of both the Highlands and its cultural identity by, ironically, the elite in the 19th century. In consideration of its designation as a Conservation Area and its association with the Battle of Culloden (HLT26; HES ref: BTL6) this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Medium Value**

- 16.8 Designed Landscapes (HLT2) comprises locations in which country landowners have developed the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. Designed landscapes may include parklands, walled gardens, water features, formal avenues and walkways, as well as pavilions, lodges and other buildings. Within the study area there are four examples of Designed Landscapes (HLT2): the Policies and Parkland associated with Boath House (Asset 328; Category A Listed Building); the Policies associated with Stratton Lodge Hotel (Asset 444; Category B Listed Building); the landscape surrounded Gollanfield; and, the Gardens and Designed Landscape of Culloden House (Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes). These gardens date from the 17th century and have undergone several phases of modification and redesign during the 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting broader changes in the tastes of garden design. During the 20th century elements of these designed landscapes have been severed, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas. In consideration of their historical association with landed estates, the longevity of these gardens and their potential to inform research agendas regarding the development of Highland gentry estates in the long 18th century; but reflecting levels of modification to the original design, this HLT has been assessed to be of medium value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Low Value**

- 16.9 Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT3) reflects a type of agricultural landscape which was created through wider agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries and led to the redesign of field boundaries into more rectilinear forms. These types of fields are associated with the improved efficiency of agriculture through the removal of less profitable organic field corners. These fields have often been amalgamated in the 20th century order to increase efficiencies further. In consideration of the frequency of these fields within the study area and wider Highlands region and reflecting the limited historic contextual association as a result of later modifications, HLT3 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 16.10 Managed Woodland (HLT4) comprises deciduous woodlands coppiced or pollarded for poles, charcoal burning and roofing and managed for the long-term production of fine timber as well as for recreation. Many of these woodlands are classed by HES's Historic Land-use mapping as 'ancient', and consist of a range of broad-leaved species or native pine woods. Due to the variety in age and height, texture and colour of these woodlands, and reflecting the lack of rarity of this HLT and limited legibility within the wider historic landscape; HLT4 has been assessed to of low value.
- 16.11 Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT5) reflects the fields systems created as a deliberate response to the implementation of ideas of agricultural improvements in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A proportion of new farms were laid out with large farm steadings surrounded by formal rectilinear fields with parallel boundaries. Such regularity was the ideal of improved farming, particularly on home farms, and landowners laid these out to a single plan. In consideration of the historical significance of this landscape type within the Highlands, but reflecting later 20th century programmes of amalgamation of these fields and the resultant associated loss of legibility; HLT5 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 16.12 During the 19th and early 20th century a series of Smallholdings (HLT6) were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants. Some were established on the edge of new improved farms, with the intention that cottagers would improve the rough grazing and provide labour for the farm. This



regional landscape type resulted in a smallholding with a few small fields of irregular size and shape that could be used for crops or pasture and land on which to build a dwelling. In consideration of the limited historical significance of this type of land management within the wider Highlands agricultural landscape, but reflecting its local distinctiveness, HLT6 has been assessed to be of low value.

- 16.13 Holdings (HLT16) reflects the early 20th century movement in which 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. In consideration of the local distinctiveness of this type of land use, but reflecting the poor survival of contextual associations with these holdings and limited historical significance of this type of land management within the wider Highlands region, HLT16 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 16.14 Recreation Areas (HLT11) comprise facilities, which have been created in the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. Frequently found as discrete elements within or on the periphery to settlement locations. Although an important element in the 19th century Highland landscape, the historical context of these sites is often diminished as land used for recreation is redeveloped and the social significance of these sites becomes divorced from current communities. Consequently, HLT11 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 16.15 From the 1800s, Urban Areas (HLT13) have grown within the study area, specifically at Inverness, Culloden, Nairn and Auldearn. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, these have grown to reflect wider socio-economic circumstances and whilst 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. In consideration of the limited historical significance of this type of landscape type, and reflecting its frequency within the study area, HLT13 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 16.16 Rough Grazing (HLT23) comprises areas identified as moorland and rough grazing which 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-19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and settlement, and contain other remains that can date back to the prehistoric period. 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. In consideration of its character as a robust undesignated historic landscape with importance to local interest groups, but reflecting its lack of rarity within the Highlands, HLT23 has been assessed to be of low value.

#### **Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value**

- 16.17 Industrial or Commercial Area (HLT9) comprise discrete areas of industrial or commercial activity and are characterised as small districts of sprawling buildings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern areas set aside for storage areas, extensive car-parks, yards and access roads. These areas have undergone extensive areas of modification and regeneration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in the erosion of their historical significance as areas of industrial activity. In consideration of this, HLT9 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.18 Although some Plantation (HLT14) have 19<sup>th</sup> century origins as part of landed estates, the majority of the coniferous plantations have modern origins as part of commercial forestry and are characterised by straight boundaries and linear firebreaks. In consideration of the frequency of this landscape type within the Highlands, and reflecting the limited historical significance of this style of land management HLT14 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.19 Within the study area one example of Airfield (HLT15) is present, at Inverness Airport. During the 20th century, and particularly since 1939 and the outbreak of the WWII, airfields have become a feature of low-lying landscapes. Inverness Airport was originally RAF Dalcross, a small WWII aircrew training base purposely located due to its almost fog-free conditions and its perceived

remoteness from enemy attack. By 1947 it became part of Inverness Airport; however, it retained a military function as a training base during the Korean War. The original extent of the airport is now lost under subsequent modern expansions. Reflecting the socio-cultural significance of this landscape type as a discrete phase of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development, but reflecting the loss of the historic fabric, HLT15 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

- 16.20 The Industrial-scale Farming Unit (HLT17) reflects modern forms of intensive farming which has expanded into industrial-scale units. These forms of farming do not reflect continuity with historical types of agricultural management and operate in isolation from other rural land use types. Consequently, HLT17 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.21 There is one example of an Opencast Site (HLT19) within the study area at Blackcastle. Unlike historic precedents, this landscape type reflects modern large extraction excavated by huge mechanical diggers. This type of extraction does not have a significant historical interest and has assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.22 Areas of Restored Agricultural Land (HLT20) comprises land which was once associated with 20th century opencast or mining activities but has more recently been restored to agricultural land on completion of extraction works. This procedure, adopted during the late 20th century, creates an artificial landscape that is generally used as pasture. In consideration of the artificially creation of this landscape type and lack of historical significance, HLT20 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 16.23 Motorways (HLT21) reflects modern transport systems which provide links between major cities and 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. Within the proposed Scheme the A9 and existing A96 roads cut across other landscape types. Reflecting the modernity and limited historical significance of this type of landscape component, HLT21 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

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## Annex A: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ashton Farm Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH6988045870
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Noted on the 1953 Aerial Photography, frame 151 a possible ring ditch [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the foot of a south facing slope to the south of the existing A96. The asset is located close to a unnamed burn that drains into the Cairnlaw Burn. There are good views to the south with the settlement of Culloden conspicuous on the horizon. Views to the east and west are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 forms part of this assets setting and is located approximately 60m to the north [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC 2016)                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Scretan Bridge</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7006146355
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Scretan Bridge' [1]. This asset is located on a disused ssection of the old A96 that is now used by dog walkers as an amenity space. This asset comprises a single arch. The asset is of coursed dressed whinstone construction that is bonded with modern cement. The asset has been vandilised with spray paint on its southern elevation. There are good views to the north over the Moray Firth. Views to the south are restricted by the embankment of the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57). This assets setting comprises the now disused A96, there are no views to the existing A96 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Seafield Cottage (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7010846361
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Seafield Cottage', comprising of four roofed rectangular buildings, a roofless rectangular building and a roofless L-shaped building. These buildings are located on either side of the Inverness to Nairn railway line [1]. This asset could not be located during the walkover suvery and is presumed demolished [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cairnlaw, buildings</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7042946240
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as comprising of an L-shaped roofed building and roofed rectilinear building, oriented north-east - south-west. Rectilinear building is still extant [1]. A rectangular building located to the south of the existing A96 and comprising a single-storey harled cottage with corrugated iron roof. The building is in a dilapidate state with windows and doors missing and is open to the elements. Disperse piles of rubble to the north, east and west of the building indicate the remains of a former yard wall as noted on OS mapping. To the immediate south of the building is an area of mature overgrown planting (possibly a former garden area) which dominates the setting and obscures views of Stratton village. The building, accessed via Barn Church Road, is situated within a wider open landscape comprising a large area of rough grazing and scrubland. There are areas of woodland to the east and a gentle hillside slope to the south. The building has clear views north looking out over to the Moray Firth and is situated on raised level ground elevated above the existing A96. Whilst the course of the road is obscured from the building by the typography, the existing roundabout at the junction between the A96 and Barn Church Road is clearly visible from the building. [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Stratton Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7057346000
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as 'Stratton', a farmstead comprising of a large roofed L-shaped building and four roofed rectilinear buildings [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cairnlaw Possible Barrow</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7052046450
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	146153MHG35299
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Description: The faint cropmarks of at least two possible barrows have been recorded by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 550m WNW of Stratton Lodge Hotel. They both measure about 6m in diameter. There are a number of indeterminate cropmarks in the surrounding area [1]. No further information [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on a level ground in a rolling rural landscape. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a complex of features including ring ditches, enclosures and pits recorded on image NH 74 NW 30-C44 (Study no.s 1099 - 1101, 1103 - 1109, 1111 - 1127). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	43	<b>Site Name</b>	Stratton Lodge Ring Ditch
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7090046600
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM6001	<b>HER ref</b>	14219MHG436
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a single ring-ditch, the remains of a prehistoric burial or settlement features. It appears in an arable field as a mark in a cereal crop; experience shows that further remains may survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The roughly circular ring-ditch has a diameter of c 9m within a ditch 1.5m wide. The area to be scheduled measures 70m (E-W) x 80m (N-S), to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive. The monument is of national importance as the remains of a domestic or ceremonial structure of the mid to late prehistoric period. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. Whether a house or a funerary/ceremonial structure it is one of very few surviving in this lowland area. The monument has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of the prehistoric settlement of Northern Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 240m NW of Stratton Lodge. It measures about 6m in diameter within a ditch about 1.5m wide. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photograph IN 2647: flown 1976 [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape approximately 120m south-east of the existing A96 that is prominent in views to the north-west. Views to the south-west are obscured by a mature woodland belt. There are good views to the north-east and south-east [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] HER                  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	44	<b>Site Name</b>	Shell Midden at Milton of Culloeden (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7063046640
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Shell Midden	<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	747874MHG18470
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Monitoring of the Inverness-Dingwall Gas Pipeline revealed the remains of a shell midden with a microlithic industry in association. An area of crushed /compacted shell with associated black silt. Mussel, winkle, oyster shell &amp; dog whelk were identified. Fairly decomposed. Margins of feature difficult to establish as it is probably the residue of a much more extensive feature [1].</p> <p>Some of the material may have been incorporated into the later kiln, identified alongside the midden. This was interpreted as a mesolithic? Shell midden, largely truncated by later ploughing and other activities. A small excavation was carried out and details of this are described separately in an appendix to this report. A separate numbering system was set up for this. In summary the findings of the excavation where that this was probably was the residue of a shell midden associated with a microlithic industry. The features were severely truncated by later activity including an active mole population, making interpretation of individual features impossible [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	45	<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Kelp Kiln, Milton of Culloeden (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7056246665
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Kelp Kiln	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG53668
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Initial thoughts that this was part of a mesolithic shell midden (MHG18470) were displaced by the discovery of a variety of</p>			

domesticated animal bones and part of a claypipe 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 19th century [1].

**Sources**

[1] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	46	<b>Site Name</b>	Stone Alignment, Milltown of Culloden (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7070046900
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Alignment	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14195MHG2930

**Description**

The NMRS notes a quarter of a mile east of the farmhouse of Milltown of Culloden and close to the public road there is a double row of thirty upright stones, forming a straight avenue or passage of 0.60m to 0.90m in width. The rows are aligned "from east-north-east to west-north-west and the stones at the western end are considerably larger than the others". (See NH74NW 5 - Chambered Cairn, indicates original location of stones are in the wrong place). No trace of the stone rows was found during field investigation. Visited by OS (E G C) 25 April 1962 [1]. No further information [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the Walkover Survey. This asset is situated on raised level ground immediately south of the Moray Firth coast line. There are good views to the north and west over the Moray Firth towards the Black Isle Coastline, views to the south and east are currently restricted by modern development. The NMRS notes that the monument is a straight avenue aligned ENE – WNW and that the orthostats that stood at the western end were larger than those at the eastern end. If WNW is a typo and should read WSW then Asset 46 would have been aligned on Asset 85 and may have formed a processional way from a landing spot on the beach to the burial cairn [3].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

[2] HER

[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	49	<b>Site Name</b>	Milltown, mill pond and sluice gates (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7088946866
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a large oval shaped mill pond with sluice gates at either end [1]. During the walkover survey this asset could not be discerned and the site is currently waste ground. As noted on the current OS map there is now a well constructed weir in its place. However, the sluice for the weir is missing. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape immediately adjacent to the existing A96 that dominates views to the north-west. There are good views to the east and south [2].

**Sources**

[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874

[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	50	<b>Site Name</b>	Milltown, Buildings (site of) [1]
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7081047079
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as an L shaped roofed building with attached square shaped in plan



enclosure. [1] This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The site has been redeveloped as a caravan and parking stance. All round views are restricted due to mature planting and rising topography especially to the west and south [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874  
 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	51	<b>Site Name</b>	Milltown Well (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7086047010
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a well. [1] This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey its location has been redeveloped as a trackway. All round views are restricted due to rising topography and mature planting [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874  
 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	52	<b>Site Name</b>	Railway Cottages, Milltown of Culloden
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7093246969
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14247MHG2954

**Description**

One-storey and attic, rubble-built structure comprising two dwellings with projecting gable entrance [1]. No description [2]. The railway cottages occupy a small strip of land between the existing A96 to the immediate south, and the Inverness to Aberdeen Railway line (Asset 57) to the immediate north. These roadside cottages face onto the A96, which dominates their setting, rather than the railway line and are situated behind a small forecourt bounded by a modern coursed stone wall. The cottages look out over paddock fields and gentle hillsides on the southern side of the A96. To the north of the property a small rear yard is bounded by tree planting, preventing views looking out over the Moray Firth [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	54	<b>Site Name</b>	Milltown, Buildings (site of) [2]
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7089047070
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as two adjacent roofed buildings, one rectilinear and the other square. Both have attached enclosures located to the western side of the buildings. Site currently occupied by a single large building [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The sites location has been redeveloped as a caravan and parking stance. All round views are restricted by rising topography and modern development [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874

[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	55	<b>Site Name</b>	Milltown Mills (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7095047110
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a rectilinear structure and noted on the map as disused [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a agently rolling landscape that is currently used as pasture. There are good views to the north-east and north. View to the south and south-west are restricted by modern development and mature woodland planting [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874			
[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	57	<b>Site Name</b>	Aberdeen to Inverness Railway Line
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7121547303
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Line	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, Inverness to Nairn Railway line opened in 1855. This railway line was subsequently absorbed by the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway in 1861 and then became part of the Highland Railway which became part of London Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS) in 1923 [1]. This asset is still in use and could not be accessed during the walkover survey [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874			

<b>Site Number</b>	61	<b>Site Name</b>	Allanfearn Farmhouse
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH7160447494
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medievalmid 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB8030	<b>HER ref</b>	252709MHG3954; MHG46672
<b>Description</b>			
Mid 19th century, single storey and attic house over raised basement, symmetrical 3-bay SW facing front with slightly advanced and gabled centre bay. Red rubble, tooled rubble and ashlar dressings. Round-headed doorway with cavetto moulded reveal approached by short flight of steps; similarly detailed window above. Flanking windows and similar windows in return gables; canted dormers in outer bays both front and rear; lying-pane glazing; coped end stacks; slate roof with projecting eaves. Rear stair projection [1]. The NMRS notes Architect: Ross and Macbeth (I C October 29, 1897). (Undated) information in NMRS [2] [3]. Allanfearn Farmhouse is located adjacent to the existing A96 road and is set back from the road on the south-east of the carriageway. To the south a paved trackway provides access to Allanfearn Farmhouse, Allanfearn farm and a series of large arable fields. The farmhouse is situated within its own mature walled garden bounded by large trees and mature planting which largely screens the farmhouse and gardens from all directions, and especially from the A96. This gives the property a sense of seclusion and privacy. Views of the Moray Firth are obscured by planting. Access to the property is from a small junction off the A96 and an existing road sign, situated by the gate piers to the property, is visible from the house. The principal elevation of the house faces south and looks out over an open agricultural landscape. Land to the south slopes gradually away from the farmhouse, and the property has extensive views towards Culloden and the gentle rolling hills beyond. To the east of the farmhouse are the yards, buildings and chimney associated with Allanfearn Farm (Asset 62); however, the farmhouse is largely screened from these by the continuation of the mature planting along the boundary of the garden wall [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			

[1] HES  
 [2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Allanfearn Farm and Chimney</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7174747445
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Chimney	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	79723
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Farm chimney, Allanfearn, mid 19th century. A typical circular brick chimney, with beaded top, with the ruins of an engine and boiler house [1, 2]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be as described. This asset is located within Allanfearn Farmstead with which it is related and forms part of the complex. There are intermittent views to the west as a result of development and mature woodland planting, views to the south are restricted by a combination of modern development and rising topography. Views to the north include the existing A96 that is prominent in the middle distance. Views to the east are good [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Enclosure at Allanfearn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7180047498
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	109200MHG22641
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Cropmark of circular bivallate enclosure, c 25m in diameter, 75m NE of farm steading [1] [2]. Aerial Photography Rectification has revealed the cropmark of a ring ditch (Study no.697) recorded on image DP 163052. The ring ditch is sub-circular in plan and measures c. 7m x 6m. It is possible that this ring ditch is associated with this asset. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Allanfearn Barrows</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7133347554
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM4993	<b>HER ref</b>	76956MHG4363
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises the remains of barrows or cairns probably dating from the early historic period. They appear in arable fields as marks in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains, will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The remains appear as the marks of funerary monuments (square, circular and possibly rectangular). A square enclosure measures c.10m by 10m within a slight ditch; it appears to contain a central feature and the ditches may be interrupted at each angle. A circular enclosure 10m to the east measures roughly 11m in diameter. A rectangular enclosure measuring 10m by 5m is appended to its northern end. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 120m east-west by 100m north-south to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The monument is of national importance as a barrow cemetery of probable Dark Age date. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level.</p>			

This monument has the potential to enhance greatly our understanding of many aspects of Dark Age burial and ceremonial activity, in particular the form of burial practices and funerary monument construction techniques. It is particularly important as a type of monument which has few parallels in the upland landscape or in other cropmarks in the area; it has the potential to increase greatly our knowledge of the early historic period in Scotland [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the foot of a gentle north facing slope that falls towards the Moray Firth coastline. There are excellent views to the north and east over the Moray Firth to the Black Isle coastline. Views to the south and west are constrained by rising topography and a mature deciduous tree belt and sewage works respectively. There is no view of the existing A96. This asset is intervisible with Assets 67 and 68 [4]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	74	<b>Site Name</b>	Enclosure and Ring Ditch at Allanfearn
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7200047500
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic/Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5008	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG2891, MHG17657

**Description**

The scheduling document notes Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary) [1]. The NMRS notes Air photography have revealed the crop-mark of an almost circular enclosure 450m ENE of Allanfearn farmhouse. It measures about 43m in diameter within a single ditch. (Visible on RCAHMS air photographs IN 2648: flown 1976). A roughly oval cropmark visible on aerial photographs, measuring about 25m to 30m in length, lies within the enclosure and intersects it on the SW side and it is surrounded by a pit-setting [2]. Air photography have revealed the crop-mark of an almost circular enclosure 450m ENE of Allanfearn farmhouse. It measures abo33m in diameter within a single ditch. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photographs IN 2648: flown 1976. A second feature in the same area, also visible on air photographs, is a dark circular mark, some 13m across, surrounded by extensive areas of pitting. Information from SDD (HBM), October 1991 [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape. There are good all round views and this asset is intervisible with Assets 85 and 86 with which it may have had a relationship. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north although the eye is drawn to the Moray Firth and the Black Isle coastline. The modern development of Culloden is conspicuous in views to the south and views are further contrained by rising topography [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks including enclosures, ring ditches and field boundaries recorded on images DP 163052 and 163053. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015
- [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	75	<b>Site Name</b>	Rig and Furrow at Balloch
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7235047520
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Rig and Furrow	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85401MHG18469

**Description**

Broad rig and furrow: No details given [1]. No information given [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape. There are good all round views with the Assets 74 and 85 visible to the west and northeast respectively whith which this asset may have had a relationship. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north although the eye is drawn to the Black Isle coastline. The modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south and views are further constrained by rising topography [3]. Identified during Aerial Photographic Rectification (Study no.s 18-20).

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER

[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

[4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaion & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	76	<b>Site Name</b>	Lower Cullernie, Settlement
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7220047701
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11429	<b>HER ref</b>	82750MHG17658
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. It lies in farmland, in the SE corner of an arable field, at 12 m above sea level where it is located approximately 800 m from the present-day shoreline of the Moray Firth. The cropmark comprises evidence for an unenclosed settlement consisting of a number of pit circles and ring ditches, varying in diameter from 6-10 m, and spread over an area about 100 m long.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is sub-rectangular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>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 ditches and pit circles in close proximity, and the spread of features in their vicinity, may provide information on the planning and development of prehistoric settlements. 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 potentially enhance our understanding of the utilisation of the prehistoric landscape. 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 [1]. Following a review of the aerial photographic evidence, the circles of pits recorded as cropmarking on aerial photographs are now thought to represent the remains of later prehistoric roundhouses belonging to an unenclosed settlement. As such the pit circle classifications previously applied have been removed [2]. No further information [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the top of a north facing slope that falls towards the Moray Firth immediately adjacent to the existing A96. There are excellent views to the north over the Moray Firth towards the Black Isle coastline and good views to the east. There are also good views to the south that include the modern developments of Balloch and Culdoen. Views to the west are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 74, 75, 85, 86, 90 and 92. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] HER                  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	85	<b>Site Name</b>	Isle View Ring Cairn
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7250047690
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5021	<b>HER ref</b>	14229MHG2948
<b>Description</b>			
<p>An oval cairn measuring 13.4m NE-SW by 11.2m transversely, which is bounded by a kerb of boulders on the north and west. On the north east, two stones, one standing, one fallen are probably all that survive of a stone circle. Between these two stones and the cairn is a stony platform edged with boulders on its north side. The area to be scheduled includes the structures described above and measures 40m in diameter as marked in red on the attached map. The site is of national importance because it is a well preserved example of a type of burial cairn found only in this area; it is of particular interest because of its unusual plan. It has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of prehistoric burial and ceremonial practices. Additionally, the surface on which the cairn is built will preserve features and other information which will increase our knowledge of prehistoric land use and environment [1]. The cairn, oval in shape, measured 13.4m NE - SW by 11.2m NW-SE. Visited by OS (EGC) 25 April 1962. An air photograph, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, is in Inverness Museum (8901.33 INVMG) [2]. This structure has been greatly disturbed and robbed. However, part of a typical peristalith remains, fairly complete on the north and NW sides. It is built of boulders of considerable size set close together and ranging from 2ft 3ins to 2ft 9ins in height. Only one stone seems to be in place on the south side and two on the SE. Various other stones have fallen forwards from their original positions. The cairn seems to have been oval in plan, about 34ft N-S by 40ft E - W. There are a great number of boulders lying about the site, some split by blasting, and it is not easy to distinguish the stones that are in situ and those which have been moved, perhaps for the foundation of a building which once stood here. A certain amount of turf-covered cairn material remains inside the kerb and round the base of the monolith. A single stone 4ft 6ins high stands about 13ft outside the position of the kerb on the NE side, and another slab lies to the east of the cairn. These stones are probably survivors of</p>			

the circle of monoliths. The standing stone has been joined to the kerb by a line of boulders, the foundation of a secondary wall. Close to the site on the NE, Anderson (1831) records another cairn, thought not to have been opened. It was bounded by a kerb "15 paces" in diameter, and said to have been surrounded by a ditch, but apparently without a monolithic circle. No signs of this monument remain [3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be as described. This asset is located on slightly raised ground in a gently rolling landscape approximately 30m south of the existing A96. There are good all round views although the existing A96 dominates views to the north and the modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south. Views to the south are further constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 74, 75, 86, 87 and 96-98 with which it may have had a relationship [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Possible Stone Circle, Upper Cullernie</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7255047500
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Circle	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85400MHG18468

**Description**

Cremation urn and remains of stone circle? to the south of a known chambered cairn (NH74NW 4): No details given [1]. Identified during observation on route of Nairn to Inverness pipeline. A low hillock c.100m S of the known Chambered cairn had an undecorated urn with a cremation inserted. The mound appeared to be defined by a curving gully 1m wide by 0.5m deep filled with rounded stones 100mm in diameter. 3 large pits lay outside this feature, one of which had been dug to bury a granite stone 1.4m x 1m x 0.5m. The presumption is that this represents another burial monument, with its form remaining unclear due to the small fragment excavated. Described as Arc of loose set rounded stones average 160mm diameter set around a low knoll that lies to the S of the chambered cairn at Upper Cullernie. 3 large pits adjacent to this include 1 containing elongated granite boulder 1.4m x 1m x 0.50m. Cremated burial in undecorated urn lay in a small pit to the SW [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 prominent in views to the north and the modern developments of Culldoen and Balloch conspicuous in views to the south. views to the south are further constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 74, 75, 85, 87 and 96-98 with which it may have had a relationship [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cullernie, Cairn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7260047700
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14196MHG2929

**Description**

Two circles, each six yards in diameter and almost touching each other, about fifty paces from the road and a hundred and fifty paces from the Cairn at Cullernie. Their common axis bears N. 25 degrees E and in the middle of the western one once stood a single stone, now fallen. G Anderson 1831. There are no circles evident in the vicinity of the area described above. Visited by OS (E G C) 26 April 1962. No signs of this cairn remain. A S Henshall 1963. No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (A A) 20 March 1971 [1]. No signs of this cairn remain. A S Henshall 1963. A visitor to the HER website reported that the context of Anderson's description indicates that the cairn he is describing is in fact one hundred and fifty paces to the east of Newton on Petty. It is possible that this coincides with a cropmark visible on aerial photography (see MHG3061) [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views with Asset 85 dominant in views to the west and the existing A96 in views to the north. The modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south and views to the south are further constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 74, 75, 85, 86 and 96 - 98 and its location suggests a strong relationship with Asset 85 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS

[2] HER

[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	88	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Culloden Buildings and Well (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7261047780
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as two roofed square buildings with associated well, located to the south of Culloden Brick and Tile works [1]. This asset has been demolished, all that remains of this asset is a raft of tarmac that was presumably the drive way / parking stance for the buildings. This asset is located immediately adjacent to the existing A96 on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views especially to the north and the Black Isle coastline. The existing A96 dominates views to the south and its roadside location suggests that this asset had a relationship with the existing A96 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874			
[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	89	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Inverness - Fort George, General Wade's Military Road (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7250047740
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Road	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	73315MHG4326
<b>Description</b>			
The modern road (A96) follows the line of the old military road, passing Allanfearn and joining the route now followed by the B9039 Newton – Castle Stuart – Ardersier Road in the vicinity of Newton at NH 7383 4865. W Taylor 1976 [1]. No further information [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey as it underlies the existing A96 [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			
[2] HER			
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	90	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Lower Cullernie, Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7270048000
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14230MHG2947
<b>Description</b>			
Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of what may be an oval enclosure 350m ESE of Lower Cullernie farmhouse RCAHMS 1979 [1]. No further information [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape adjacent to the Fiddler's Burn approximately 1050m north of the existing A96. There are good views to the south and west with the existing A96 prominent and the modern development of Balloch conspicuous in views to the south. However, views to the north and east are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 92 with which it may have had a relationship [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			
[2] HER			
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Lower Cullernie, Possible Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7280048000
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14228MHG2949
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The NMRS notes air photography has revealed the crop-mark of what may be a ring-ditch 520.00m east-south-east of Lower Cullernie farmhouse and 170.00m east-south-east of the enclosure described on NH74NW 40 [1]. No further information [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape approximately 110m north of the existing A96. There are good views to the south and east, with the existing A96 prominent and the modern development of Balloch conspicuous in views to the south. However, views to the north and east are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 90 with which it may have had a relationship [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified three cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 758 - 760) that may be associated with this asset recorded on image DP 166624. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Hut Circle</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7284847740
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Hut Circle	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85399MHG18467
<b>Description</b>			
<p>'Ring trench house with saddle quern in the fill': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. Arc of brown loamy sand silt with charcoal, identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. Later revealed to be remains of ring trench house with associated postholes, a saddle quern and pottery. Definition of the ring trench and the postholes was particularly sharp due to a strong iron-pan forming on the sand into which it was cut. The complete plan was not revealed. It had an outer ring of posts 0.25m diameter forming a circle c8m in diameter. An irregular trench varying in depth from 50-350mm separated these posts from an inner circle of posts 0.1-0.15m in diameter. The ring trench had been partially paved, particularly over its deepest section at the NW. This type of monument has a widespread distribution particularly along the Lowland plain in parts of Angus and Lothian and generally dates to the later Bronze Age (c500 BC). The discovery of a discarded saddle quern amongst the paving would accord with this date [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Pit [2]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7305047730
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	83561MHG18035
<b>Description</b>			
<p>'Pits lying to S of known enclosure (NH74NW 34)': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. A series of pits were identified in this location during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness gas pipeline. These were quite substantial but had a rather modern feel, particularly in their very loamy fills. No function was obvious [2]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified two cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 734 and 1272) recorded on image DP 163052. The cropmarks are sub-circular in plan and measure c. 5m x 3m (Study no. 734) and c. 11m x 10m (Study no. 1272) [3]. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [4, 5].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			



- [1] NMRS  
[2] HER  
[3] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectification & Transcription (AOC< 2016)  
[4] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874  
[5] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7303047820
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14223MHG433

**Description**

Enclosure (Site), Cullernie: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an oval enclosure 480m NW of Upper Cullernie farmhouse. It measures about 44m by 22m within a narrow ditch which has a gap 6m wide on the E. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photograph IN 3606, IN 3608-10: flown 1978. Aerial photographs taken by Jill Harden in 1989 are in Inverness Museum (8903.27 and 8907.01 INVMG). (See also Archive.) Information from J Harden, 1989. This enclosure is visible on postwar RAF vertical air photographs (58[A]/421, Pt.1, 5094-5096, flown 21 June 1949) as an oval cropmark. In addition, within the cropmark a right-angled cropmark is visible in the SE quadrant. Information from RCAHMS (DE), August 2004 [1]. NEnclosure (Site), Cullernie: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an oval enclosure 480m NW of Upper Cullernie farmhouse. It measures about 44m by 22m within a narrow ditch which has a gap 6m wide on the E. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photograph IN 3606, IN 3608-10: flown 1978 [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 prominent in views to the north and Barn Church Road prominent in views to the east. The modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south and views to the south are further constained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 97 - 101 with which it may have had a relationship [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified several features associated with this asset recorded on image DP 166624. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerail Photography Rectification.

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS  
[2] HER  
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
[4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7310047900
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14224MHG432

**Description**

Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 500m NNW of Upper Cullernie farmhouse, immediately S of the Inverness - Nairn road. Visible on RCAHMS air photograph IN 3606-7, IN 3609-10. This enclosure measures about 10m in diameter. There are additional ring-ditches recorded in the surrounding area [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 500m NNW of Upper Cullernie farmhouse, immediately S of the Inverness - Nairn road [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 prominent in views to the north and Barn Church Road prominent in views to the east. The modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south and views to the south are further constained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 96, 98 - 101 with which it may have had a relationship. Its proximity to Asset 98 suggests a strong relationship [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset on image NH 74 NW 35-IN/3607. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification.

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS  
[2] HER  
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
[4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Barrow</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7310048000
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14225MHG3098
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of a ring-ditch 740m E of Lower Cullernie farmhouse. It measures 10m in diameter within a ditch 2m wide [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the base of a south facing slope in a gently rolling landscape immediately north of the existing A96. There are good views to the south, east and west, with the existing A96 dominant and the modern development of Balloch conspicuous in views to south. Views to the north are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 96 - 98 and 100 - 101 with which it may have had a relationship. Its proximity to Asset 100 suggests a strong relationship between these assets [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified four cropmarks that may be associated with this asset (Study no.s 845, 1131, 1132 and 1150) recorded on image NH 74 NW 47- IN/4373. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS  [2] HER  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Lower Cullernie, Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7310048000
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5201	<b>HER ref</b>	14237MHG428
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a single ring-ditch, the remains of a prehistoric burial of settlement feature. It appears in an arable field as a mark in a cereal crop; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) around the visible marks. The roughly circular ring-ditch measures a maximum of 60m E-W by 70m N-S, to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and the surrounding area where further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached sheet. The monument is of national importance as the remains of a domestic or ceremonial structure of the mid to late prehistoric period. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. Whether a house or a funerary/ceremonial structure, it is one of very few surviving in this lowland area. The monument has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of the prehistoric settlement of Northern Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the base of an east facing slope in a rolling landscape immediately north of the existing A96. There are good all round views except to the west due to rising topography with the current A96 prominent in views to the south. This asset is intervisible with Assets 96 - 99 and 101, 103 and 105 with which it may have had a relationship. The proximity of Assets 99 and 101 suggest a strong relationship between these assets [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset on image NH 74 NW 35- IN/3607. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES  [2] NMRS  [3] HER  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2105  [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Cropmarks and Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7330047940
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	150373MHG35437
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) has revealed a group of ring-ditches and other cropmarks in a field 400m N of Upper Cullernie farmsteading. There are at least three ring-ditches, measuring about 8m to 10m in diameter, and a number of indeterminate cropmarks. In the surrounding area the cropmarks of enclosures and ring-ditches has been recorded [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on slightly raised ground in an open gently rolling landscape. There are excellent all round views and intervisibility with Assets 96 – 101 and 104, 105 and 107 – 109. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified two features (Study no.s 1145 and 1146) that may be associated with this asset recorded on image NH 74 NW 47-IN/4373. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaion &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Enclosure [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7335048010
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14235MHG2942
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1978) has revealed the cropmark of a roughly circular enclosure, measuring about 30m in diameter, 450m NNE of Upper Cullernie farmsteading [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground on the top of a slight rise in an open gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the north, east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 96 - 101 , 105 and 107 - 109. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified several features that may be associated with this asset recorded on images NH 74 NW 45-IN/3412, NH 74 NW 47-IN/4373 and DP 163047. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification.</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaion &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie, Possible Ring Ditch [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7332048180
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG33022
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A possible ring ditch was photographed in 1995 [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape immediately north of the existing A96. There are good views to the north and east. Views to the south and west are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 99, 100, 101, 103, 104 and 107. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the south [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			

[1] HER  
 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Cropmarks</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7360048500
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	68282MHG3061

**Description**

No description given [1]. A cropmark enclosure was first recorded at this location by RCAHMS aerial photography. A visitor to the HER website reported that the context of Anderson's description indicates that the cairn he is describing is in fact one hundred and fifty paces to the east of Newton on Petty (MHG2929). It is possible that this coincides with this cropmark site. Anderson had identified "two circles, each six yards in diameter and almost touching each other, about fifty paces from the road and a hundred and fifty paces from the temple just described" ie Newton of Petty [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape approximately 100m south-east of Asset 106 and their proximity suggests a relationship. There are good all round views although views to the north are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the south. This asset is intervisible with Assets 106, 108, 109 and 113 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified several features that may be associated with this asset recorded on image DP 163046. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Cropmarks [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7357948193
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Noted on the 1946 Aerial Photography, frame 5058. Three rows of square crop marks. Northern most row comprised of 7 square cropmarks, middle row comprised of three and the southern most row comprised of 2. Also noted on the 1959 sortie, frame 0065, where three pits which appear to be forming part of a circle, located between the middle and southern row of the features noted on the 1946 Aerial Photography [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the top of a slight rise in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views with the existing A96 prominent in views to the north, views to the south are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 103, 104, 107, 109 and 113 [2].

**Sources**

[1] Aerial Photography  
 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Unenclosed Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7380048200
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	68281MHG3062

**Description**

No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the base of a north facing slope adjacent to an unnamed burn in gently rolling landscape that rises to the south to the 25m contour. There are good views to the north and the Moray Firth and the Black Isle coastline. Views to the south are constrained by

rising topography. There are intermittent views of the existing A96 in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 105, 107, 108, 113 and 242 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	111	<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Neolithic occupation, Balmachree
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7390048230
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Occupation site	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	83560MHG18034

**Description**

'Several pits containing Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991. [1]. An area of possible Neolithic occupation was noted here, during observation along the route of the Nairn to Inverness gas pipeline. On this ridge of sand there were 2 areas of probable prehistoric settlement, tentatively dated to the Neolithic. One pit (site 64) contained much charcoal, consisting almost entirely of carbonized hazelnuts, which seemed to be sitting in a shallow fragmented bowl [2]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified 5 x cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 164 - 166, 850 and 851) that may be associated with this asset recorded on image DP 163046. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	112	<b>Site Name</b>	Balmachree Burnt Mound
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7399848382
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Burnt Mound	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG18033

**Description**

'Burnt mound with central cooking pit': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. The burnt mound, identified during observation along the route of the Nairn to Inverness gas pipeline, consisted of a central pit (site 60) surrounded by a water course (site 62). These features lay at the base of a low ridge of pure sand. They lay on the edge of a low-lying area that would formerly have been waterlogged [2].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	113	<b>Site Name</b>	Newton Possible Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7382048540
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	68280MHG3063

**Description**

No description given [1, 2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground immediately south of the existing A96 in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the south, east and west, views to the north are restricted by the existing A96. This asset is intervisible with Assets 107 - 109, 242 and 447 with which it may have had a relationship [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified cropmarks comprising 2 x enclosures (Study no.s 76 and 77) approximately 111m south of Newton Farmstead (Asset 114) recorded on image DP 163049. Study no. 76 is a reversed C-shape in plan measuring c. 11m x 9m open to the south-west. Study no. 77 is curvilinear in plan and measures c. 39m in length

oriented north-south [4]. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [5, 6].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectification & Transcription  
 [5] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874; [6] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7380048650
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a large farmstead comprising of a roofed U-shaped building, a roofed L-shaped building, a roofed T-shaped building and a roofed small rectangular building [1]. This asset is located approximately 30m north of the existing A96. During the walkover survey it was noted that the farmstead now comprises a farmhouse, three barns with separate entrance doors and a small rectilinear building to the rear of the barns. The southern (front) elevation of farmhouse faces towards the existing A96. there are good views to the south dominated by the existing A96, views to the north and east are constrained by rising topography and farm buildings respectively [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Published 1874  
 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7430048500
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14216MHG2935

**Description**

Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an enclosure 1km NNE of Balmachree farmhouse. It measures about 15m in diameter within a narrow ditch. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photograph IN 3098-100: flown 1977 [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape that rises to the south and the 25m contour. There are good all round views with the existing A96 conspicuous in views to the north, views to the south are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 107, 113, 242 and 447 [3]. Given this assets proximity to Netwton of Petty Possible Enclosures (Asset 502) it is likely that they are related.

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton Smithy (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7440048510
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Smithy	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Smithy', comprising of a roofed L-shaped building with extensions with associated roofed rectilinear building located to the north-west [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned

during the walkover survey, the building has been demolished. This asset is located on waste ground immediately north of the existing A96. This asset is intervisible with Assets 119 and 120 with which it may have had a relationship. There are good views to the south with the existing A96 dominant, views to the north are constrained by rising topography [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876
- [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	119	<b>Site Name</b>	Farmstead and Offices at Newton of Petty (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7440048800
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval/19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	261690MHG47439

**Description**

Newton of Petty offices were designed by architect Alexander Ross [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey, the building has been demolished. This asset is located on waste ground immediately north of the existing A96. This asset is intervisible with Assets 118 and 120 with which it would have had a relationship. There are good views to the south dominated by the existing A96, views to the north are restricted by rising topography [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	120	<b>Site Name</b>	Newton Post Office
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7444048820
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Post Office	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Post Office', comprising of a roofed T-shaped building [1]. It was noted during the walkover survey that this building is extant but is no longer a post office and is now a residential unit. This asset's road side setting comprises the existing A96 to the immediate north with agricultural land that rises to the 80m contour to the south. The building is oriented with its front (northern) elevation facing the existing A96 reinforcing its historic relationship with the existing A96 and communications [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (includes: Inverness And Bona; Petty), Published 1871-80
- [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	125	<b>Site Name</b>	Morayston Burnt Mound
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7485048810
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Burnt Mound	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	83475MHG17544

**Description**

No description given [1]. Site of possible burnt mound, at least 20m by 15m, was observed on the route of the gas pipeline between Nairn and Inverness, but it had been badly disturbed by field drains [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground approximately 200m south of the existing A96. There are good views to the east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography as the land rises to the 25m contour. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Asset 447 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset (Study no. 1391) and two possible associated assets, an enclosure (Study no. 1577) and a second burnt mound

(Study no. 1392) on image DP 166605. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015
- [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kerrowaird Farmstead and Cottages</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7619749548
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	100536MHG44197

**Description**

Moray Estate Office, Forres - 2 sheets plans, elevations & sections of 1890 farmhouse. Only the farmhouse is extant [1] [2].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayhill Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7570749707
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG26225

**Description**

A farmstead comprising one partially roofed L-shaped building is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2004 prior to a proposed quarry extension. The wall footings of an L-shaped building were revealed. This building is depicted on 1st edition OS maps and is named Balnallan. No other features of archaeological significance were encountered. An excavation conducted on 2–6 June 2008 recorded the remains of an L-shaped stone-built structure and associated enclosure. This structure is depicted on the 1876 OS map as 'Balnallan' and is recorded as such by the RCAHMS. The structure probably represents a small farmstead with associated byre and enclosure walls. No other archaeological remains were discovered [1].

A farmstead comprising one partially roofed L-shaped building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1871-6, sheet v), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 7 June 1996 The farmstead is named as Balnallan on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in connection with a proposed extension to Morayhill Quarry and confirmed the existence and survival of the foundations of Balnallan. The foundations were visible above ground as turf covered wall footings and this was confirmed by trial trenching.

Subsequent excavation of the structures in 2008 revealed that the roofed structure is likely to have been a sandstone-built, three-sided building with a pantile roof and a clay floor. No western wall was identified where this joined the building to the east, and there is likely to have been a wooden partition or doors. The adjoining building, shown as unroofed on the OS 1st edition, was probably a byre. The excavation also identified enclosure walls to the east of the buildings, also depicted on the 1st edition and possibly the walls of a garden enclosure. The finds assemblage was largely of 19th century date and probably relates to the occupation of the building. A fragment of 18th-century wine glass was also recovered, which is an unusual object in this setting and is likely to have been a prized heirloom pre-dating the building [2]. Recorded on the 1st ed OS Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty) as a farmstead comprising of three roofed rectilinear buildings. Only the central building is extant [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876



<b>Site Number</b>	136	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kerrowaird Settlements and Funerary Remains</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7640049500
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM6017	<b>HER ref</b>	14174MHG2925
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises the remains of enclosures, houses, burial and ceremonial sites and other features dating from the prehistoric and early historic period. They appear in arable fields as marks in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive between the visible marks. The remains appear as the marks of enclosures (rectangular, square and circular), pitted enclosures and scatters of individual pits. It is likely that several phases of activity are represented. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 230m (NNW-SSE) and 300m (ENE-WSW), to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive. The monument is of national importance as a cropmark complex of individual and related features probably representing the use of the area over several millennia. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below the plough level. The complex has the potential to enhance greatly our understanding of many aspects of prehistoric and historic settlement, including the design and use of settlements, and burial and ceremonial activity. The monument is of particular importance because of the clear complexity of the remains; it has the potential to increase our knowledge of the development and use of the landscape over much of the prehistoric and historic periods in Scotland [1]. Crop-marks showing the ditches of what may be a square barrow and a circular barrow have been recorded 180m ENE of Kerrowaird farmhouse. The square barrow measures about 10m square within a ditch which may be interrupted by causeways at the corners. Immediately to the SW there is what appears to be a circular barrow measuring about 8m in diameter within a narrow ditch. There are other possible barrows in an area of indeterminate crop-marks about 100 m to the SSE [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground to the south of the existing A96. There are good views to the east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography and views to the north are limited by a modern conifer plantation. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the north [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES  [2] NMRS  [3] HER  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	142	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Petty United Free Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7668350215
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Church	<b>Period</b>	Post Medievalmid 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	261687MHG30098, MHG47438
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The Architect was Alexander Ross [1] [2]. Noted on the walkover survey that the building is T-shaped is of dressed coursed sandstone construction with slate roof. The setting of this asset comprises the existing A96 to its immediate south and its associated war memorial and cemetery. Views to the north, east and south are obscured by the mature conifer plantation of Tornagrain Wood. There is a limited view to the west that is restricted by an unnamed conifer plantation [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS  [2] HER  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	143	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>War Memorial at Petty United Free Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7671150222
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	War Memorial	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	280696MHG49586
<b>Description</b>			

No description given [1] [2]. It was noted during the walkover survey that the monument comprises a base of coursed random rubble surmounted by three blocks of red granite and with a sandstone finial. The setting of this asset comprises the existing A96 to its immediate south and its associated church and cemetery. Views to the north, east and south are obscured by the mature conifer plantation of Tornagrain Wood. While views to the west are obscured by Petty United Free Church [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dalcross Railway Station</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7617050430
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Station	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14415MHG3032

**Description**

Opened 1855 by the Inverness and Nairn Rly. Formerly a two-platform through station. The platform faces have been demolished, but the down- (originally up-) platform survives, a one-storey and one-storey and attic structure, on an L plan incorporating 2 dwelling houses, platform offices and an awning. J R Hume 1977. This intermediate station on the Highland Railway portion of the Inverness-Aberdeen main line was opened on 5 November 1855. It closed to regular passenger traffic in 1965, the line itself remaining in use [1]. An intermediate station on the Highland Railway portion of the Inverness-Aberdeen main line was opened on 5 November 1855. It closed to regular passenger traffic on 3 May 1965, the line itself remaining in use [2]. It was noted during the walkover survey that this asset has been converted to residential use. This asset is located on level ground immediately south of the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57). There are good views to the north and west, views to the south and east are obscured by Tornagrain Wood and mature scrub planting. This asset is intervisible with Assets 145 and 146 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Building at Dalcross Station (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7616350471
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a roofed L-shaped building located near the station [1]. This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey.[2]

**Sources**

- [1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Weighing Scales at Dalcross Station (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7621550450
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Weighing Scales	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as a roofed rectilinear building, oriented north-east/south-west [1]. This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey [2].

**Sources**

[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tornagrain Wood Plantation Bank</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7681250587
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation Bank	<b>Period</b>	Post Medievallate 18th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	123737MHG28216
<b>Description</b>			
<p>In advance of the construction of a new access road to Dalcross Airport, two trenches were cut across plantation banks. No bedding stones were evident and the height of the banks suggested these were topped by hedges or some form of timber fence. J Wordsworth 1997 [1]. A turf dyke/bank following an irregular course near the A96 in mature plantation at Tornagrain Wood was seen during a walkover survey in advance of a proposed new access road to Dalcross Airport by Wordsworth Archaeological Services in 1996. It was similar to two others seen to the south (see MHG28216). Most of it probably lay outside the proposed road line. From documentary evidence it was considered to be a plantation boundary constructed in c.1779 to protect the new woodlands established there by the 9th Earl of Moray. It may have linked to the northernmost of the two seen to the south. In advance of the construction of a proposed new access road to Dalcross Airport, a trench was cut across the feature by Wordsworth Archaeological Services in 1997. No bedding stones were evident and the height of the banks suggested these were topped by hedges or some form of timber fence [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed. This asset is located within Tornagrain Wood conifer plantation. All round views are restricted by mature conifers [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tornagrain Wood Plantation Bank [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7689750495
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation Bank	<b>Period</b>	Post Medievallate 18th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	123736MHG24766
<b>Description</b>			
<p>In advance of the construction of a new access road to Dalcross Airport, two trenches were cut across plantation banks built before 1779. No bedding stones were evident and the height of the banks suggested these were topped by hedges or some form of timber fence [1].</p> <p>A pair of turf dykes/banks running for 150m northeast from near the A96 in mature plantation at Tornagrain Wood were seen during a walkover survey in advance of a proposed new access road to Dalcross Airport by Wordsworth Archaeological Services in 1996. They formed an avenue 9m wide and survived 1m high by 1m wide at the top on a base 2m wide. Mature trees were growing in the middle of this feature. From documentary evidence they were considered to be plantation boundaries constructed in c.1779 to protect the new woodlands established there by the 9th Earl of Moray. The northern dyke may have linked to a further dyke seen to the north (see MHG28216). In advance of the construction of the proposed new access road to Dalcross Airport, a trench was cut across the feature by Wordsworth Archaeological Services in 1997. No bedding stones were evident and the height of the banks suggested these were topped by hedges or some form of timber fence. No report currently available [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed. This asset is located within Tornagrain Wood conifer plantation. All round views are restricted by mature conifers, there are intermittent views to the existing A96 through the trees [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Mid Coul Cottages</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH77625090
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottages	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	100510MHG42372
<b>Description</b>			
No description given [1] [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Culblair Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7779351497
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	104199MHG42172, MHG21131
<b>Description</b>			
No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises a quadrangle of buildings of coursed rubble construction with ashlar quoins and lintels. there are two arched entrances on the northern elevation, one on the west elevation and three on the eastern elevation. The asset has been subject to modern renovation with entrances and windows blocked by breeze blocks. Corrugated Aluminum roofing has been added to the northern half of the quadrangle. The southern half of the quadrangle retains its slate roof. This asset is located approximately 50m north east of its associated Farmhouse that could not be accessed due to the presence of unrestrained dogs. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views although the farmstead buildings are designed and layed out in such a manner as to reinforce their relationship with one another. Inverness Airport is prominent in views to the north, views to the east are restricted by rising topography [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drumine Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7941051640
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14413MHG3034
<b>Description</b>			
No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape approximately 90m south of the existing A96. There are good views to the east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the north that are constrained by the presence of a mature unnamed conifer plantation [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 111m north of Drummie Farm Cottages recorded on image NH 75 SE 17-IN/5487. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Mains of Croy Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7923551952
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85411
<b>Description</b>			
Possible banked enclosure 60.00m in diameter [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views although views to the south are constrained by rising topography and an un-named conifer plantation. This asset is intervisible with Assets 160, 250, 251, 254 and 255 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Polfaden Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7951652138
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as 'Polfarten', a farmstead comprising of one roofed L-shaped building, one roofed U-shaped building, two roofed small square buildings and a well [1]. During the walkover survey it was found that only the Farmhouse is extant of the original buildings depicted on the OS map. This asset is located on level ground at the base of a north facing slope in a gently rolling landscape approximately 220m north of the existing A96. The setting of this asset comprises the buildings of the farmstead layed out to reinforce their relationship to each other and to provided shelter. The existing A96 prominent in views to the south, views to the north, east and west are restricted by rising topography [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Possible Corn-Drying Kiln, Tirtfogrein (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7990052230
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Corn-Drying Kiln	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85410MHG17495
<b>Description</b>			
No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the south dominated by the existing A96. Views to the north, east and west are restricted by rising topography [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bronze Flanged Axehead at Brackley</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8020052100
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15224MHG2830
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A flanged bronze axe (Coles' Class III) from Brackley farm is in the British Museum. (Wing-flanged axe of Ulrome type). Brackla, Cawdor, Nairnshire. Single find. Flanged axe, cleaned, pitted, slight ridge joining the ends of the flanges, faint median ridge on blade. Length 150mm, butt 27mm, cutting edge 52mm, weight 445 gms. BM WG 1826 [1] [2]. This asset is located on level ground in relatively flat landscape that dips towards the Moray Firth. There are good all round views from this findspot with the existing A96 conspicuous in views to the north although the eye is drawn to the distant Black Isle coastline and the waters of the Moray Firth. This asset is intervisible with Assets 254 and 255 [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Brackley Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8029052140
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	99050MHG20560, MHG42170
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The architect was A &amp; W Reid in 1873 [1] [2]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to comprise of a modern barn of breezeblock construction with corrugated aluminum roof and a two storey cottage with an entrance porch on its northern elevation and slate roof and a single storey and attic cottage with an entrance porch on its southern elevation with slate roof. Both cottages were harled. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape that dips towards the Moray Firth. The setting of this asset comprises the farmstead itself with the buildings layed out to reinforce their relationship to each other and presumably to provide shelter. There are good views to the north, east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Possible Pit Circle at Brackley</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8057052233
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11834	<b>HER ref</b>	15221MHG2832
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a prehistoric settlement of at least four roundhouses, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It survives as negative (buried) features, situated on level ground 175m to the ENE of the buildings at Brackley. As a group the four roundhouses are aligned roughly E to W, with the middle pair situated very close together on a NW to SE alignment. The roundhouse to the E appears the best preserved, with a ditch that is 3-4m wide enclosing an internal area 13 m in diameter. A ring of thirteen postholes is situated around the perimeter of the internal area. A break in the line of the ditch occurs to the N. The middle pair of roundhouses appears to overlap slightly, suggesting a sequence of settlement. The SE example consists of a penannular ditch, 3-4m wide, tracing its N perimeter, with a break in the centre indicating an entranceway. A series of irregularly spaced pits lie between this roundhouse and the well-preserved one to the E. The NW roundhouse in the middle pair consists of a broad ditch, 4-6m wide, giving an overall external diameter of 21m. The roundhouse to the W is defined along its northern perimeter by a broad penannular ditch, 5.5m wide, tapering to the W. The area to be scheduled is a clipped rectangle on plan, to include the roundhouses and an area around within which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The area extends up to, but excludes the fenceline to the N. The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows: Visible as a well-</p>			

preserved buried feature on aerial photographs, the monument has potential to further our understanding of prehistoric roundhouse settlements. Probable overlapping of the middle pair of roundhouses suggests an element of site continuity and reuse. Archaeological deposits contained in the deep ditches surrounding all four roundhouses have the potential to provide evidence for the sequence of use. The pit circle within the roundhouse to the E has the potential to reveal important information about the structure of the roundhouse. An earlier interpretation by Harding and Lee in 1987 suggested that some of the cropmarks related to a henge, or possibly included a souterrain. This cluster of roundhouses will have been part of a much wider landscape of prehistoric farming communities. Similar enclosures and pit circles occur 820m to the N, 680m to the S, 1230m to the NE, and a series of pit alignments occurs 980m to the WNW. Spatial analysis of this site and others like it may further our understanding of settlement location, economy, and the structure of society. Information gained from the preservation and study of this site can be used to gain an insight into the wider knowledge of prehistoric farming settlements across Scotland. The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved prehistoric roundhouse settlement visible as a buried feature. The deep ditches have the potential to preserve important stratigraphic deposits which may further our understanding of site continuity and reuse. The monument has the potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric roundhouse settlements, both in this locality and, by association, the rest of Scotland. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of prehistoric domestic structures and economy [1]. Scheduled as 'Brackley, settlement 230m ENE of, a prehistoric settlement of at least four roundhouses, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It survives as negative (buried) features, situated on level ground 175m to the ENE of the buildings [NH85SW 46] at Brackley. As a group the four roundhouses are aligned roughly E to W, with the middle pair situated very close together on a NW to SE alignment. The roundhouse to the E has a ditch that iws 3-4m wide enclosing an internal area 13m in diameter. A ring of thirteen postholes is situated around the perimeter of the internal area. A break in the line of the ditch occurs on the N. The SE example consists of a penannular ditch, 3-4m wide, tracing its N perimeter, with a break in the centre indicating its entranceway. The NW roundhouse in the middle pair consists of a broad ditch, 4-6m wide, giving an overall external diameter of 21m. The roundhouse to the W is defined along its northern perimeter by a broad penannular ditch, 5.5m wide, tapering to the W.' The scheduled area may contain only part of the cropmark complex that is recognised by RCAHMS [2]. On the SE side of A 96 are at least seven circular crop marks, some with concentric rings of post holes [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The site is located at the top of a slope that dips towards the existing A96 which is conspicuous in views to the north, although the eye is drawn towards the Black Isle coastline. This asset is intervisible with Assets 164 and 264 [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 230m east of Brackley Farmstead (Asset 162) recorded on image DP 018909. Several features were identified including pits, roundhouse(s), possible souterrains and cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 182 - 195). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification.

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey 2015
- [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ring Ditch at Brackley</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8038052360
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	163566MHG36076

**Description**

The monument comprises a prehistoric settlement of at least four roundhouses, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It survives as negative (buried) features, situated on level ground 175m to the ENE of the buildings at Brackley. As a group the four roundhouses are aligned roughly E to W, with the middle pair situated very close together on a NW to SE alignment. The roundhouse to the E appears the best preserved, with a ditch that is 3-4m wide enclosing an internal area 13 m in diameter. A ring of thirteen postholes is situated around the perimeter of the internal area. A break in the line of the ditch occurs to the N. The middle pair of roundhouses appears to overlap slightly, suggesting a sequence of settlement. The SE example consists of a penannular ditch, 3-4m wide, tracing its N perimeter, with a break in the centre indicating an entranceway. A series of irregularly spaced pits lie between this roundhouse and the well-preserved one to the E. The NW roundhouse in the middle pair consists of a broad ditch, 4-6m wide, giving an overall external diameter of 21m. The roundhouse to the W is defined along its northern perimeter by a broad penannular ditch, 5.5m wide, tapering to the W. The area to be scheduled is a clipped rectangle on plan, to include the roundhouses and an area around within which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The area extends up to, but excludes the fenceline to the N. The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows: Visible as a well-preserved buried feature on aerial photographs, the monument has potential to further our understanding of prehistoric roundhouse settlements. Probable overlapping of the middle pair of roundhouses suggests an element of site continuity and reuse. Archaeological deposits contained in the deep ditches surrounding all four roundhouses have the potential to provide evidence for the sequence of use. The pit circle within the roundhouse to the E has the potential to reveal important information about the structure of the roundhouse. An earlier interpretation by Harding and Lee in 1987 suggested that some of the cropmarks related to a henge, or possibly included a souterrain. This cluster of roundhouses will have been part of a much wider landscape of prehistoric farming communities. Similar enclosures and pit circles occur 820m to the N, 680m to the S, 1230m to the NE, and a series of pit alignments occurs 980m to the WNW. Spatial analysis of this site and others like it may further our understanding of settlement location, economy, and the structure of society. Information gained from the preservation and study of this site can be used to gain an insight into the wider knowledge of prehistoric farming settlements across Scotland. The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved prehistoric roundhouse settlement visible as a buried feature. The deep ditches have the potential to preserve important stratigraphic deposits which may further our understanding of site continuity and reuse. The monument has the potential to enhance

our knowledge of prehistoric roundhouse settlements, both in this locality and, by association, the rest of Scotland. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of prehistoric domestic structures and economy [1]. Scheduled as 'Brackley, settlement 230m ENE of, a prehistoric settlement of at least four roundhouses, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It survives as negative (buried) features, situated on level ground 175m to the ENE of the buildings [NH85SW 46] at Brackley. As a group the four roundhouses are aligned roughly E to W, with the middle pair situated very close together on a NW to SE alignment. The roundhouse to the E has a ditch that is 3-4m wide enclosing an internal area 13m in diameter. A ring of thirteen postholes is situated around the perimeter of the internal area. A break in the line of the ditch occurs on the N. The SE example consists of a penannular ditch, 3-4m wide, tracing its N perimeter, with a break in the centre indicating its entranceway. The NW roundhouse in the middle pair consists of a broad ditch, 4-6m wide, giving an overall external diameter of 21m. The roundhouse to the W is defined along its northern perimeter by a broad penannular ditch, 5.5m wide, tapering to the W.' The scheduled area may contain only part of the cropmark complex that is recognised by RCAHMS [2]. On the SE side of A 96 are at least seven circular crop marks, some with concentric rings of post holes [3]. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape approximately 40m south of the existing A96. There are good views to the north dominated by the existing A96 although the eye is drawn to the distant Black Isle coastline. Views to the south are somewhat restricted by rising topography and views to the east are obscured by an unnamed conifer plantation. This asset is intervisible with Asset 163 [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 226m north-east of Brackley Farmstead (Asset 162) recorded on image DP 018909. This asset is recorded as Study no. 182, please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey 2015
- [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	165	<b>Site Name</b>	Lochside Farmstead (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8092952671
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval/19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	104004MHG20817

**Description**

A farmstead comprising one unroofed and one roofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (sheet 4), but it is not shown on the current edition OS 1:10000 map (1979) [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the base of a slight north facing slope. There are good views to the north and east, with the existing A96 prominent in views to the north. Views to the south are restricted by rising topography and mature woodland and views to the west are restricted by a mature conifer plantation [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	167	<b>Site Name</b>	Midden at East Glackton
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8229053320
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Midden	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG14336

**Description**

Sites and Monuments Record notes the site is destroyed [1].

**Sources**

- [1] HER



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>East Glackton Farmhouse</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8247453502
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	104709
<b>Description</b>			
Easter Glackton (Gollanfield), architect Ross & Macbeth (1895). Easter Glackton (Gollanfield), Farm Offices, architect: Alexander Ross (1880) [1]. During the walkover survey it was noted that the farmhouse is 2 storeys of dressed ashlar construction with a slate roof and with an entrance porch on the northern (front) elevation. The farmsteading comprises barns of modern breeze block construction with corrugated aluminum roofs. There are good all round views with the existing A96 and the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57) prominent in views to the north [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cockhill Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8322053910
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	106414MHG21954
<b>Description</b>			
The NMRS notes A farmstead, comprising one roofed, one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv). Two roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 5 August 1996 [1] [2]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset comprises buried remains, the site has been redeveloped and there are now four residential units. There are limited all round views due to mature woodland planting and rising topography [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drumdivan Farm (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8438954331
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG38902
<b>Description</b>			
Roofed L-shaped building number 451 marked on 1st ed OS, Now gone (2004) [1]. This asset is no longer extant, during the walkover survey a spread of demolition rubble in a 5m x 3m 'T' shape was observed. There are good views to the south, views to the north are restricted by mature woodland planting. This asset is intervisible with Asset 174 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HER [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	174	<b>Site Name</b>	Drumdivan Building (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8466054230
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG38903
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Building (no 458) in grounds immediately north of the railway line on 1st ed OS (sheet 5). On different alignment indicating that it might pre-date railway. Now gone (2004) [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset was situated on rising ground immediately north of the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57). There are good all round views. This asset is intervisible with Asset 173 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	176	<b>Site Name</b>	Mosshall Possible Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8510054400
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15185MHG7029
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Cultivation Remains. Enclosure (possible): rectangular c. 16.5m x 9m. (Undated) [1, 2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the top of a slight rise in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the north and east, an unclassified road and the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57) are conspicuous in views to the south and west. This asset is intervisible with Assets 273 and 274 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 150m south-east of Smithy at Mardon House (Site of) (Asset 273) recorded on image NH 85 SE 30-N/800. The asset comprises Study no.s 914 - 966 [4]. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [5, 6].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)                  [5] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871; [6] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	177	<b>Site Name</b>	Enclosure and Cropmarks at Meikle Kildrummie
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8521054100
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5308	<b>HER ref</b>	15176MHG7017
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises an enclosure, the remains of a prehistoric burial or settlement feature. It appears in an arable field as a mark in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The remains appear as a pear shaped enclosure measuring c25m by 27m within a narrow ditch. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 110m ENE-WSW by 110m NNW-SSE to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive. The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement in Northern Scotland. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level [1]. A pear-shaped enclosure visible as crop-markings about 400m WNW of Meikle Kildrummie measures about 41m from E to W by 32m transversely within a narrow ditch. RCAHMS 1978 [2]. To cover large sub circular enclosure visible as thin single ditch line and area of SAM. To N of this are a series of pits one extremely large S of drainage ditch and what appears to be prallel rows of circular pits to the N (clay pits?) at 285132 854288. Alittle to the Se of this at 285193854288 there may be the cropmarks of another single ditched enclosure cut by the drainage ditch. AP</p>			

1977 N/274 - HAW 4/2004 NH85SE 22 852 540 NH 852 540. A pear-shaped enclosure visible as crop-markings about 400m WNW of Meikle Kildrummie measures about 41m from E to W by 32m transversely within a narrow ditch. Visible on RCAHMS air photographs N 272-4: flown 1977. RCAHMS 1978 [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views although an unclassified road dominates views to the west and the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57) is conspicuous in views to the north [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 382m north-west of Meikle Kildrummie House (Asset 473) recorded on image NH 85 SE 22 - N/274. The asset comprises Studies no.s 967 - 1094. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey 2015
- [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Moss-side Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8605854408
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map as 'Moss-side' a farmstead comprising of three roofed rectilinear buildings, a small roofed square building and a well [1]. During the walkover survey it was noted that of the original buildings only Balnaspriach Cottage is extant, the remainder of the site has been redeveloped for modern residential units. The cottage is of 2 storeys and is harled. All round views are restricted by a combination of the redevelopment and mature planting [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871
- [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cropmark at Lochdhu Farm</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8670054400
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Site	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	73857MHG7279

**Description**

No discription given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the north and west, views to the east and south are constrained by a combination of mature woodland planting and rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 184 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset approximately 262m south of Lochdhu Farm recorded on images SC 1014804 and DP 166643. This asset comprises Study no.s 588 - 601 and 616 - 627. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015
- [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Broadley Unenclosed Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8770054800
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	165710MHG36118
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Aerial photography has revealed cropmarks of a possible unenclosed settlement about 150m to the NW of Broadly farmstead. Settlement traces include two timber houses, each consisting of a ring-ditch enclosing a pit circle, a number of circular and crescent marks up to 30m in diameter, and an arc of ditch [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on rising ground between the B9090 Loch Flemington – Clephanton – Cawder – Nairn Road to the east and the B9091 Croy - Clephanton - Kildrummie - Nairn Road to the west. There are good views to the north, views to the south are constrained by a tree belt. This asset is intervisible with Asset 207 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset approximately 404m north-west of Broadly Farmstead recorded on images SC 1014806 and SC 1014807. The asset comprises Study no.s 6, 33, 34 and 37 - 42, 901, 905 and 907. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS  [2] HER  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaion &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cropmark at Broadley</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8797054740
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Noted on the 1953 sortie, frame 272, a possible ring ditch located to the immediate north of Broadley farm [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground above and to the west of the River Nairn. All round views are restricted by development to the north, mature woodland planting to the east, Broadley Farm to the south and the B9090 Loch Flemington – Clephanton – Cawder – Nairn Road and rising topography to the west. This asset is intervisibel with Asset 206 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cropmarks at Blackpark</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8946054830
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Site	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	287023MHG50399
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Macular (Oval) cropmarks of unknown origin, which are situated to the south-west of Blackpark farmstead, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006) [1] [2]. Due to the presence of livestock this asset was observed from the roadside. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned . The asset is located on level ground at the base of a gentle north-west facing slope. All round views are restricted by rising topography to the south-east and mature woodland planting to the south and west [3]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [4, 5].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS  [2] HER  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

[4] Nairnshire, Sheet I, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  
 [5] Nairnshire, Sheet I.SE, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bognafuaran Wood Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8995054706
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG53691
<b>Description</b>			
Amorphous features, from which on sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered, were identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. This mainly consisted of patches of charcoal deposits [1]. Geophysical Survey has identified a possible structure (Asset 514) and enclosures (Assets 151 and 516) in the vicinity of this asset and it may be that this asset is related to Assets 514-516 [2]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [3, 4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HER [2] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [3] Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [4] Nairnshire, Sheet V.NW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Enclosure at Kinnudie</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9046055280
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	164806MHG36109
<b>Description</b>			
No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground immediately to the west of Russell's Wood. There are excellent views to the east as the topography falls towards Kinnudie Farm and to the south as the land falls towards Grigor Hill, views to north are restricted by rising topography and are constrained to the west by Russell's Wood. This asset is intervisible with Asset 304 [3]. No enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [4, 5].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015 [4] Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871 [5] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Seafield of Raigmore</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH6969346029
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval Early 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB8058	<b>HER ref</b>	228829MHG15799, MHG38637
<b>Description</b>			
Early 19th century single storey and attic house, five symmetrical bays to north and south elevations. Harled with tooled ashlar margins, some painted. Centre door in south elevation masked by later timber porch with side entrance. Slightly advanced outer bays; two small piended dormers to centre. North elevation: outer bowed bays, each with two windows; bipartites in bay 2 and 4; centre projecting bay (bathroom) Two later piended dormers. Two windows in west return gable; multi-pane glazing; wall-head stack to each gable, margined at west; pair ridge stacks piended slate roof. Later lean-to addition at east gable. North elevation faces estuary and former main road (A96) [1]. No description given [2] [3]. The asset is located on level ground between the existing A96 and the Moray Firth. The house is located to the north of the existing A96, set back from the road, and accessed via a trackway lined by a mix of conifers and deciduous trees. The house is situated within its own mature garden, and although the principal elevation of the house			

faces south-east towards the A96, it is largely screened by existing mature planting which obscures the road from view. An existing road sign is visible from the garden of the house. This screening affords the property a degree of seclusion. To the west of the house, the ground rises and is dominated by an area of modern tree plantation, this also adds to the sense of privacy. To the north of the property the land drops sharply towards the Moray Firth and the house is in an elevated position looking out over the old route of the A96, the railway line and the coast. To the east of the house an area of large industrial/agricultural units are situated behind a shared planted boundary. These units also act as a screen between the house and the existing A96 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cemetery and Cropmarks at Seafield Farm</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH6946245819
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cemetery	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	13393MHG3944

**Description**

The crop-mark of a circular enclosure has been recorded 270m SW of Seafield farmhouse. It measures about 15 m in diameter within a ditch about 1 m wide. Further aerial photographs of this enclosure and the large subcircular feature to the E, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in Inverness Museum (8901.28-31 INVMG). In May 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey of an area adjacent to cropmarks at West Seafield Farm in advance of the laying of sewage pipes to the proposed sewage farm at Allanfearn. The cropmarks consisted of a large ring-ditch and a pit-alignment along with a series of other features on the top of a small hill above a silted-up stream bed. These cropmarks, and the recovery of large amounts of worked lithics over the years by a local amateur archaeologist, indicated that the area was archaeologically sensitive. Survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer with a total of twenty-five 20m gridge surveyed, giving a coverage of 10,000 m sq. The anomalies in the survey were fairly amorphous. Near the cropmarks was a possible fire-spot and a possible rectilinear structure, with a second possible fire-spot and a semicircular anomaly, possibly representing an enclosure, further away. In the adjoining fields, a further possible fire-spot was located, but there was nothing else to suggest archaeological remains. There was little indication of archaeological activity within the survey area. It must be presumed that the archaeological activity is confined to the summit of the hillock.

NH 6946 4582 Bronze Age cemetery. Fieldwalking and geophysical survey followed by trial trenching confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age cemetery. A ring-ditch, measuring 18m E-W by 17m N-S, was located on the summit of a ridge. Two inhumations, a cremation pit and a stone-lined cist lay in the centre of the ring-ditch. The two principal burials, a dagger grave and Food Vessel grave, were located beneath the ploughed-out remains of a stone cairn. They lay side-by-side and were aligned E-W. The dagger grave comprised a burial in a log-coffin within which a single piece of spongy bone and several tooth fragments were recovered. A bronze dagger was located at the centre of the coffin and has been identified as an Early Bronze Age 'Butterwick type', with a W-shaped recess below the rivet holes. No trace of the hilt survived. The dagger was surrounded by organic residues that include: sinew thread, wood, leather and hair forming the remains of the sheath. The hair has been identified as primitive cattle hair and the wood is oak. A fragment of leather was radiocarbon dated at 3385+/- 45 uncal BP (1872-1533 cal BC at 2s, AA-29064). The Food Vessel grave was defined by a stain, presumably representing the remains of a wooden box/cist, which was seen in section to have had a curved base. High phosphate readings suggested that a body or other organics may have been present, but had not survived the acidic soils. A decorated bipartite Irish Bowl Food Vessel and three large flints (one with retouch) were recovered from the E end of the grave. Residue from the Food Vessel produced a questionably late date of 2625+/-45 uncal BP (891-779 cal BC at 2s, AA-29063). The cremation pit measured 0.4m diameter by 0.15m deep and contained cremated skull fragments and smaller fragments of burnt bone. Three complete barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and the remains of a dog/fox mandible were recovered from its fill. The stone-lined cist was formed of sandstone side-stones and an in situ sandstone capstone. A bed of pebbles comprised the cist base. No cremated bone, organic remains or grave goods were located within this cist. A further nine cremation pits formed a discrete cluster c 14m W of the ring-ditch. All contained various quantities of charcoal and cremated bone and appear to have been truncated by ploughing. Charcoal obtained from one cremation provided a radiocarbon date of 3360+/-50 uncal BP (1856-1520 cal BC at 2s, GU-7590). A second cist was located 9m to the E of the ring-ditch and comprised an assortment of slabs and boulders used to cap irregular shaped side-stones. The fill contained a near-complete long-necked Beaker but again no human remains were recovered [1]. The crop-mark of a circular enclosure has been recorded 270m SW of Seafield farmhouse. It measures about 15 m in diameter within a ditch about 1 m wide. RCAHMS 1979. Further aerial photographs of this enclosure and the large subcircular feature to the E, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in Inverness Museum (8901.28-31 INVMG). In May 1993, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey of an area adjacent to cropmarks at West Seafield Farm in advance of the laying of sewage pipes to the proposed sewage farm at Allanfearn. The cropmarks consisted of a large ring-ditch and a pit-alignment along with a series of other features on the top of a small hill above a silted-up stream bed. These cropmarks, and the recovery of large amounts of worked lithics over the years by a local amateur archaeologist, indicated that the area was archaeologically sensitive. Survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer with a total of twenty-five 20m gridge surveyed, giving a coverage of 10,000 m sq. The anomalies in the survey were fairly amorphous. Near the cropmarks was a possible fire-spot and a possible rectilinear structure, with a second possible fire-spot and a semicircular anomaly, possibly representing an enclosure, further away. In the adjoining fields, a further possible fire-spot was located, but there was nothing else to suggest archaeological remains. There was little indication of archaeological activity within the survey area. It must be presumed that the archaeological activity is confined to the summit of the hillock [2].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS

[2] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Romano-British Coin, Seafield Beach</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH6970046100
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot	<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	108970MHG22292
<b>Description</b>			
Copper as of Commodus (AD 180-192). Found in 1988 below high water mark on beach near Culloden. Donated to Inverness Museum (INVMG 1996.005) [1] [2]. This findspot is located on the southern shore of the Moray Firth. There are good views to the north, views to the south are restricted by rising topography as the coastline rises from the shore. [3]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8302054050
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15228MHG6979
<b>Description</b>			
Site of farm recorded in 1869. OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet iv; RCAHMS 1978, Visited by March 1978. A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings, one of which is a long building and one unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 5 August 1996 [1] [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 dominant in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 266 - 286 [3]. Geophysical Survey identified several features possibly relating to this asset tentatively identified as small enclosures (Anomaly no.s I1a - c and I2 - I4. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wester Delnies Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8446855166
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	287020MHG50396
<b>Description</b>			
A small scatter of pits, which are situated to the SE of Wester Delnies farmstead, have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006). Linear cropmarks in the NW of the same field are probably frost wedges [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground with excellent views to the north, views to the south, east and west are restricted by mature woodland plantation. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the south [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 130m south of Roadside Cottage South recorded on image DP 018910. Features included in this asset have been given Study no.s 1017 - 1021, 1023 - 1093, 1095 - 1154, 1156 - 1220 and 1222. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			

- [1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackhill Pit Circles</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7153848149
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit Circle	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11427	<b>HER ref</b>	14213MHG2938

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed settlement of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. It lies in arable farmland, at 10 m above sea level, where it is located approximately 100 m from the present-day shoreline of the Moray Firth. The cropmark comprises a ring ditch, which measures about 11 m in diameter, and a pit circle measuring about 8 m in diameter. The area to be scheduled is a clipped rectangle orientated NNE-SSW, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map. 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 a ring ditch and pit circle in close proximity may provide information on the planning and development of prehistoric settlements. Further, the monument has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric coastal exploitation. The monument is a good example of a coastal unenclosed settlement, similar in character to others found along the coast of the Moray Firth. As a group, these sites could potentially enhance our understanding of the utilisation of the prehistoric landscape. 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 landuse in N Scotland [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of what may be an unenclosed settlement 330m NW of Blackhill. It comprises a ring-ditch, which measures about 11m in diameter, and a pit-circle measuring about 8m in diameter. Aerial Photographic Interpretation (26 February 2014) Following a review of the aerial photographic evidence, the circle of pits recorded as cropmarking on aerial photographs is thought to represent the remains of a later prehistoric roundhouse belonging to an unenclosed settlement. As such the pit circle classification previously applied has been removed and replaced with roundhouse [2]. Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of what may be an unenclosed settlement 330m NW of Blackhill. It comprises a ring-ditch, which measures about 11m in diameter, and a pit-circle measuring about 8m in diameter [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground that shelves gently down towards the shore. there are excellent all round views although views to the south are somewhat constrained by rising topography. This asset is itervisible with Asset 67 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES  
 [2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cullernie, Ring Cairn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7320147500
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14197MHG2928

**Description**

An evaluation was conducted for a proposed housing development at Upper Cullernie. The site is located in the area of a supposed ring cairn (NH74NW 13). The seven trenches excavated in November 2009 revealed no archaeological features or deposits. A watching brief undertaken November 2009–February 2010 during the clearance of the site recorded 10 features, consisting of 6 hearths and 4 pits dating to 3120 ± 40 BC to AD 280 ± 40. Only one find, a fragment of pitch-stone, was recovered from a Bronze Age pit. A desk-based assessment located the actual site of a possible ring cairn at NH 7287 4733 [1]. A "fragmentary" site of a stone circle under the name of Cullernie (East End) which would be about 4 1/2 miles east-north-east of Inverness, but it is not marked on the OS 6" map and nothing is now known of it in the district [2].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS



[2] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balmachree Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7414048243
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5025	<b>HER ref</b>	14215MHG2936

**Description**

he monument comprises the remains of enclosures (semi circular and roughly circular) of later prehistoric date. They appear in arable fields as marks in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) near the visible marks. The remains appear as the marks of a fort 90m by 60m within two ditches c. 10m apart; there are traces of internal features. Approximately 100m NNE of this area there is a penannular enclosure 12m in diameter with clear traces of an internal feature. Two areas are to be scheduled; the westerly one measures a maximum of 180m N-S by 170m E-W and the easterly one measures a maximum of 110m NNE-SSW by 80m N-S, both to include the areas between and around the cropmarks where further features are likely to survive. The monuments are of national importance as two prehistoric enclosures of different form. Even though the area is under the plough, experience of similar situations suggests that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. The enclosures have the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of many aspects of prehistoric life, in particular the design and use of settlements over time. The monument is particularly important because of the existence, in one area, of two different forms of settlement, and the opportunity this provides of examining the inter-relationship between them. The monument has the potential to greatly increase our knowledge of the development of the later prehistoric landscape in Scotland. The monument is of further importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a roughly circular enclosure 700m NE of Balmachree farmhouse; it has been surrounded by a bank and an external ditch.

This enclosure measures 12m in diameter, and has clear traces of an internal feature [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on a plateau towards the break of a north facing slope that shelves down the the existing A96. The asset would have been prominent when viewed from the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 106, 113, 115, 125 and 447. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified 9 x cropmarks of unknown character that may be associated with this asset (Study no.s 830, 841, 842 and 834 - 838). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].

**Sources**

[1] HES

[2] NMRS

[3] HER

[4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

[5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Enclosure at Newton</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7440048200
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5298	<b>HER ref</b>	14217MHG2934

**Description**

This monument comprises a ring ditch, the remains of a prehistoric burial or settlement feature. The ring ditch appears in an arable field as a mark in a cereal crop; experience shows that further remains will survive in the surrounding area (not susceptible to cropmarks). The roughly oval ringditch is about 10m in diameter within a narrow ditch or palisade. The area to be scheduled measures 90m ENE-WSW by 60m NNW-SSE, to include the area in which the crop marks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive. This monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to an understanding of the prehistoric settlement of Northern Scotland. Even though the area is under plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an enclosure 1km NE of Balmachree farmhouse. It measures about 20m in diameter within a narrow ditch [2]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an enclosure 1km NE of Balmachree farmhouse. It measures about 20m in diameter within a narrow ditch [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on the northern edge of a break of slope that falls down towards the existing A96. There are excellent views to the north and the eyes are drawn to the Moray Firth. Views to the south, east and west are constrained by rising topography. There is no visual relationship with Asset 242. However, Asset 106 is visible to the north-west [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset from image DP 166625. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].

**Sources**

[1] HES

[2] NMRS  
[3] HER  
[4] Walkover Survey 2015  
[5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaion & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Sluice and Waterfall (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7521048911
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Sluice	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A sluice and waterfall are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, the sluice is not depicted on the 2nd edition map [1, 2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on the Rough Burn approximately 150m south of Moraystone Farmstead. There are no all round views as the asset is located in the natural cutting of the burn. There is demolition rubble at this site [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876 [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet V, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston, Pit [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7581749163
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85407MHG17492
<b>Description</b>			
'Cooking pit?': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. Identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. 1 slab 0.3m square by 60mm thick set near base and blackened by charcoal. Recorded as potentially associated with possible roundhouse MHG17482 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston, Pit [2]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7585049180
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85408MHG17493
<b>Description</b>			
'Cooking pit?': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991[1]. Identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. 3 sandstone pieces 100mm thick set near base and blackened by charcoal. Recorded as potentially associated with possible roundhouse MHG17482 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kerrowaird Hut Circle</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7591049237
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Hut Circle	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	85406MHG17482
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Post holes defining a roundhouse: No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. Observation along the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline recorded a group of pits filled with loamy silt, small stones and charcoal. Later excavated to be revealed as the remains of a prehistoric round house. The fills of the post pits were fairly amorphous but appeared to define an outer circle 9m in diameter of posts 0.15 to 0.2m in diameter set around a circle of smaller posts c4m in diameter. Other pits 10m to the N may be part of another building. A pit with fire cracked stones and charcoal lay immediately W of these pits [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milton of Braicklaich Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7861152226
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Unenclosed Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14411MHG3036
<b>Description</b>			
<p>No description given [1] [2]. NH 2778611 852226 centered. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset approximately 371m north-west of Milton of Gollanfield Farmstead on image NH 75 SE 15-IN/5485. The settlement appears to comprise three rectilinear enclosures oriented north-east to south-west (Study no.s 1162, 1279 and 1281). There is a clear internal partition within enclosure 1162 and what appears to be a possible ring ditch (Study no. 1163), there appears to be an entrance in the south-western axis. Other enclosures are visible in the vicinity (Study no.s 1164, 1172, 1275, 1290 - 1292). There are also cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 1278, 1284 and 1286 - 1289). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Phtography Rectification [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pit Alignment at Ballaggan Farm</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7945352531
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit Alignment	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5041	<b>HER ref</b>	14410MHG3037
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a single pit alignment and a roughly circular pitted enclosure dating from the first millennium BC. They appear in arable fields as marks in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The remains appear as the marks of a pit alignment 55m long in a NNW-ESE direction. At its eastern terminal there are the remains of a pitted enclosure 30m in diameter with traces of an internal feature which may be a palisade; the relationship between the two is uncertain. In the vicinity are other cropmarks of pits and ditches.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 135m WNW-SSE by 120m NE-SW, to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The monument is of national importance as a rare example of prehistoric land division and associated features representing the use of the area in prehistory. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. The monument has the potential to increase greatly our understanding of the development of the agricultural landscape; in particular, there may be a relationship between a pit alignment and a pitted enclosure. This monument has the potential to contribute considerably to our knowledge of the development and use of the farmed landscape in Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Pit-alignment, Ballaggan: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a pit-alignment running for</p>			

about 70m from north-west to south-east immediately south-east of Ballaggan farmhouse. There are indeterminate crop-markings to the E and SE. RCAHMS 1979. Tolan notes pit-circle at termination of alignment (1988). At the E terminal of the pit-alignment, air photographs show the remains of a pitted enclosure (30m in diameter) with traces of an internal feature which may be a palisade; the relationship between the two is unclear [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape of large fields. Views to the north, south and east are restricted by rising topography, there are good views to the west. This asset is intervisible with Assets 158, 251, 255 and 427 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	251	<b>Site Name</b>	Enclosure at Ballaggan Farm [1]
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7946252545
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5041	<b>HER ref</b>	14410MHG44638

**Description**

The monument comprises a single pit alignment and a roughly circular pitted enclosure dating from the first millennium BC. They appear in arable fields as marks in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The remains appear as the marks of a pit alignment 55m long in a NNW-ESE direction. At its eastern terminal there are the remains of a pitted enclosure 30m in diameter with traces of an internal feature which may be a palisade; the relationship between the two is uncertain. In the vicinity are other cropmarks of pits and ditches.

The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 135m WNW-SSE by 120m NE-SW, to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The monument is of national importance as a rare example of prehistoric land division and associated features representing the use of the area in prehistory. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. The monument has the potential to increase greatly our understanding of the development of the agricultural landscape; in particular, there may be a relationship between a pit alignment and a pitted enclosure. This monument has the potential to contribute considerably to our knowledge of the development and use of the farmed landscape in Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Pit-alignment, Ballaggan: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a pit-alignment running for about 70m from north-west to south-east immediately south-east of Ballaggan farmhouse. There are indeterminate crop-markings to the E and SE. RCAHMS 1979. Tolan notes pit-circle at termination of alignment (1988). At the E terminal of the pit-alignment, air photographs show the remains of a pitted enclosure (30m in diameter) with traces of an internal feature which may be a palisade; the relationship between the two is unclear [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape of large fields. views to the north, south and east are restricted by rising topography, there are good views to the west. This asset is intervisible with Assets 158, 250, 255 and 427 [4]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	254	<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Ring Ditch at Ballaggan Farm
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7970052900
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	68516MHG3080

**Description**

Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of what may be an enclosure 400m NE of Ballaggan farmhouse. What may be a ring-ditch or a second enclosure is visible among vestigial crop-markings immediately to the ENE. RCAHMS 1979 [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located in a rolling landscape on level ground on a gentle slope that falls away to the east and south. There are good views to the north, east and south, views to the west are constrained due to rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 427 [3]. Aerial Photograpy Rectification identified this asset approximately 137m west of Balspardon Post Office (Asset 258) recorded on image NH75SE 14-IN/3751. This asset is recorded as Study no. 1257, please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectifiication [4].

Sources	
[1] NMRS	
[2] HER	
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	
[4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)	

<b>Site Number</b>	255	<b>Site Name</b>	Enclosure at Ballaggan Farm [2]
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7973252685
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5028	<b>HER ref</b>	14409MHG3039

Description	
<p>The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric enclosure. It appears in an arable field as a mark in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the surrounding areas (not susceptible to cropmarks). The remains appear as a near circular enclosure c 8m in diameter within a narrow ditch or palisade. There is a very clear internal structure, crescentic in shape and measuring c 5m across. There are individual pits in the immediate vicinity. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 140m NNW-SSE by 50m ENE-SSW, to include the cropmarks and an area around in which further features are likely to survive. The area is bounded in the NE by a modern field boundary, which is specifically excluded from the scheduling [1]. The NMRS notes Enclosure (Site), Ballaggan: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of an oval enclosure about 300m ENE of Ballaggan farmhouse. It measures about 9m in maximum diameter within a narrow ditch. Indeterminate crop-markings to the SW may be periglacial in origin. (Visible on RCAHMS air photographs IN 3071-3, flown 1977) RCAHMS 1979. There is a very clear internal structure, crescentic in shape and measuring some 5m across. There are individual pits in the immediate vicinity [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape of large agricultural fields. There are excellent all round views. Inverness Airport is conspicuous in views to the north-west, views to the north include the Black Isle coastline although the water of the Moray Firth cannot be seen. Views to the south-west include intermittent views of the existing A96 but the eye is drawn by the distant Cairngorm mountain range. This asset is intervisible with Assets 250 and 251 [4]. Aerial Photography Transcription identified this asset approximately 242m south-east of Ballagan Steading recorded on images NH75SE 14-IN/3751 and DP 018909. The asset is recorded as Study no. 1161. A total of nine further cropmarks that may be associated with this asset were also identified recorded as Study no.s 69 - 72, 176, 178, 891 and 892. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].</p>	

Sources	
[1] HES	
[2] NMRS	
[3] HER	
[4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	
[5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)	

<b>Site Number</b>	256	<b>Site Name</b>	General Wade's Military Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7979952895
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Road	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

Description	
<p>Annotated General Wade's Military Road on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" to the mile map [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey as it currently underlays the B9006 Millburn Roundabout – Culcabock – Castle Hill – Culloden Moor – Croy - Gollanfield – Fort George Road [2].</p>	

Sources	
[1] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906	
[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

<b>Site Number</b>	257	<b>Site Name</b>	Balspardon Building and Walled Garden (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7980452953
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building and walled garden are depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset has been removed and the site redeveloped with modern residential units. This asset is located immediately adjacent to the Inverness to Aberdeen Railway (Asset 57). This asset is intervisible with Asset 445 [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876                  [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	258	<b>Site Name</b>	Balspardon Post Office
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7980852913
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Post Office	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building annotated Post Office on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be extant comprising a single storey and attic cottage oriented with its long axis (western elevation) facing the B9006 Millburn Roundabout – Culcabock – Castle Hill – Culloden Moor – Croy - Gollanfield – Fort George Road reinforcing its relationship with communication. The building is harled and has a porch added to the western (front) elevation. During a conversation with the owner the surveyors were informed that the building had been used as a Post Office until 1975 (Mr Silver pers comm). There are good views to the east, views to the west are restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 254, 256, 257 and 427. [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876                  [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	259	<b>Site Name</b>	Ballaggan Boundary Stone (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7985352626
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Stone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A boundary stone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000 [1]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed as a result of agricultural operations. This asset is located at the top of a south facing slope in a rolling landscape. This asset is intervisible with Assets 261 and 262 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876                  [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	261	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Polfalden Boundary Stone (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7994752574
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Stone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [1]. It is not depicted on the 2nd Edition map [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed as a result of agricultural operations. This asset is intervisible with Assets 259 and 262 [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876                  [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	262	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balspardon Boundary Stone (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8003452603
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Stone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A boundary stone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed as a result of agricultural operations. This asset is intervisible with Assets 259 and 261 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876                  [2] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet I, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	264	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Loch Flemington Barrow</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8066351985
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5005	<b>HER ref</b>	15209MHG2814
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises a ring-ditch, the remains of a burial mound of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. It appears in an arable field as a mark in cereal crops; experience shows that further remains will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The roughly circular ring-ditch has a diameter of c. 8m within a ditch 1m wide and displays the remains of what is likely to be a central burial. The area to be scheduled measures 90m NNE-SSW by 40m NNW-SSE, to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric funerary structure. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. As the remains of a prehistoric burial mound it is one of very few surviving in this lowland area; it has the potential to increase greatly our knowledge of prehistoric mortuary practices and monument construction. The monument has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of prehistoric societies in Northern Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 450m ESE of Brackley farmhouse. It measures about 8m in diameter within a ditch 1m wide [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground to the north of Loch Flemington. This asset is intervisible with Asset 163. There are excellent all round views. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north [4]. Aerial Photography Rectification identified this asset approximately 143m north-east of Laurel Cottage recorded on image NH 85SW 12. The asset is recorded as Study no. 1095. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [5].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			

- [1] HES  
 [2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015  
 [5] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Milestone (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8274153972
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A mile stone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed destroyed as a result of road widening/draingage improvements [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Cottage Trackway (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8298153987
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A trackway is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey 6" to the mile map. It is not depicted on the 2nd Edition map [1, 2]. No evidence for this asset was discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 dominant in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 220 and 268 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Well (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8292454251
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A well is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile Nairnshire, Sheet IV (includes: Cawdor; Croy And Dalcross; Nairn; Petty). It is not depicted on the 2nd Edition Nairnshire Sheet IV.NW (includes: Ardersier; Croy and Dalcross; Nairn; Petty).[1] Due to agricultural activity this asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Trackway (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8304854125
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A trackway is depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [1]. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000. This asset comprises bried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape. There are good all round views with the existing A96 dominant in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 220, 266 and 267. [2]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Smithy at Mardon House (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8493354547
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Smithy	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG52500
<b>Description</b>			
The HER notes that a Smithy is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map c.1869. It was demolished before the 1960s but metal objects including horse shoes are often still found in the locality. Possible areas of burning and ashy/charcoal deposits were uncovered during topsoil stripping on land to the south. These may be associated with this site [1]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this site has been redeveloped and is currently occupied by a modern residential unit (bungalow). This asset is located adjacent to an un-named road. This asset is intervisible with Asset 176 and 274 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HER [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newlands of Delnies Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8505454696
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15193MHG7003
<b>Description</b>			
Site of former farm. OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet iv; RCAHMS 1978, visited March 1978 [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located in on level ground in a landscape of gently rolling fields. there are good views to the south, views to the north, east and west are restricted by mature woodland plantations. This asset is intervisible with Assets 176 and 273 [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Foynesfield Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH89485412
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Croft	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Settlement, probably post medieval: listed, no details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. A number of features to the West of the A939 Tomintoul – Grantown on Spey – Nairn Road and South of Foynesfield were identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. They represent a major settlement covering at least 60m x 20m. It was difficult to understand its structure as it was largely excavated by toothed bucket and dozer. Mr Mackintosh, the farmer at Foynesfield reported that this was the site of a croft in the early 19th century and this might explain the presence of stones (site 10) and cobbling (site 6). The large areas of charcoal-rich deposit to the west do not seem so obviously linked to such an occupation, particularly as they were sterile of any artefacts such as pottery or corroded ironwork [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auldearn Recreation Ground</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9120055610
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Recreational Ground	<b>Period</b>	Post MedievalLate 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	320670MHG55085
<b>Description</b>			
The Auldearn Recreational Field was recorded during the Auldearn Community Timeline Project [1]. Known locally as 'The Rec'. The field was presented to the village by Sir Alexander J Dunbar of Boath in 1898. It was used for village cricket and football clubs (before cricket was placed at Boath House). Cricket ceased to be played at the rec after the war. When the army were billeted at Boath House and Kinstearry during WWII they played football against the local football team. There was also a very good ladies football team in the village at the time. During the war years a gymkhana was held in the rec supporting the war effort. There was a black shed which was used as a changing room and store on the bypass side of the field until about late 1960/1970 when it was taken down. In the mid 1990s portacabins were put in place on the roadside of the field (until then footballers changed in their cars) [2]. This asset comprises a football pitch and associated portacabins for changing rooms. This asset is located c. 187m south of the existing A96 which is conspicuous in views to the north. There are good all round views although views to the north and south are restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 313 and 314.[3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Millhill Wind Pump (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9120056300
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Wind Pump	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	111433MHG23784
<b>Description</b>			
The wind pump was investigated by the Auldearn Community Timeline Project in 2012[1]. The HER notes Information from ARCH Community Timeline Project: Auldearn:Modern place name on OS maps is Millhill; local name for the site is Mill-o-Hill. Information from Mrs. Doreen Davidson: 'A Potted History of the Windmill' supplied to ARCH Community Timeline course.19th October 1944. Mr Davidson went to Darklass Farm to see Mr Russell and look at the windmill28th October 1944. Mr Davidson went to Darklass with Mr Tolmie, builder and Mr Ross, plumber and viewed the mill and again to see about dismantling it.24th January 1945. The hand pump broke down completely and water had then to be carried from the well in the field.12th February 1945. After a lot of to-ing and fro-ing Mr Tolmie brought the windmill from Darklass. It cost £30. Meanwhile the scullery was demolished and a new kitchen built. The found & well were prepared for the windmill.12th March 1945. The windmill was erected with help of Italians from			

Drumduan.18th June 1945. The tank arrived for storing the water & placed on the kitchen roof.13th July 1945. The windmill going at last.A great deal of work had to be done with all the pipes, bathroom and septic tank.The windmill was in use until 1957 when the mains water supply was installed [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground to the south of Auldearn Burn. There are good views to the east and west along the course of the Auldearn Burn. Views to the north and south are restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 305 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Millhill Mill Dam and Sluice (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9134656364
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill Dam	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

A Mill Dam and Sluice are depicted on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. They are not depicted on the current 1:25000. This asset comprises the buried remains of a Mill Dam, a fragmentary section of the sluice was observed on the west bank of the Auldearn Burn at its confluence with an unnamed water course comprising at least five courses of dressed rubble construction. The asset is located on level ground at the base of a south facing slope to the north of the Auldearn Burn. There are good views to the east and west along the course of the Auldearn Burn, views to the north and south are restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 302 [2].

**Sources**

- [1] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871
- [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pit Cluster at Millhill</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9162056270
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit Cluster	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	150423MHG35543

**Description**

No description given [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the base of a gentle north facing slope to the east of the Auldearn Burn. There are good views to the east , views to the north, south and west are restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 305 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath Dovecot, Dooket Hill</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument/Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9172555624
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Dovecot	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval17th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1648	<b>HER ref</b>	15562MHG7224

**Description**

Later 17th century circular dovecot, harled with ashlar dressings. South-east facing door with set of 6 flight holes piercing bracketted and corniced ashlar panel, with small vent above (similar set of flight-holes to rear now blocked and harled over). Rat ledge encircles building above doorway; moulded eaves cornice; conical West Highland slate roof with apex circular pigeon entrance. Interior lined

with stone nesting boxes. Dovecote stands on motte site of Eren Castle (Old Eren = Auldearn) overlooking site of Battle of Auldearn, 9th May, 1645. Now property of National Trust for Scotland but originally served earlier Boath House [1]. Boath Dovecot is 17th century and is now the property of the National Trust for Scotland. Boath Dovecot, situated on Castle or Dooket Hill, is circular, with an external diameter of 5.7m. It has one string course, and has been extensively modernised and re-roofed. NH 917 556 Structural analysis and record of the late 17th to early 18th-century circular doocot was undertaken. Assessment of the fabric revealed clay-bonded masonry with a succession of lime-based pointing mortars and harls, the latter employing both marine and river sand aggregate. Scheduled with NH95NW 11 as Dooket Hill, motte and doocot, Auldearn.

Measured Survey (19 April 1999 - 22 April 1999) The structure of Boath Dovecot itself is located on the centre of the levelled summit of the motte (NH95NW 11). This striking circular edifice has variously been ascribed to the seventeenth century. On-going conservation work upon the structure had necessitated the removal of cementitious harl on the exterior. This presented an opportunity to examine the masonry fabric of the structure including the slight surviving remains of earlier limebased exterior surface finishes. The doocot is a well-proportioned cylindrical structure of 4.95m - 5.0m in diameter, some 4.70m – 4.75m from threshold to wall head, and 7.45m to the apex of the roof. The austere exterior contains relatively few architectural features. These include an entrance with unadorned surround to the SE, 002, a perching (or 'alighting') ledge in the form of protruding ashlar string course at 2.05m - 2.15m above the threshold, 003, and a plain run classical cornice at the wall head, 005. The latter displays an ogeefillet- and-ogee profile.

Centrally set above the door exist a series of flight holes in two tiers of three formed from two vertically-set pierced sandstone slabs, 015. These in turn are framed by two slightly splayed fluted consoles, 016, supporting an architrave whose moulding has largely weathered away, 017. A third tier of flight holes may have existed above the architrave, as defined by straight ashlar jambs, 021, rising to the cornice. This is now infilled with modern cemented brickwork with an external cement skim that is pierced by a single central flight hole, 022. A similar feature, 023, exists just below the wallhead on the NW side of the doocot. This has been blocked in an identical manner to the first, 024. Three further flight holes – now blocked – were positioned just above the protruding string course at intervals around the structure, 018 to the ENE, 019 to the NW and 020 to the SSW. These had been subsequently blocked with mortared rubblework, 032, 033 and 034 respectively.

Entering the doocot across the coarsely paved threshold, 027, the lower parts of the structure are obscured by some 0.5m of guano and peat, 040. Small sondages dug through this on two sides of the structure revealed possible remains of a masonry or paved floor structure, 036 and 037, but too little was exposed to gain an impression of its character. A vertical wall face rose to some 0.7m above this approximate floor level, 029. Above the latter the interior is lined with 14 tiers of simple square nesting boxes formed of both carefully tooled sandstone blocks and unworked slabs (of shale?), all well tied into the rubblework the wall behind, 028. The nesting boxes are well-preserved throughout the structure and number 515 in total. Internally the combined 015 / 021 pigeon entrance is divided into three levels by horizontally set slabs that run to the interior wall face. Above the uppermost tier of nesting boxes the internal wall face continues to rise up for a further 0.20m – 0.25m, 030. A substantial socket within this to the W, 031, is likely evidence for a joist running across the doocot to which was affixed the upper end of a potence or revolving arm supporting a ladder that permitted access to the nesting boxes. A partly damaged area of the 030 masonry approximately opposite the 031 socket may have been the location for the other end. Evidence for the lower pivot socket of the potence may still survive beneath the guano infilling the interior. The roof structure, 035, is wholly modern. It is uncertain whether this closely reflects the original arrangement. Likewise it is unknown whether the existing slates were reused from the original roof. The general walling was wholly exposed at the time of the survey and is of random rubblework. This consisted of miscellaneous field stone and a quantity of sandstone slab that gave some impression of regularity - 001. Dressings were of a light finegrained sandstone. Apart from the architectural features of the exterior described above this stone had been employed for an ashlar course at the wallhead, 004, upon which the 005 cornice had been laid. To inform the on-going conservation process a specific study was requested for evidence of the bedding mortars, harls and limewashes used in the original construction. The masonry of the 001 walling is 'clay bonded' with locally derived clayey-silt, 006.

Internal pointing mortars vary between the local subsoil bound with some lime, to a hard higher lime mortar with sharp sand aggregate, 014.1 and 014.2 respectively. Externally the walls had been pointed up / dubbed out with a hard lime mortar similar to 014.2, 007. It had then been prepared for harling with limewash (to form a bond), 008, and coated with a very sharp marine harl (i.e. using beach sand containing much comminuted sea shell), 009. The latter may have been partly intended to even out some of the irregularities of the wall surface and in some areas more than one application was apparent. 009 was then overlain by a thin application of finer harl with an aggregate of sharp river sand in one or two coats, 010 and 011. Very slight traces of a further application were recorded, this using a similar river sand aggregate but with a much higher lime content, presumably for durability, 012. There were no surviving areas of the intended final surface finish or the presumed limewash over. It is thus uncertain whether the structure had had a coarse harl finish, a pressed back harl or a smooth plastered exterior. It would appear that the surface preparation described is entirely original work. In recent decades the exterior of the doocot had seen some cementwork patching, 039, and a resurfacing in a hard cement-based harl upto 4cm thick in places, 025. This was the finish removed during the present conservation works. The cement harl had been painted with a modern white masonry paint, 013. While in an excellent state of preservation and generally structurally sound there was some evidence that the structure had settled somewhat on its NE side. Minor structural cracking reflected this movement, 038. It is unclear when the doocot was constructed. By its general architectural form and its few decorative details – the cornice and centrepiece above the entrance – a mid- 18th century date would appear more suitable than the 17th century date generally ascribed (perhaps centring upon the 1740's – pers. comm. J Simpson) [2]. Boath Dovecot, situated on Castle or Dooket Hill, is circular, with an external diameter of 5.7m. It has one string course, and has been extensively modernised and re-roofed. Dooket Hill, Auldearn, Highland: Archaeological Evaluation, Report No.450. By Bruce Glendinning BSc AIFA. 12/1/99. This report presents the results of a programme of geophysical survey, and excavation carried out by Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) in December 1998 on site of a proposed development on SW slope of Dooket Hill, Auldearn (NGR:NH 917 556). The work was commissioned by Auldearn Council, and carried out in consultation with Highland Council Archaeology Service. The excavation revealed several features of archaeological interest, most of these were isolated pits and gullies [3]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. This asset is located on the top of Asset 314. There are excellent views to the south and west, views to the north are constrained by the mature planting of the policies of Asset 328 and views to the east are constrained by the village of Auldearn. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 301 and 328 [4].

#### Sources

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH9172555624
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Motte and Bailey	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM9293	<b>HER ref</b>	15538MHG7064

**Description**

The monument consists of the remains of an earth and timber castle situated on the NW edge of the village of Auldearn. The earthwork is surmounted by a 17th century Dooct. The castle is associated with William the Lion (1165-1214) and is believed to have been a royal castle, although the evidence is slight. King William signed the second burgh charter of Inverness at Auldearn some time after 1180 and the Earl of Ross submitted to Robert the Bruce there in 1308. The remains of the earth and timber castle consist of a motte. It measures 59.0m in diameter externally by 8.0m high. The flat central area enclosed by a rampart, measures 32.0m E-W by 27.0m transversely, in the centre of which is a 17th century dovecot. No traces of outer defences can be identified although the traces of a ditch could apparently be identified earlier this century. The motte is associated with the burgh of Auldearn, which also was first mentioned in the reign of William the Lion. An evaluation on a site immediately to the SW of the motte revealed several isolated pits and gullies, which may be associated with the occupation or construction of the motte. A large ditch oriented SE-NW was located on the SE edge of the evaluation area, perhaps representing the remains of the outer defences of the motte, but was not identified elsewhere. The area to be scheduled includes the motte and an area around it which archaeological evaluation has shown has the potential for associated archaeology. The area to be scheduled has maximum dimensions of about 98m N-S and 79m transversely. The eastern boundary consists of the masonry retaining wall of the motte and runs along the exterior of boundary fences of Numbers 12 and 14 Dooct road. The boundary fences are themselves excluded from the scheduling. The N, S and W boundary of the scheduled area lies 20m from the base of the motte. The doocot is also included in the schedule. The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved motte. The archaeology of this monument has the potential greatly to increase our knowledge about the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of such early castles. The association of the motte with the burgh of Auldearn and the medieval church lying 190m ESE may inform about the nature of the feudalisation of Scotland [1]. Castle, or Dooct, Hill, a motte, is site of Royal Castle of Auldearn of William the Lion (1165-1214). In support of this statement the National Trust write (List of Properties 1959) that second charter of Burgh of Inverness was signed at Auldearn by William the Lion some time after 1180 and (letter from NTS, 1 June 1966) the Earl of Ross submitted to Robert Bruce at Castle of Auldearn in 1308. They deduce from this that "it is safe to say that there was a royal castle here which dated back to 12th century, but whether it was built by William the Lion or not cannot be determined." The outline of the ditch is still clearly visible. The motte on Dooket or Castle Hill overlooks village of Auldearn. It measures 59m diameter externally by 8m high. The flat central area enclosed by a rampart, measures 32m E-W by 27m transversely, in centre of which is 17th century dovecot (NH95NW 8). No trace of an outer ditch could be seen, and external slopes are bounded by a modern wall [2].

Visited by John Wood and Rod Murchison 5/10/00. Site clearance work in progress for housing scheme revealed that uphill side of the housing site is largely composed of recent rubbish (linked photos Auldearn 1-9) - was there a sand quarry here that has been filled in? Photo Auldearn 3 shows view from motte to new housing site. Photo Auldearn 7 shows sole remaining farm building (on right.) Photos Auldearn 8,10 show excavations for new housing site. Also examined line of proposed HC footpath from new car park to motte. Photo Auldearn 6 shows HC new car park. Photo Auldearn 2 shows view to new HC car park along line of proposed new footpath from foot of motte. Photo Auldearn 4 shows view along line of proposed footpath following foot of motte and recent scrub clearance work by HEAT Team. Photo Auldearn 5 shows motte viewed from approx line of new path, inc. drystone dyke and former hedge - becoming a zone of erosion as people scramble up & down here [3]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the western edge of the village of Auldearn approximately 80m south of the existing A96. There are excellent views to the south and west over Auldearn Battlefield (HLT 25) of which this asset was an integral part, views to the north are constrained by the mature planting of the policies of Asset 328 and views to the east are constrained by the village of Auldearn. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 301, 304 and 328 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath Mill, Auldearn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9174856112
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Grain Mill	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG31579

**Description**

1st ed OS shows "Boath Mill (Corn)" Range of buildings around three sides of court end on to the leat from the north. NB the leat line is now changed to north of the building [1]. This asset was found to be partially extant although subject to redevelopment during the walkover survey. The current building is 'L' shaped of coursed rubble construction with slate roof and is set within a walled garden that is depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Nairnshire Sheet II.SW. All round views are restricted by the rolling form of the

surrounding landscape. This asset is intervisible with Asset 439 [2].

**Sources**

[1] HER

[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Aviary, Boath House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9187155780
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Aviary	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG39609

**Description**

Gardens to Grade A listed House built c1835. To the SW of house very large walled garden with 1 internal building and 4 external including 1 on SW corner described as "Aviaries". Bowling Green to S of this. Area around house heavily treed & down the drive to S. But also appears to be avenue in field to NW of house, plus clumps of trees in field to SE which is tree edged - 1st ed OS [1].

**Sources**

[1] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Walled Garden, Boath House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9189755798
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Walled Garden	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG31747

**Description**

Gardens to Grade A listed House built c1835. To the SW of house very large walled garden with 1 internal building and 4 external including 1 on SW corner described as "Aviaries". Bowling Green to S of this. Area around house heavily treed & down the drive to S. But also appears to be avenue in field to NW of house, plus clumps of trees in field to SE which is tree edged [1].

**Sources**

[1] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bowling Green, Boath House (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9192455769
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Bowling Green	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG39608

**Description**

Gardens to Grade A listed House built c1835. To the SW of house very large walled garden with 1 internal building and 4 external including 1 on SW corner described as "Aviaries". Bowling Green to S of this. Area around house heavily treed & down the drive to S. But also appears to be avenue in field to NW of house, plus clumps of trees in field to SE which is tree edged [1].

**Sources**

[1] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category A Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9195855824
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1649	<b>HER ref</b>	15552MHG7050
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Built c.1830 by the Aberdeen architect, Archibald Simpson, for Sir James Dunbar. Austere classical mansion, 2 storeys over basement, with 5-bay main elevations facing east and west. All polished ashlar. East front; centre entrance with moulded architraves within fluted Ionic tetrastyle portico; long flanking ground floor windows; corniced parapet (encircling house); centre stepped and raised blocking course. West front; bowed 3-window centre bays rising full height; outer single ground floor French windows set within segmental headed recesses, each with diminutive wreath carved over architrave. 4-bay south elevation; 3-bay north elevation with blind outer bay fenestration. Multi-pane glazing. Symmetrical corniced wallhead stacks (north and south) and paired centre stacks; shallow piended platform slate roof Interior; entrance hall with coffered ceiling and Ionic screen leading to (west) drawing room. All public rooms with simple corniced ceilings and original marble chimney pieces; original panelled doors and moulded door pieces; curved staircase to north with cast-iron balustrade with palmette detailing. Unsigned and undated plans (which appear original) retained in house. Built by Capt. Sir James A. Dunbar, RN, on site of and to replace "the great stane-house" that had been in the Dunbar family since mid 16th century. "Boath House an elegant building.... of freestone taken from a quarry on the property but not within the parish of Auldearn. the freestone of a beautiful whiteness has retained its colour almost uninjured by the elements". (1842) 1 ground floor room converted to modern kitchen circa 1980 [1]. Owner: Brigadier Muirhead Architect: Archibald Simpson 1827. Boath House. Built c.1830 by the Aberdeen architect, Archibald Simpson, for Sir James Dunbar [2] [3]. This asset is located to the north of the existing A96 within its own policies. The principal vista from the entrance is towards the south-east across the front lawn and mature planting, there is no view of the existing A96. This asset is intervisible with Assets 329 - 337 [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES  [2] NMRS  [3] HER  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Farmstead, Hen House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9198955952
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Poultry House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267013MHG47616
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. Hen House; small rubble hen-house with paired centre arched entrances, each segmental-headed, closed with vented wooden doors; piended slate roof [1]. No description given [2, 3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be extant and as described. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 and 330 - 337. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES  [2] NMRS  [3] HER  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Farmstead, West Range</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9199855950
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267009MHG47612
<b>Description</b>			

Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle [1]. No description given [2, 3]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset is in a derelict state, only the external elevation survives to wall head height. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328, 329 and 331 - 337. [4]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Coach House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9200555933
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Coach House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267008MHG47611

**Description**

Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. That portion of former carriage house range now a dwelling called "Boath Cottage" [1]. No description given [2, 3]. This asset was found to be extant during the walkover survey and has been redeveloped as a residential unit. It is single storey and of coursed rubble construction with slate roof. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 - 330 and 332- 337 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Farmstead, North Range</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9201055957
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267010MHG47613

**Description**

Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle [1]. No further information [2, 3]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset is in a derelict state, only the external elevation survives to wall head height. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 - 331 and 333 - 337 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath Cottage and Steadings, Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9201855948
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	110824MHG45444

**Description**



Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle [1]. No further information [2, 3]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset is in a derelict state, only the external elevation survives to wall head height. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 - 332 and 334 - 337 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath Cottage and Steadings, Hen House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9202255950
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Poultry House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	110824MHG45443

**Description**

Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. Hen House; small rubble hen-house with paired centre arched entrances, each segmental-headed, closed with vented wooden doors; piended slate roof [1]. No further information [2, 3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be extant. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 and 330 - 333 and 335 - 337 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath Cottage and Steadings, Stable</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9202255950
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Stable	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	110824MHG45442

**Description**

Stables; E facing, 2-storey, 8-bay range; pinned coursed rubble with tooled ashlar dressings, margins and quoins. Windows flanking doorways in outer bays; 4 stable entrances set within segmental-headed recesses; 3 small segmental-headed loft windows; end stack; piended slate roof [1]. No further information [2,3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be extant and redeveloped as a residential unit. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 and 330 - 334 and 336- 337 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Farmstead, East Range</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9202655946
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267011MHG47614
<b>Description</b>			
Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. Derelict steading square to rear. Single carriage house, with single, south facing, wide segmental-headed entrance; pinned rubble, tooled ashlar dressings; piended slate roof. Fine set of offices set a little north of Boath House [1]. No description given [2] [3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to be in a derelict state, only the external elevation survives to wall head height. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that foorm the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Asset 329 - 335 and 337 [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HES [2] NMRS [3] HER [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boath House, Farmstead, South Range</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9201955924
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	267012MHG47615
<b>Description</b>			
Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. Derelict steading square to rear. Single carriage house, with single, S facing, wide segmental-headed entrance; pinned rubble, tooled ashlar dressings; piended slate roof. Fine set of offices set a little north of Boath House [1]. No description given [2] [3]. During the walkover survey it was noted that this asset is in a derelict state, only the external elevations survives to wall head height. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 - 336. [4]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HES [2] NMRS [3] HER [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auldearn Old Parish Church Cemetery</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9194355582
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Cemetery	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1647	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG31377
<b>Description</b>			
Listed Building entry: Dated 1757 replacing medieval church, part of which remains at east. Alterations, John Robertson of Inverness, 1898. Harled with ashlar margins and dressings. Symmetrical 8-bay south elevation with round-headed keystone entrances in outer bays; similarly detailed windows, large in bays 3 and 6, small in remaining bays; impost blocks in windows and doors. Datestone in centre; 1650 mural monument. 4 large (1898) windows in north elevation with same detailing as in south elevation; all windows with simple circle tracery of 1898. Round-headed gallery window in east and west gables; bellcote for 2 bells at west gable apex; slate roof. Roofless eastern portion of medieval church extends from east gable; simple Y-tracery Gothic east window and later doorway. Various mural monuments and tombs dating 16th century. Interior; re-cast and re-furbished in 1898 in Gothic style. Panelled bowed pulpit and panelled reredos at SW enclosed by low screen; serpentine panelled gallery front at east; cusped tracery to ceiling braces. Burial ground; rubble walled burial ground; at west pair late 19th century tooled ashlar square gate piers with Gothic detailing and pair decorative cast-iron carriage gates. Various 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century tombstones. Sundial; standing near SW entrance of			

church, circular ashlar sundial on squat circular rubble plinth. Building ecclesiastical use as such. Mural monuments in medieval portion of church to Hay of Lochloy, Brodie of Lethen and Dunbar of Boath. 1898 alterations and renovation cost about \$800, which was raised by a bazaar [1]. Allegedly some of the bodies from the Battle of Auldearn 1647 were buried in the graveyard others in Dead Wood.

The parish church of Auldearn, built in 1757, It is adjoined by an unroofed portion of its predecessor (whose windows bear traces of Gothic architecture), which is now used for burial. St Columba was associated with Auldearn but whether his establishment was on this site or whether the medieval church was dedicated to him is not known [2]. This asset is located on the top of a small hill in the centre of Auldearn Village. This assets' setting comprises its associated church, the remains of the medieval church and also the village of Auldearn that it served. While all round views are constrained by the modern development of Auldearn there are limited views to the west through the village with Garlic Hill prominent in the middle distance. There are no views of the existing A96. [3]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auldearn Old Parish Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument/Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9196055571
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Church	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5418, LB1647	<b>HER ref</b>	15560MHG72626

**Description**

Scheduled Monument Entry: The monument comprises the remains of the medieval church of Auldearn and survives as a ruin with rendered and dressed stone walling, architectural stone carving, carved memorial stones, wall plaques and a large tomb chest. The church is located in the northern half of the village of Auldearn and is joined on its W side by the present church (built in 1757). The monument was first scheduled in 1992, but an incorrect area was defined in order to protect all of the archaeological remains; the present rescheduling rectifies this. The church measures approximately 15.2 m from E to W by 7.8 m N to S over walls 0.7 m thick and under 3 m in height. The walls are constructed in coursed, dressed sandstone with some rubble. Part of the window detail retains its gothic styling. The building has been much altered: the W gable removed; the apex of the E gable has been capped off; and a memorial has blocked a twin lancet window, of which only the top is original. An entrance has been added to the E gable. The original entrance near the W end of the S wall is square-headed; to its W is a partly filled gothic lancet window. Near the E end of the N wall is a small credence niche. In the SE corner of the church is a large stone sepulchre, dated 1641, with armorial bearings for the family of Walter Kinnard. A wall memorial to Ihone Hay of Loch Loy is dated 1563. The scheduled area is rectangular on plan, to include the remains described around and an area around in which associated evidence is likely to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling is the top layer of the gravel path running parallel and immediately to the S of the church's S wall. The church, although ruined, retains much of its original architectural detail in the form of its structural walls, dressed and carved stone detail and in its later use as a burial ground, over 30 gravemarkers, wall-plaques, memorial stones and a large decorated tomb chest. It is a well-preserved archaeological site and representative of pre-Reformation architecture seen throughout Scotland. It has the potential to provide high quality archaeological evidence of medieval ecclesiastical architecture and religious practice. The monument is the product of the medieval church in Scotland and demonstrates the ecclesiastical organisation of the church, the religious beliefs of Scots and the effects of the Reformation. Local families, including the Hays of Lochloy and the Dunbars of Boath, subsequently took it over as their burial place. The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular medieval ecclesiastical architecture, church organisation and religious practices. This potential is enhanced by its relatively good preservation and known historical period of use. The loss of this example would affect our ability to understand the Medieval and Reformation Periods in Scotland. Listed Building entry: Dated 1757 replacing medieval church, part of which remains at east. Alterations, John Robertson of Inverness, 1898. Harled with ashlar margins and dressings. Symmetrical 8-bay south elevation with round-headed keystone entrances in outer bays; similarly detailed windows, large in bays 3 and 6, small in remaining bays; impost blocks in windows and doors. Datestone in centre; 1650 mural monument. 4 large (1898) windows in north elevation with same detailing as in south elevation; all windows with simple circle tracery of 1898. Round-headed gallery window in east and west gables; bellcote for 2 bells at west gable apex; slate roof. Roofless eastern portion of medieval church extends from east gable; simple Y-tracery Gothic east window and later doorway. Various mural monuments and tombs dating 16th century. Interior; re-cast and re-furnished in 1898 in Gothic style. Panelled bowed pulpit and panelled reredos at SW enclosed by low screen; serpentine pannelled gallery front at east; cusped tracery to ceiling braces. Burial ground; rubble walled burial ground; at west pair late 19th century tooled ashlar square gate piers with Gothic detailing and pair decorative cast-iron carriage gates. Various 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century tombstones. Sundial; standing near SW entrance of church, circular ashlar sundial on squat circular rubble plinth. Building ecclesiastical use as such. Mural monuments in medieval portion of church to Hay of Lochloy, Brodie of Lethen and Dunbar of Boath. 1898 alterations and renovation cost about \$800, which was raised by a bazaar [1]. The parish church of Auldearn, built in 1757, It is adjoined by an unroofed portion of its predecessor (whose windows bear traces of Gothic architecture), which is now used for burial. St Columba was associated with Auldearn but whether his establishment was on this site or whether the medieval church was dedicated to him is not known [2]. Thompson (appendix to diary 1884) "village now of but small dimensions was once the most important town in the county & we read of the Dean of the college in connection with Elgin Cathedral being its minister". The parish church of Auldearn, built 1757, It is adjoined by an unroofed portion of its predecessor (whose windows bear traces of Gothic architecture), which is now used for burial. St Columba was associated with Auldearn but whether his establishment was on this site or whether medieval church was dedicated to him is not known [3]. This asset is located on the top of a small hill in the centre of Auldearn Village. This assets' setting comprises its associated cemetery, the remains of its medieval forerunner and also the village of Auldearn that it serves. While all round views are constrained by the modern development of Auldearn there are limited views to the west through the village with Garlic Hill prominent in the middle distance. There are no views of the existing A96. [4]

**Sources**

[1] HES  
 [2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Sundial at Auldearn Old Parish Church</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9196055571
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Sundial	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1647	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG44943

**Description**

Listed Building entry: Dated 1757 replacing medieval church, part of which remains at east. Alterations, John Robertson of Inverness, 1898. Harled with ashlar margins and dressings. Symmetrical 8-bay south elevation with round-headed keystone entrances in outer bays; similarly detailed windows, large in bays 3 and 6, small in remaining bays; impost blocks in windows and doors. Datestone in centre; 1650 mural monument. 4 large (1898) windows in north elevation with same detailing as in south elevation; all windows with simple circle tracery of 1898. Round-headed gallery window in east and west gables; bellcote for 2 bells at west gable apex; slate roof. Roofless eastern portion of medieval church extends from east gable; simple Y-tracery Gothic east window and later doorway. Various mural monuments and tombs dating 16th century. Interior; re-cast and re-furbished in 1898 in Gothic style. Panelled bowed pulpit and panelled reredos at SW enclosed by low screen; serpentine panelled gallery front at east; cusped tracery to ceiling braces. Burial ground; rubble walled burial ground; at west pair late 19th century tooled ashlar square gate piers with Gothic detailing and pair decorative cast-iron carriage gates. Various 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century tombstones. Sundial; standing near SW entrance of church, circular ashlar sundial on squat circular rubble plinth. Building ecclesiastical use as such. Mural monuments in medieval portion of church to Hay of Lochloy, Brodie of Lethen and Dunbar of Boath. 1898 alterations and renovation cost about \$800, which was raised by a bazaar [1]. Allegedly some of the bodies from the Battle of Auldearn 1647 were buried in the graveyard others in Dead Wood.

The parish church of Auldearn, built in 1757, It is adjoined by an unroofed portion of its predecessor (whose windows bear traces of Gothic architecture), which is now used for burial. St Columba was associated with Auldearn but whether his establishment was on this site or whether the medieval church was dedicated to him is not known [2]. This asset is located on the top of a small hill in the centre of Auldearn Village. This assets' setting comprises its associated church, cemetery, the remains of the medieval church and also the village of Auldearn . While all round views are constrained by the modern development of Auldearn there are limited views to the west through the village with Garlic Hill prominent in the middle distance. There are no views of the existing A96. [3]

**Sources**

[1] HES  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bogside of Boath Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9217556345
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	278286MHG49300

**Description**

This courtyard farmstead comprises a U-shaped arrangement of cattle sheds and a barn, and has a late 20th-century shed attached to the rear. A detached farmhouse of one-and-a-half storeys forms the fourth side of the courtyard. The buildings are of stone and slate and were in good condition and in farming use when visited (2000) [1] [2]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the base of a north facing slope. in a rolling landscape of large fields. There are good views to the north, east and west, views to the south are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 347. [3]

**Sources**

[1] NMRS  
 [2] HER  
 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Well at Bogside of Boath (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9226156314
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile 1st and 2nd Editions Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA) (includes: Auldearn; Dyke And Moy) and Nairnshire Sheet II.SW (includes: Auldearn) respectively. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000 [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey presumably destroyed. This asset is located on level ground at the base of a north facing slope. In a rolling landscape of large fields. There are good views to the north, east and west, views to the south are somewhat restricted by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 346. [2]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Well at Bogside of Brodie (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9248856381
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A well is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. It is not depicted on the 2nd edition [1, 2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey presumably destroyed. This asset is located on a gentle north facing slope. There are good views to the north, east and west, views to the south are somewhat restricted by rising topography. [3]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bogside of Brodie</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9253756382
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	278313MHG49312
<b>Description</b>			
This farmstead, now converted into housing, has a U-shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached and adjacent [1]. No further information [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Human Remains at Gallows Hill</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9313555639
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Human Remains	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15554MHG7048, MHG43931
<b>Description</b>			
Human Bones found here. Whilst trenching at several places on the top of Gallows Hill, the farmer has come across human bones. These are usually buried in Dead Wood (NH 916 548) [1] [2]. This asset could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to felling operations.[3]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Enclosure at Gallows Hill</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9315055550
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	73925MHG7268
<b>Description</b>			
Air photography has revealed the cropmarks of a penannular ditch and a circular enclosure, immediately north of the A96 at Gallows Hill. That to the west of the grid reference is c10m in diameter, defined by a broad ditch and has an entrance to the south. That to the east is larger, c15m in diameter, defined by a narrower ditch with a possible entrance to the south [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground to the south of Gallows Hill. There are good all round views although views to the north are constrained by rising topography, the existing A96 is dominant in views to the south. This asset is intervisible with Assets 378 and 380 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset approximately 39m south of Gallows Hill recorded on image NH 95 NW 29-B80277/CN/po. The asset comprises the two enclosures (Study no.s 1248 and 1249) and the possible remains of a field boundary (Study no. 1247). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015 [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton & Transcription (AOC, 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Enclosure at Meadowfield</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH9321755347
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5086	<b>HER ref</b>	15548MHG7054
<b>Description</b>			
The monument comprises the remains of an enclosure dating from the mid to late first millennium BC. It appears as a cropmark in an arable field and it is likely that further remains, not susceptible to cropmark formation, will survive in the vicinity. The roughly circular enclosure measures 25m to 30m in diameter within a narrow ditch. The enclosure contains a very clear internal palisade. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 100m E-W by 100m N-S, to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and the areas around in which further features are likely to survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The field boundary crossing the scheduled area is specifically excluded from the scheduling. The monument is of national importance as a defensive enclosure of unusual design with an outer ditch and internal palisade, which cannot be paralleled in other cropmarks or upstanding monuments in the area. Even though the monument is under the plough, experience has shown that important archaeological deposits can survive below plough level. This monument has the potential to increase greatly our knowledge of the design and use of defended prehistoric settlements and to enhance our understanding of the settlement history of the prehistoric period in Scotland [1]. Crop-markings visible on air			

photographs (RCAHMSAP 1976 and 1977) 300m SW of Little Penick reveal an annular enclosure about 29m in diameter containing an inner palisade trench. Palisaded homestead (possible) [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground at the top of a gentle south face slope in a rolling landscape. There are excellent all round views although views to the north are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 dominates views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 379, 395 and 401 - 403 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Old Miller's Cottage, Motte</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH9329854776
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Motte	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11644	<b>HER ref</b>	15602MHG7189

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of a later medieval motte visible as a rough grass-covered mound and associated low ditch and outer bank. It lies at the W end of a glacial ridge at about 40 m above sea level.

Mottes are mounds, usually artificial, which formed the foundations for timber (sometimes stone) castles. In Scotland these date from the 12th to the 13th centuries, appearing in the NE in the third quarter of the 12th century. They were generally accompanied by baileys (enclosed courtyards for ancillary buildings). As such, they were common expressions of control, influence and power over surrounding lands and were often located in association with local hunting forests. The motte is oval on plan. The substantial mound is some 6.5 m high and makes use of the natural, glacial topography as part of its defensive construction. It is roughly conical in form and, with a flat summit measuring approximately 18 m by 7.5 m, it matches the shape and physical extent of other mottes. A broad, enclosing ditch measuring some 6 m wide survives on the N and E sides of the mound. On the S and W sides the ditch has been destroyed by a modern quarry and field boundary. Previous fieldwork has suggested that the remains of an associated bailey surround the motte, although this is now silted and was only visible in the monument's N and E quadrants. Previous records have identified a tentative association (and thus different interpretation) with an earlier cairn and stone alignment 200 m to the NW. The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the motte and an area around in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area excludes the top 30 cm of the track running along its W side and the modern fences that bound it on S and, for a short distance, on the N, to allow for their maintenance [1]. At NH 9328 5477 is a motte constructed by isolating the W end of a glacial ridge. It is roughly circular measuring, c33.0m in diameter at the base and c6.5m high. The featureless flat summit is irregularly oval measuring c18.0m E to W by c7.5m transversely. Around the base of the motte is a ditch with an outer bank, c 6.0m average width and c 1.0m average height, which survives on the N and E only. On the S and W it has been destroyed by a field boundary and quarry respectively. This possible motte is situated at the end of a fluvio-glacial ridge. It stands about 6.5m high and may have been surrounded by a ditch, now partly silted up. Dense vegetation covers the site. Scheduled as 'Old Miller's Cottage, motte 95m ESE of... the remains of a later medieval motte visible as a rough grass-covered mound and associate low ditch and outer bank.' Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 27 September 2007 [2]. There is no evidence that this is a motte. Lies at the E end of a ridge, but the W end is noticeably higher and would form the better defensive position. Looks now as if there has been old quarrying within the area, leaving just the defining external area of the mound. This has old stone walling defining it, but has also been used for dumping stones, probably cleared from adjacent fields. However, could still have been a monument. In suspicious alignment with the series of prehistoric monuments that stretch from Auldearn eastwards - so should be perhaps be considered as possible barrow or equivalent if once ditched as described At NH 9328 5477 is a motte constructed by isolating the W end of a glacial ridge. It is roughly circular measuring, c33m diameter at the base and c6.5m high. The featureless flat summit is irregularly oval measuring c18m E-W by c7.5m transversely. Around the base of the motte is a ditch with an outer bank, c6m average width and c1m average height, which survives on the N and E only. On S and W it has been destroyed by a field boundary and quarry respectively. This possible motte is situated at the end of a fluvio-glacial ridge. It stands about 6.5m high and may have been surrounded by a ditch, now partly silted up. Dense vegetation covers the site [3]. During the walkover survey this asset was found to comprise a mound c.2m in height with a circumference of c.3.5m surrounded by a possible ditch c.2m in width. The asset is located in waste ground adjacent to an unnamed road. Views to the south, east and west are constrained by scrub planting and immature trees. There are open views to the north that are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 is not visible from this asset [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cropmarks near Little Penick</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9350055600
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	73927MHG44676, MHG44677, MHG7281
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Air photography has revealed the cropmarks of a complex of rectilinear features centred c40m NE of Little Penick Cottages, including field boundaries, smaller rectangular structures, and presumably, a trackway. Amongst these features is a possible circular enclosure defined by a very fine ditch c20m in diameter [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground in a rolling landscape with good all round views, although views to the north are constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the south. This asset is intervisible with Assets 396 and 397 [3]. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified this asset approximately 60m east of the Former GPO Repeater Station at Auldearn (Asset 396) recorded on image NH 95 NW 30-B80280/CN/po. The asset comprises Study no.s 1193 - 1196, 1198, 1200 - 1210, 1215 - 1218, 1219 - 1223, 1224 - 1227, 1228, 1231, 1232, 1234 - 1240, 1242 - 1246). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015                  [4] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagary Rectificaiton &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Former GPO Repeater Station at Auldearn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9342455555
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Telephone Exchange	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG51276
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The building at NH 934 556 called Old Telephone Exchange (front building, rear building appears to be modern and built in same style to match up) was a GPO repeater station and is mentioned in a document in the North Highland Archive, being described as the most important link. It is described as a "radio station" but it is more likely that they mean "repeater station". "ADGB" is Air Defence of Great Britain which suggests that it was part of the landline link to the RAF bunker at Raigmore (MHG20493). There is nothing to suggest a "radio station" in that area. It seems to be a GPO R3 type building. A retired BT engineer confirmed that it was a repeater station and he suggested that there are similar buildings further down the A96 with one around Elgin also, this would fit with it being a repeater station as these are placed at regular intervals along the line. Presumably the line went to Aberdeen though it could have also gone to the radar stations in that area [1]. This asset was found to be extant during the walkover survey although converted to residential use. The building is rectilinear and oriented north to south and comprises a single storey of coursed rubble construction with slate roof. The building is located immediately to the north of the existing A96 which is prominent in views to the south and east. This asset is intervisible with Assets 395 and 397 [2]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Penick Buildings</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9348355517
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Two L-shaped buildings are depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. These buildings were found to be extant during the walkover survey although both have been subject to modern renovation. Both buildings are rectilinear with extensions to the southern (rear) elevations. Both buildings are adjacent to the existing A96 and their northern (front) elevations face towards the road emphasising their relationship with it. This asset is intervisible with Assets 395 and 396 [2].</p>			



Sources	
[1]	Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871
[2]	Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906
[3]	Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Penick Trackway (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9356655392
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

A trackway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile map. It is not depicted on the 2nd edition [1, 2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is intervisible with Assets 395, 396 and 399. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north [3].

Sources	
[1]	Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871
[2]	Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906
[3]	Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Penick Well (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9359355363
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

A well is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. It is not depicted on the 2nd edition [1, 2] This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is intervisible with Assets 395 - 397. The existing A96 is conspicuous in view to the north [3].

Sources	
[1]	Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871
[2]	Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906
[3]	Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ring Ditch at Courage Cottage [1]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9361055500
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	269773MHG47882

**Description**

What may be a ring-ditch has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) lying on undulating ground about 140m E of Courage Cottage. An arc of ditch may define the SE side of a ring-ditch measuring about 14m in diameter [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located on level ground on a north facing slope in a gently rolling landscape. There are good all round views although views to the north are constrained due to rising topography. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north. This asset is intervisible with Assets 402 and 403 located approximately 250m to the south-east [3].

Sources	
[1]	NMRS

[2] HER

[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Possible Ring Ditch at Courage Cottage</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9380055500
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	118538MHG26993
<b>Description</b>			
<p>APs (1996) provided by RCAHMS show a small irregular ring ditch ? at this exact location as taller crops. This is one of a series of at least 3 in the field (all now recorded separately) [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground on the crest of a ridge in a gently rolling landscape. there are good all round views although views to the east are somewhat limited due to Courage Steading. This asset is intervisible with Asset 401 located approximately 250m to the north-west and Asset 403 located approximately 50m to the east [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ring Ditch at Courage Cottage [2]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9385055493
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG32709
<b>Description</b>			
<p>APs (1996) seem to show a ring ditch to the NW of the clearly defined larger one close to the farm buildings (ie the central one of the group [1]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground on the crest of ridge in a gently rolling landscape, there are good all round views although views to the east are constrained by Courage Steading. This asset is intervisible with Assets 402 and 401 located approximately 50m and 250m to the west respectively. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Ring Ditch at Courage Cottage [3]</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9390055500
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	76828MHG7295
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NMRS 76828 entry cancelled [1]. APs (1996) show large ring ditch as area of taller crops. Large with entrance on NW where ditch line is thicker. This is the strongest feature visible, but there appear to be at least two other possible ring ditches in field &amp; another in field to south [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	406	<b>Site Name</b>	Courage Farmstead
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9395655525
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	118539MHG26994
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Large farmsteading buildings marked on 1st ed OS to W of Courage Cottage at 293992855518. The Cottage is probably the old farmhouse, simple two-storey and unrestored. The farmsteadings have been heavily upgraded to form residential units. Large area of landscaping around them. Plus area to south has been created as pond, probably to provide material to form hill terrace on which large new house behind Innesfree is being built [1] [2]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey, the steadings comprise single storey and attic of coursed rubble construction with slate roof. There are good views to the north, west and south, views to the east are somewhat constrained by rising topography. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the north [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	407	<b>Site Name</b>	Roman artefacts, Inshoch Moss
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9399855999
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot	<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15541MHG7061
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Several brass Roman coins, four Roman spearheads, and a round piece of thin metal, hollow on the underside, were found in Inshoch Moss. 1893 [1] [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS                  [2] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	408	<b>Site Name</b>	Wester Hardmuir Milestone (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9422455858
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A milestone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. It is not depicted on the current 1:25,000. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey and is presumed to have been removed during road widening and or drainage works [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871                  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906                  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wester Hardmuir Old Sand Pit</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9423455973
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile depicts an old sand pit [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located in a pasture field, that dips toward the existing A96 possible as a result of the extraction [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wester Hardmuir Farmhouse</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9465956109
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	128838MHG28437
<b>Description</b>			
The farmhouse is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS 6" to the mile (Elgin, Sheet X and Elginshire Sheet X.SW respectively). It has been altered with an extension to the east [1] [2]. During the walkover survey the farmhouse was found to be extant comprising 2 storeys with slate roof, the farmhouse has been harled and has an extension to the north. The farm buildings are of modern construction. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the south. This asset has a relationship with Asset 418 [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wester Hardmuir Well (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9466156187
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Well	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile 1st and 2nd edition maps [1, 2]. It is also depicted on the current 1:25,000. This asset is no longer extant and has been replaced with a water hydrant. This asset has a relationship with Asset 413 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Elgin, Sheet X, Published 1872 [2] Elginshire, Sheet X.SW, Published 1906 [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	419	<b>Site Name</b>	Hardmuir Building, Walled Garden and Track (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9504056324
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A building, walled garden and track are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground, all round views are constrained by mature woodland planting. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the south, although intermittantly screened by a hedge of Broom [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Elgin, Sheet X, Published 1872                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	422	<b>Site Name</b>	Railway bridge, Inverness Airport
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7710451169
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval 19th century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG55863
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A bridge across the railway near Inverness Airport. It was noted in a DBA in 2002 by SUAT for a proposed new access road to Inverness Airport, as being built of reddish sandstone with brickwork forming the barrel vault over the single track. It was considered to be well-built, in excellent condition with little or no erosion or weathering. It was probably to be retained and it was considered to be a good example of C19 railway architecture, adding to the amenity and interest of the area [1]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. There are excellent all round views although views to the west are constrained by Tornagrain Wood. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the south. This asset has a relationship with Asset 57 [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER                  [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	423	<b>Site Name</b>	Feature near Inverness Airport
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7703051090
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Feature	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG55865
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Several undated features of unknown function were exposed during a watching brief by SUAT IN 2005 in an area adjacent to the Inverness to Aberdeen railway for a new access road to Inverness Airport. Area 1 lay on the south side of the railway and the area was being stripped by mechanical excavator investigating possible services related to the railway. The features comprised two irregular shaped features and three linear features. It was considered that they represented a corner of a field with two drainage ditches. The functions of a crescent shaped feature and an abutting triangular-shaped feature were uncertain but given the presence of lenses of charcoal, may have represented some kind of light industrial or agricultural activity [1]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	426	<b>Site Name</b>	Nairn Boundary Stone
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8672854271
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Stone	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>A boundary stone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. This asset is located on level ground raised above the B9091 Croy - Clephanton - Kildrummie - Nairn Road at the corner of a large field and plantation belt immediately south-east of the B9091 Croy - Clephanton - Kildrummie - Nairn Road carriageway. There are excellent views to the west over a flat agricultural landscape towards Balnaspirach. Views to the south and south-west are open although slightly restricted by a tree belt and rising topography. Views to the north are open but restricted by a tree belt. Views to the east are restricted by a tree belt. This asset was found to be extant during the walkover survey, comprising a dressed orthostat with rounded top c. 0.4m in height, no markings were discerned [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	427	<b>Site Name</b>	Breachlich Chapel and Cemetery (site of)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7961052850
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Church and Cemetery	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14423MHG3024, MHG39661
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Nothing can be seen, within a burial-ground, of the former parish church of Bracholie, which is first mentioned in 1281; it was dedicated to St Ewan. The parish of Bracholie was united with Petty about 1500 but the church was still in use in 1688, and the remains could be seen in 1792. Statistical Account (OSA) 1792; New Statistical Account (NSA) 1845; OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 1st ed. (1876), sheet i; W Jolly 1882; H Scott et al 1915-61; RCAHMS 1979, visited March 1978. No trace of this church remains in Breachlich churchyard, which is still occasionally used for burials. Visited by OS (RD) 13 August 1964. A survey was made of the following graveyard as part of a wider study of graveyards in the Highland area (see DES 2002, 60). Breachlich churchyard (Petty parish) NH 7961 5285 148 memorials recorded [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey, the cemetery was found to be well maintained. It was noted that several areas of flat grass/moss appeared to be covering recumbant headstones and it is assumed that these will include Asset 430. There are excellent all round views. The existing A96 is intermittently visible in views to the south. This asset has a relationship with Asset 430 [3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS  [2] HER  [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	430	<b>Site Name</b>	Cup Marked Stone, St. Ewan's Churchyard
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7962052840
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cup Marked Stone	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14424MHG438
<b>Description</b>			
<p>In St Ewan's Churchyard are six cup-marked yellow sandstone slabs. The cups are small, generally, and this is probably an obliteration caused by smoothing, facing and sculpting for use as gravestones. A. No. 11 (fig. 72), just opposite the entrance about the middle of the yard, has more than forty cups and has been squared, smoothed, carved and lettered. B and C Nos. 12 and 13 (figs. 73 and 74) No information. D No. 14 (fig 75) is on the west side of the yard is 4ft long by 2ft 8ins, broken at the top and with about fourteen cups. E No. 15 (fig 769) Opposite the entrance gate is 6ft 6ins long by 2ft wide top and 1ft 4ins at bottom. About forty cups on a rough irregular surface. F No. 16 (fig 77). One cup mark and a probably artificial conch-like hollow. Some other dimensions are given concerning the cups. W Jolly 1882. At NH 7962 5284, opposite the entrance to the graveyard there is an half-buried earthfast, recumbent, sandstone</p>			

slab with several cup markings on the face, which has been prepared for use as a gravestone. The cup marks appear at the lower end of the slab, and there are several letters at the top, which are now indecipherable. No trace of the other five cup marked yellow sandstone slabs mentioned by Jolly could be found in Breachlich Churchyard. Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (R B) 20 August 1964 [1] [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. However, it was noted that several areas of flat grass/moss appeared to be covering recumbant headstones and it is assumed that these will include Asset 430. There are excellent all round views. This asset has a relationship with Asset 427. The existing A96 is intermittantly visible in views to the south [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Gate Lodge at Gollanfield Mains</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8111053250
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate Lodge	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	100750MHG23963

**Description**

Architect: Alexander Ross (I.C. Oct. 16, 1879) [1] [2]. This asset comprises a single storey 'L' shaped building of dressed coursed rubble construction, with ashlar quoins and lintels and slate roof. There are good views to the south over the Inverness to Aberdeen railway that is in cutting. The existing A96 is conspicuous in views to the south [3].

**Sources**

- [1] NMRS
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Gollanfield Enclosure and Pit Circle</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8159052810
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5166	<b>HER ref</b>	15208MHG3945, MHG3971

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of a circular enclosure and a pit circle, probably houses dating from the mid or late prehistoric period, appearing in an arable field as marks in a cereal crop; experience shows that further archaeological features may survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The first house appears as a circular enclosure c. 20m in diameter bounded by a narrow ditch with, in its north eastern arc, an entrance flanked by two large pits. In the interior there is a pit circle c. 9m in diameter surrounded by traces of an aureole. Forty metres to the NNW the second house appears as a pit-circle with two outlying post-holes. Further pits are scattered in the surrounding areas. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 140m (NW-SW) x 140m (NW-SE) to include the area in which cropmarks are visible and areas between and around where further features are likely to survive. The area is bounded on the NE and SE by modern field boundaries, which are specifically excluded from the scheduling. The monument is of national importance as domestic structures of the Bronze Age or Iron Age which have the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of prehistoric settlement and agriculture. Even though the area is under the plough experience shows that extensive and important archaeological features will survive below plough level. The monument is of particular importance because the structures are of different designs; they have the potential to increase greatly our knowledge of the variety and nature of prehistoric houses; taken with the broadly contemporary settlement remains which survive in the area they have the potential to enhance our understanding of the development of prehistoric settlement [1]. Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of what may be a palisaded homestead 150m west of Wester Glackton farmhouse. They show a narrow ditch enclosing an area about 30m in diameter with a gap on the east; within the enclosure there is what may be a pit-circle measuring about 15m in diameter. Situated about 35m north-east of the enclosure there is a pit-circle about 9m in diameter. RCAHMS 1979; Visible on RCAHMS air photographs IN 2655, IN 3079-80: flown 1976 and 1977. Tolan notes two pit-circles at NH 815 528 and NH 816 528 respectively. M Tolan 1988. Air photographs of this enclosure, taken by J Harden in 1989, are held in Inverness Museum (AP nos. 8902.34-36; see also Archive.). Information from J Harden 1989 [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a rolling rural landscape that rises south towards and obscures the existing A96. There are excellent views to the north east and west [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES

[2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>East Lodge Cottage</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9180056130
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate Lodge	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG56276
<b>Description</b>			
Post Medieval, likely c19 house [1]. This asset was found to be extant during the walkover survey comprising a single storey with slate roof cottage with extensions to the eastern and western gables and northern elevation. This asset is located on level ground to the north of the Auldearn Burn. All round views are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 324 [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] HER [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hardmuir Tollhouse (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9584056410
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Tollhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	122722MHG28170
<b>Description</b>			
Tollhouse: a neat single-storey tollhouse with semi-octagonal end facing the road. J R Hume 1977 [1] [2]. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset has been redeveloped and replaced by a modern bungalow [3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS [2] HER [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Stratton Lodge Hotel</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH7110646411
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB8060	<b>HER ref</b>	100475MHG15805
<b>Description</b>			
Late 18th century, 2 storey and attic house over raised basement with symmetrical SE 3-bay front. Large 2-storey rear addition and further rear wing. Pinned rubble frontage, harled flanks and rear additions; contrasting ashlar margins and dressings. Shallow advanced and pedimented centre bay to front with centre entrance approached by splayed flight of steps oversailing (now infilled) basement area. Oculus in pediment; flanking small piended dormers; moulded eaves cornice; scroll skews; panelled and coped end stacks. Circa 1900 crowstepped and gabled 2-storey irregular 4-bay harled rear addition linked to older house by 2-bay block. Irregular ground floor fenestration; 4 gabled dormers break wallhead; single end stack. Further later wing projects from NE gable, also gabled. Multi-pane glazing throughout; slate roofs [1]. Architect: Alexander Ross. The house was visited and photographed after fire damage in July 2011 when partial demolition was carried out at Stratton Lodge [2] [3]. This asset is in a dilapidated/ruinous state and was found to be fenced off during the walkover survey. The former hotel is situated on the ridge of slightly raised ground to the south-east of the A96. The property is located within an area of mature gardens (now scrubland) bounded on the south, west and north sides by untended trees. Further areas of woodland are presence to the south and west of the property. This closed landscape gives the hotel a degree of privacy and seclusion. The principle elevation faces south-east towards an area of 20th century housing in Culloden. Access to the property is intended from this direction and comprises a straight tree-lined avenue which leads from, and incorporates, Caulfield Road. As a result the central doorway of the principle façade aligns with the avenue to create an overall symmetrical appearance and lend grandeur to the property [4].			



Sources	
[1] HES	
[2] NMRS	
[3] HER	
[4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Gollanfield Junction Station</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7985252988
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Station	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14418MHG3029

Description	
<p>Gollanfield Station, opened 1855 by the Inverness and Nairn Rly. Formerly a two-platform through station, only the platform faces and the single-storey, down (originally up-) platform building survive. Opened (as Fort George Station) by the Inverness and Nairn Rly on 5 November 1855, being renamed Gollanfield Junction Station on 1 July 1899 and Gollanfield Station in March 1959. The station closed to regular passenger traffic on 3 May 1965, but the main line remains in use. This was the original station. In 1890 a new station was opened in Ardersier and was called Fort George Station while the original station was renamed Gollanfield Junction Station. When the Ardersier Station was closed Gollanfield Junction Station reverted back to being Fort George Station [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset has been redeveloped and comprises two modern bungalows. This asset is intervisible with Assets 57, 257 and 258. [3]</p>	

Sources	
[1] NMRS	
[2] HER	
[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hollow at Tornagrain Wood, Petty</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7679450602
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Hollow	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG55857

Description	
<p>A small hollow near the A96 in mature plantation at Tornagrain Wood was seen during a walkover survey in advance of a proposed new access road to Dalcross Airport by Wordsworth Archaeological Services in 1996. It was 14m away from a boundary bank (see MHG28216) and measured 4m x 2m and was over 1.25m deep. Its function was unknown but it lay outside the line of the proposed access road [1]. This asset is located within Tornagrain Wood conifer plantation. This asset could not be discerned during the walkover survey. All round views are restricted by the mature conifers [2].</p>	

Sources	
[1] HER	
[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drain at Smithton Road</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7024946262
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG48625

Description	
<p>A watching brief was undertaken in April and May 2004 for a new roundabout. The only features revealed were some tile and stone field drains [1].</p>	

Sources			
[1] HER			

  

Site Number	458	Site Name	Stone Axe and Arrowhead at Balloch
Legal Status	None	NGR	NH7235047520
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Findspot	Period	Prehistoric
NMR ref		HER ref	MHG29558

  

Description			
Stone axe-head. Associated with other finds recovered from the periphery from the cairn near-by including a leaf-shaped arrowhead, a large flint point and pieces of cremated bone [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a relatively flat landscape. There are good all round views with the Assets 74 and 85 visible to the west and northeast respectively which this asset may have had a relationship. The existing A96 is prominent in views to the north although the eye is drawn to the Black Isle coastline. The modern developments of Culloden and Balloch are conspicuous in views to the south and views are further constrained by rising topography [2].			

  

Sources			
[1] HER			
[2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015			

  

Site Number	459	Site Name	Upper Cullernie, Pit [1]
Legal Status	None	NGR	NH7287047740
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Pit	Period	Prehistoric
NMR ref		HER ref	83562MHG16135

  

Description			
'Pit containing flint and pitchstone': No details given. J Wordsworth 1991 [1]. Over the Cullernie burn a small pit was found containing flints and pieces of Arran pitchstone, identified during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline. It was recorded as an oblong pit with rounded bottom 5.5m x 3m x 350mm deep Pale yellow brown slightly loamy sand silt sealing a charcoal-rich silt with 1 worked flint flake and 2 pieces worked pitchstone [2]			

  

Sources			
[1] NMRS			
[2] HER			

  

Site Number	460	Site Name	Upper Cullernie, Ring Ditch and Barrow
Legal Status	None	NGR	NH7332048180
Value	High	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Ring Ditch	Period	Bronze Age
NMR ref		HER ref	150368MHG35436

  

Description			
The cropmark of a possible ring-ditch, measuring about 20m in diameter within a broad ditch, has been revealed by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 650m N of Upper Cullernie farmstead. A centrally placed mark, possibly a pit, suggests that this could be the cropmark of a barrow [1] [2]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape immediately north of the existing A96. There are good views to the north and east. Views to the south and west are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Assets 99, 100, 101, 103, 104 and 107. The existing A96 is dominant in views to the south [2].			

  

Sources			
[1] NMRS			
[2] HER			

<b>Site Number</b>	461	<b>Site Name</b>	Ditch at Dooket Hill
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9170055600
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG34112, MNG39983, MHG39991
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Undated Ditch, Pits and Platform recorded during Archaeological Evaluations (Report No. 450) by B Gledinning, CFA, 1999 [1]. The building platform occupies part of the SE sector of the summit close against the inner face of the rampart. It covers an approximate area of 5m by 7.5m whose principal axis lies at some 45° – 50° E of N. Barely discernable slight low ridges appear to delineate wall footings to the SW, NW and NE [2].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HER                  [2] NMRS</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	462	<b>Site Name</b>	Boath Cottage and Steadings, Former Carriage House
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9202255950
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Carriage House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1656	<b>HER ref</b>	110824MHG16003
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Probably Archibald Simpson, 1830. Range of buildings, stables and former carriage house range being at right angles to one another with single carriage house and hen house sited at angle. Former carriage house range fronting former steading; 2-storey; 7 bay S facing range; stugged coursed rubble, tooled ashlar margins and quoins. 4 right (E) bays now converted as dwelling. 3 centre segmental-headed entrances (2 now blocked as window and door to dwelling); small segmental-headed 1st floor windows with 9-pane glazing, 12-pane in ground floor; ridge stack; piended slate roof. Fine set of offices set a little north of Boath House. That portion of former carriage house range now a dwelling called "Boath Cottage" [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset was found to be extant during the walkover survey and has been redeveloped as a residential unit. This asset is located within a complex of buildings that form the setting of this asset. This asset is intervisible with Assets 328 - 330 and 332- 337 [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] HER                  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	463	<b>Site Name</b>	Blackhill Palisaded Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7164347892
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11428	<b>HER ref</b>	163557MHG36073
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. It lies in arable farmland, at 10 m above sea level, where it is located approximately 100 m from the present-day shoreline of the Moray Firth. The cropmark shows a palisaded enclosure, a narrow ditch measuring around 30 m in diameter. A second cropmark measuring about 10 m in diameter and visible in the NE side of the interior may represent a roundhouse. The area proposed for scheduling is circular on plan, centred on the centre of the palisade enclosure, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>The monument is unexcavated and has considerable potential to enhance understanding of defended settlements in the Inverness area, specifically palisade enclosures. The addition of internal features indicates that archaeological remains of settlement may be preserved; these would further enhance our knowledge of the use and development of these sites. The monument is a rare example of a prehistoric defended settlement. The site is one of a small number so far identified in Highland. Its characteristics are similar to</p>			

others found along the coast of the Moray Firth. As a group, these sites could potentially enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy in the N of Scotland. 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 landuse in N Scotland [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. The asset is located at the top of a gentle rise that slopes north down towards the Moray Firth, the asset would have been conspicuous from the Firth. There are excellent views to the north and west over the Moray Firth to the Black Isle coastline, views to the south and east are restricted due to rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 68 [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton of Petty Ring Cairn</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7348448585
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM3745	<b>HER ref</b>	14198MHG2927

**Description**

No description given [1]. Chambered Cairn (remains of) The site of this Clava-type cairn is in the corner of a flat field, just over 50ft OD, about 1/2 mile inland from the S shore of the Moray Firth. A railway cutting skirts the monument on the N and may account for the loss of the monoliths on this side. Most of the kerb of the cairn survives and has a diameter of 50 - 52ft. It is constructed of rough, rounded boulders with no regular graduation in size though they tend to be rather sligher to the N. The stones vary from 3ft to 1ft in height. The cairn material and centre structure have been removed though some stones of the innermost setting survived to 1824 (Anderson 1831). Four monoliths of the surrounding circle remain standing, evenly spaced on the SW arc, 14 to 16ft from the kerb. From S to N they are 4ft, 5ft, 4 1/2ft, and 3 3/4ft high, the tallest stone being directly to the SW. Two prostrate stones on the SE are probably fallen monoliths. There are said to have been formerly thirteen free-standing stones round the cairn (Anderson 1831).

The remains of the cairn are as described by Miss Henshall - one of the kerb stones on the SW side has since been removed. Visited by OS (E G C) 25 April 1962. Two seasons of excavation have confirmed that this site was of "ring-cairn" type. The inner kerb consisted of a small ditch dug into the old land surface which was filled mainly with water-worn boulders and some flat slabs. This infill protruded above the old land surface in some places. The larger sizes of both the ditch and the stones of its infill on the SW side of the inner kerb reflected the usual Clava orientation. Large quantities of crushed cremated bone were found in a matrix of sooty soil in the central area of the cairn. There was little sign of disturbance in the thin layer of cairn material, and in view of the very insubstantial nature of the inner kerb, it is doubtful if the cairn ever had more than a flat platform of cobbling. No diagnostic cultural material was recovered. This Clava-type cairn, which has been photographed by the RCAHMS, was in a similar condition to that described in the previous reports when seen in 1978 [2] [3]. This asset is located on level ground immediately south of the Inverness to Aberdeen railway (Asset 57) and is surrounded on three sides by arable fields. The asset appears to have an inner circle of 19 stones (gorse could be masking others) that are c.0.3m in height. There are 4 larger orthostats to the west the tallest of which is 1.4m in height. This asset is not dominant. There are good views to the west, south and east although views are constrained by rising topography to the west and south. Views to the north and the Moray Firth are obscured by rising topography. It is assumed that this asset had a relationship with Assets 100 , 105, 108 and 460 which are intervisible. This asset is best appreciated from the east with the larger orthostats to the west framing it and it may be that the purpose of the western orthostats was to block perceived views and to focus the viewer on the inner ring [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Settlement at Newton of Petty</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH7346448738
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11835	<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

The monument comprises a prehistoric settlement of at least three roundhouses, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It

survives as negative (buried) features, situated in a field 350m WNW of the buildings at Newton of Petty. Clustered close together, the three roundhouses are situated on a slight rise. Each roundhouse comprises a ring ditch enclosing a pit circle, with an internal diameter of approximately 15m. The W roundhouse appears best preserved, with a broad outer ditch enclosing a circle of at least ten pits, whilst the N and E roundhouses have narrow ditches enclosing pit circles. The ditches of the N and W roundhouses are clearly visible on aerial photographs, whilst the ditch of the E roundhouse is visible for only part of its circuit. A number of pits are visible scattered around the immediate area of the roundhouses.

The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around within which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Visible as a well-preserved buried feature on aerial photographs, the monument has potential to further our understanding of low-lying prehistoric roundhouse settlements. The tight clustering may suggest an element of site continuity and reuse, or it might provide an insight into social groupings. There is potential for important sequential information to be gained from possible waterlogged deposits preserved in the ditches surrounding each roundhouse. The pit circle within each roundhouse has the potential to reveal important information about the structure of the roundhouse. This cluster of roundhouses will have been part of a much wider landscape of prehistoric farming communities. Similar ring ditch enclosures occur 710m to the SSE and 1130m to the ESE. Spatial analysis of this site and others like it may further our understanding of settlement location, economy, and the structure of society. Information gained from the preservation and study of this site can be used to gain an insight into the wider knowledge of prehistoric farming settlements across Scotland. In 1987, the archaeologists Harding and Lee interpreted the W roundhouse (on the basis of a 1977 aerial photograph) as being a broad penannular ring ditch with a possible internal pit ring, and suggested that it might be related to Neolithic henges. The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved prehistoric roundhouse settlement visible as a buried feature. The clearly defined ditches and pits have potential to preserve important stratigraphic deposits which may further our understanding of site continuity and social grouping, as well as environmental conditions. The monument has the potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric roundhouse settlements, both in this locality and, by association, the rest of Scotland. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of prehistoric domestic structures and economy [1]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground on a north facing slope in a gently rolling landscape that falls down towards the Moray Firth. There are good views to the east and north towards the Moray Firth. Views to the south and west are obscured by rising topography. There is no visual relationship with Asset 106 and it is presumed that this asset was located to take advantage of the views towards the Moray Firth [2].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	466	<b>Site Name</b>	Gollanfield Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8067753371
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM5167	<b>HER ref</b>	15211MHG2834, MHG39712

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of prehistoric enclosures and houses appearing as cropmarks in arable fields. Experience shows that further archaeological features will survive in the areas (not susceptible to cropmarks) between the visible marks. The remains appear as an unenclosed settlement comprising at least three houses, the largest of which clearly shows a narrow encircling ditch, a circular narrow ditched enclosure 30m in diameter, a roughly circular enclosure measuring approximately 11m in diameter bounded by a narrow ditch containing a small concentric pit circle and a pit circle c. 12m in diameter surrounded by the remains of an aureole. Scatters of individual pits and other features lie between the enclosures. It is likely that more than one phase of activity is represented. The area to be scheduled measures 140m (E-W) by 240m (N-S) to include the area in which the cropmarks are visible and areas between and around in which further features are likely to survive. The monument is of national importance as a complex of individual and related features representing at least three different forms of prehistoric enclosure. Experience has shown that even though the area is under the plough archaeological features and deposits will survive below plough level. The complex has the potential to enhance greatly our understanding of many aspects of prehistoric activity, in particular the design and use of settlements over time. It is also possible that ceremonial and ritual activity may be represented in the complex. The monument is of particular importance because of the complexity of the remains and because of the survival in the vicinity of further monuments of similar and other dates representing a variety of functions. The monument has the potential to expand greatly our knowledge of prehistoric societies in Northern Scotland. The monument is of particular importance because of the survival of other prehistoric sites in the area, with which this monument may be associated [1]. Enclosure (Site), Gollanfield: Air photography has revealed the crop-mark of a circular enclosure about 200m WNW of Mains of Gollanfield farmhouse. It measures about 35m in diameter within a narrow ditch [2]. Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of a homestead and a pit-circle about 200m WSW of Mains of Gollanfield farmhouse. The homestead is circular on plan and measures about 20m in diameter; it contains slight indications of what may have been a timber house. Outside the homestead on the SE there is a pit-circle, possibly the remains of a timber house, which measures about 12m in diameter. An arc of ditch and a number of pits are visible about 45m to the NW [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in a gently rolling landscape. There are good views to the south with the existing A96 intermittently visible as result of the rolling landscape form. Views to the north, east and west are somewhat constrained by rising topography [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER

[4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	467	<b>Site Name</b>	Heatherdean Henge
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8125152387
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Henge	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM6694	<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of a small henge, situated close to the edge of the field immediately across the road (SSE) of the house named Heatherdean, at Lochside by Loch Flemington. Visible only as a cropmark on an aerial photograph (RCAHMS 1976 IN/2654), the henge is sub-circular on plan. It measures approximately 20 m from E to W and 22 m from NE to SW. Opposing entrances in the NE and SW quadrants, each about 2 m wide, interrupt the surrounding ditch, which is about 2 m wide. There is no visible evidence for the upcast bank that would have surrounded the henge ditches. A road has destroyed the NW arc of the ditch. Cropmarks suggest that the ditch was cut in straight sections with angular joins, and that pits exist in the interior. This monument may be the 'Flemish Camp' referred to in the New Statistical Account (1845), the Name Book (1870), and noted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Second Edition map (1906). The area to be scheduled is a clipped circle on plan, centred on the henge (NH 8124 5239) and extending outwards up to the surrounding fencelines, to include the henge and an area around within which evidence of the upcast bank and associated remains may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Excluded from the scheduled area are all above-ground elements of fences, to allow for their maintenance. Despite no upstanding evidence of the henge remaining, the clarity of the cropmark visible on the aerial photograph strongly suggests the presence of two opposing entrances, making this site a so-called Class II henge dating back approximately 5000 years to the late Neolithic period. Evidence from comparable sites shows that archaeological features and deposits are likely to be found within the henge and inside the ditch and pits, as well as within the remnants of the upcast bank. These features and deposits have the potential to enhance greatly our understanding of henges and the ritual practices associated with them. Excavations of henges often indicate that they are multi-phase monuments, and therefore there is potential for this site to provide information on a long timescale. Henges and associated circle-henges are found scattered throughout the British Isles, numbering about 100 sites in total, yet have a limited distribution in northern Scotland, with 16 known sites in Highland, of which only eight are currently scheduled. There is much regional diversity in the form, construction, and supposed use of henges. Most Scottish henges are small, like Heatherdean, with the actual enclosure often forming part of a long sequence of use and reuse of the site. The location of this henge is typical, on low-lying flat ground close to watercourses or agricultural land. The entrances are aligned NE to SW, which is a common arrangement for a Class II henge. The site sits in a landscape dominated by later prehistoric enclosures and pit alignments. Evidence suggests that henges are ritual monuments, often with a funerary dimension, but theories vary as to the significance and actual purpose of henges; the arrangement of ditches inside of the bank means that they are not defensive in any way, and it may be that they were designed to stop people from outside viewing whatever went on inside the enclosure, although an alternative explanation may be that the henge is actually defending the outside world against the unknown power of an earlier monument enclosed within it. As standing stones or a ring of posts were often set inside henges, such sites may have served as centres for astronomical observation, or alternatively as meeting places for prominent groups of people. The antiquarian connection between the site of a Flemish Camp and the henge, as given by the OS Second Edition map (among others), is unsubstantiated. However, this does offer an indication that people acknowledged and perceived the area as having been of notable importance in the past. Given that the site is now only visible as a cropmark, it must mean that elements of it were upstanding when the name was coined, and that therefore the levelling of the site has been caused by relatively recent ploughing. The monument is of national importance because it is an excellent example of a Class II henge surviving as a negative (below-ground) feature, visible from the air in the form of a cropmark. It has the potential to enhance very considerably our understanding of many aspects of ceremonial and ritual life in Neolithic Scotland, especially given the very limited distribution of henges within northern Scotland. Its loss would significantly detract from our ability to understand not only prehistoric societies in the N of mainland Scotland, but also across Britain as a whole [1].

**Sources**

[1] HES

<b>Site Number</b>	468	<b>Site Name</b>	Three Barrows at Fonn
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH8705853655
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM11606	<b>HER ref</b>	72178MHG7297

**Description**

The monument comprises an alignment of three Bronze Age burial barrows surviving as buried (negative) features. It lies in a cultivated field 200m WSW of Fonn at about 25m above sea level, near to the campsite between Little Kildrummie and Howford Bridge. The monument is a buried feature, visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark. The three barrows are aligned ENE to WSW, with the separation distances between each being approximately 11m for the W and central barrows and 15m for the central and E barrows. The central and W barrows are approximately the same size, each measuring approximately 11m in internal diameter within a 1.5m wide uninterrupted ditch. The E barrow is smaller, measuring 3.5m in internal diameter within a 1.0m wide ditch. The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around within which evidence relating to their

construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. An alignment of barrows visible as buried features on an aerial photograph, the monument is a well-preserved element of the Bronze Age funerary landscape. Potential exists for archaeological deposits and environmental remains to be preserved both in the interior of the monument and within the ditches surrounding each barrow, providing not only information on the usage of the barrow but also evidence of the Bronze Age environment within which the monument was built. The monument has the potential to further our understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices, as well as inform our knowledge of the structural features of barrows and surrounding ditches. The three barrows are representative of the clusters of prehistoric burial monuments which characterise this region. Their inclusion in an alignment of Bronze-Age sites that is 2.1km long and stretches from the nearby ring-ditch at Howford Bridge to the large upstanding barrow at Hangman's Hill enhances their value. This alignment and line of sight also cuts straight through the Late Neolithic to Early Historic settlement and funerary site 750 m WSW of Little Kildrummie. Spatial analysis of these barrows and other burial sites may further our understanding of funerary site location, the structure of society, and Bronze Age economy. Information gained from the preservation and study of this site has the potential to provide an insight into the wider knowledge of Bronze Age funerary practices across Scotland. This monument represents a style of architecture developed during the Bronze Age as an expression of death and burial. Adjacent to the River Nairn, the deliberate positioning of the monument in relation to both the landscape and other contemporary sites adds an aesthetic attribute to its overall significance. This monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved, representative cluster of Bronze Age barrows of differing size that characterise the wider relict funerary landscape, forming an intrinsic element of the prehistoric burial and settlement pattern along the River Nairn. Its inclusion in a 2.1km-long alignment of Bronze-Age sites across the landscape enhances its significance. Whilst the above-ground structure of the barrows has been lost to the wider landscape, archaeological and environmental deposits are likely to remain preserved within the ditches of each barrow. Potential exists for these deposits to provide information about what the contemporary environment looked like and how the prehistoric farmers who buried and cremated their dead in the barrows managed the land. Capacity exists for the monument to help further our understanding of the use of space for death and burial during the Bronze Age along this part of the North Highlands coastal plain. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape both in this region and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of Bronze Age social structure and economy [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset comprises buried remains and could not be discerned during the walkover survey. This asset is located at the edge of a field that drops sharply to the south towards an unclassified road. There are good views to the south and the River Nairn and there are good views to the east and west. Views to the north are constrained by rising topography [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Inshoch Tower House</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>NGR</b>	NH9365756688
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Tower House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	SM1234	<b>HER ref</b>	15557MHG7045

**Description**

The monument comprises the ruined remains of a Z-plan tower house built during the second half of the 16th century and the remains of associated activity surrounding the building. It is situated 5 km to the E of Nairn and within 3 km of the S shore of the Moray Firth at 40 m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1934 and subsequently rescheduled in 1998, but the scheduling contained inaccuracies: the present rescheduling rectifies this. The rectangular core and earliest element of the tower house lies roughly E-W with the larger of two round towers containing accommodation at the NW corner. The second, smaller tower is located in the opposite SE corner (giving the house its distinctive Z-plan footprint) and contained the stair to the first floor. The stair to the upper floors was carried in a turret in the return of this second tower and the E wall. The house was subsequently replanned with the addition of a sub-rectangular extension to the W. In some places the walls still stand to their full height, though in others, such as the SE tower and the kitchen range, they are reduced to less than 2 m and are largely hidden by collapsed rubble. The original quality of the building is apparent in extensive use of finely cut dressed stone. The area proposed for re-scheduling is sub-rectangular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The above-ground elements of the well immediately to the S of the castle and the machinery associated with the well are specifically excluded from the scheduling. Inshoch is a good example of a 16th-century tower house, built on a modified rectangular plan with two round towers giving it a distinctive Z-shape in plan. Archaeological investigation has not been undertaken to confirm the presence of a barmkin, adjacent buildings or activity such as agriculture, however, it is reasonable to suggest that remains of these may exist here. The tower house survives as an upstanding, ruined building with elements of the walls, towers, internal structure and architectural detail such as corbelling, staircase detail, fine stonemasonry and jointing intact. In all facades, some architectural detail survives above ground level and in situ. The immediate surrounds to the building contain the dislodged masonry components in the form of rubble heaps. As well as displaying features common to this style of tower house, Inshoch displays very individual expressions of taste, design and building skill, developed from the Z-shaped floor plan. This coupled with at least one phase of re-modelling highlights the monument's relative rarity and distinctiveness. The two towers (in the NW and SE corners) are circular in external plan, however, the larger of the two, in the NW, is big enough to support an apartment, in square plan. The building's footprint was extended to create a larger public space and a substantial kitchen area and with this an external stair was added. The detail of the stonemasonry has been commented on by several researchers and is still visible in situ and among the rubble remains. The monument has good potential to add to our understanding of later medieval defended domestic settlement and, specifically, the construction, use and re-use of tower houses and the importance placed on them in the sequence of medieval rural landscape development. This monument is an example of a widespread class of late medieval defended domestic architecture, seen across much of Scotland. The majority of tower houses are based on a square or rectangular footprint with distinctive styles emerging according to design, function

and situation. L-, E-, T- and Z-shaped forms are notable, with Inshoch belonging to the Z-shaped floorplan style. Tower houses were relatively common because they were successful as functional, defensive retreats, as focal points for social activity, and as expressions of power, wealth and local control. Inshoch belonged to a wider rural landscape where small scale agriculture, hunting, animal husbandry and woodland management were largely controlled from these defended homes. The buildings, enclosures and walls associated with these activities are likely to have been in close proximity to Inshoch but are not visible on the ground. Antiquarian and more recent research suggest the original ownership of Inshoch. The original owners, the Hays of Lochloy had the tower house built with several moulded features bearing their name. The association of Inshoch to the Lochloy estate apparently continued and in more recent times, confirmed by the original scheduling of 1934. Such tower houses have a place in the national consciousness as romantic ruins. The monument is of national importance because it survives as a good upstanding example of a domestic defended home, built, lived in and re-modelled by a family who expressed their wealth in building size, style and adornment. The monument reflects a specific and individually modified type of tower house and retains much of the stonemasonry and construction work that exemplified a very skilled architect-stonemason. It represents a centrepiece for local rural development and smallholding starting in the late 16th century. Antiquarian and later interests in the monument have produced useful supporting documentation. Its loss would reduce our potential to add to our knowledge of this type of tower house [1]. Inshoch Castle, originally on Z-plan apparently dates from second half of 16th century, with a later addition on west. Inshoch Castle, generally as described by MacGibbon and Ross, has deteriorated greatly since their visit. The newel staircase in N has collapsed and later addition on W is reduced to ground level. Visited by OS (RL) 11 December 1970 [2] [3]. This asset was found to be in a ruinous state during the walkover survey with only the eastern gable at full height and the northern elevation at wall head height. This asset is located in the garden of Inshoch House. There are good views to the north and east. Views to the south and west are broken by Inshoch House and Penick Farm Cottages. The existing A96 is not visible from this asset [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Scottack Farmhouse</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH7434949604
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB14933	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG15900

**Description**

Early 19th century, symmetrical 3-bay S front, rear 2-storey wing. Harled with self-coloured tooled ashlar margins. Centre door masked by square porch with double-leaf panelled door and piended slate roof; flanking later bipartites. Mainly 4-pane glazing; hipped wallhead stacks; piended slate roofs [1]. No description given [2]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. This assets setting comprises Asset 452 with which it has a relationship. While there are good views to the west, views to the south, north and east are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 452 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] HER
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Scottack Farmhouse, Cartshed</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH7437449624
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Cartshed	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB14934	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG15921

**Description**

Later 19th century, long single-storey 9-bay symmetrical north facing range. Rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. 5 segmental headed cart arches flanked in outer bays by doorway and by 12-pane window in extreme outer bays. 9 symmetrical louvred loft vents; end stacks; slate roof. Small lean-to at W gable. Fine unaltered range [1]. No description given [2]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. This asset's setting comprises Asset 470 with which it has a relationship. While there are good views to the west, views to the south, north and east are constrained by rising topography. This asset is intervisible with Asset 452 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] HER



[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	472	<b>Site Name</b>	Old Manse at Tornagrain
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH7671249866
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB14935	<b>HER ref</b>	229006MHG15459, MHG43040
<b>Description</b>			
<p>1848. Asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay L-plan house. All harled with contrasting painted tooled ashlar margins. 3-bay NW entrance front, with near centre door under bracketted hood, flanked left by shallow projecting gabled bay with bipartite in ground floor and right by further, more pronounced projecting gabled bay with canted bay window in ground floor. Regular SW garden front again with shallow projecting bay with apex stock. All first floor windows slightly shorter than those in ground floor; multi-pane glazing, mainly 12-pane saw-tooth skewes; apex finials; end stacks slate roofs. Small lean-to extension on to rear. Steading: L-plan whitewashed rubble steading with slated roof. Former Free Church nearby now serves as Church of Scotland Parish Church [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset is located on a gentle south facing slope at the rear of the settlement of Tornagrain. There is no view towards the existing A96 as views to the north are constrained by the Tornagrain development [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] HER                  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	473	<b>Site Name</b>	Meikle Kildrummie House
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH8555653889
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB14057	<b>HER ref</b>	111365MHG15946
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Mid 18th century, 2 storey, 3 bay house with single storey, 3 bay cottage at right angles, forming L-plan. Harled, painted margins. Centre, corniced round-headed door to main house with flanking small windows. 4 pane glazing; end stacks crowstepped gables; slate roofs. Visited by Robert Burns in 1787 [1]. No description [2] [3]. This asset was found to be as described during the walkover survey. All round views are constrained due to mature deciduous trees that are placed along the edge and within its curtilidge. [4]</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] HES                  [2] NMRS                  [3] HER                  [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	474	<b>Site Name</b>	Delnies Delniesmuir and Gate Lodge
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH8540555553
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	House	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB14061	<b>HER ref</b>	MHG42683, MHG15968, MHG46816
<b>Description</b>			
<p>House; early 20th century, English Arts and Crafts; harled. two-storey and attic, asymmetrical; U-plan north frontage and L-plan to south. Doorway in north frontage re-entrant sheltered by loggia; jettied 1st floor north and south elevations; 2 canted bays in ground floor and 3 swept dormers; south elevation; 1, 2 and 3 light windows, some transomed; most multi-pane glazing survives. Ridge and end stacks; shallow piended and graded stone slate roof with projecting eaves. Lodge: single storey, 3 bay lodge with entrance to rear. Harled; 3 light window with lattice pane glazing; ridge and end stacks; shallow piended and graded stone slate roof with projecting eaves. Simple stone retaining wall, gate piers and pair wrought iron gates [1]. No description given [2] [3]. This asset is located to the south of the existing A96. This assets setting comprises the curtilage of the asset. There is no view north towards the existing A96 due</p>			

to mature woodland planting [4].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] HER
- [4] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Innes Mount</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category C Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9207155479
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	School	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1662	<b>HER ref</b>	110818

**Description**

William Robertson, 1841. 2-storey, 3-bay house; harled, tooled ashlar margins. Slightly advanced and gabled centre bay with segmental headed hoodmoulded door flanked by later bipartites; inscribed plaque above centre 1st floor window within open pediment; small apex stack. Projecting stair wing to centre rear; later single storey addition with piended roof at NW. Modern double-glazed units with unfortunate sandwiched astragals to upper windows; corniced end stacks; barge boarded gables; slate roof. Pair square tooled ashlar gate piers with shallow pyramidal caps and pair simple spearhead cast-iron double gates; coped whitewashed rubble garden wall. Statement of Special Interest: Former "Infant School". Plaque inscribed; "To perpetuate the memory of a man of worth and for the Education of Infants in his native Parish, this building was erected by the friends of JOHN INNES Esq. of Broad Street Buildings, London, who was born at Auldearn the 25th Dec. 1767 and died in London the 26th Nov. 1838". Plans show school accommodation on ground floor and for teacher in 1st floor. 1987 original lying pane glazing to replaced windows [1]. Built 1841, and named after John Innes, MP and partner in the house of Fairley, Bonham and Company. When the school was no longer needed, it was turned into the headmaster's house until it was sold in 1971.

Information from the Auldearn Community Timeline Project, 2012 [2]. This asset is located on the top of a small hill in the centre of Auldearn Village. This assets' setting comprises the village of Auldearn. All round views are constrained by the modern development of Auldearn. There are no views of the existing A96. [2]

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pits near Balmachree</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7341747874
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Pits	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	MHG53686

**Description**

Immediately Vof the road access to Balmachree Farm were 4 pits spread over 40m, which may be unconnected. One of them was similar in shape to a 'cooking pit' identified elsewhere along the topsoil strip, during observation on the route of the Nairn to Inverness pipeline [1].

**Sources**

- [1] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milton of Braicklich Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7940051980
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	100498MHG24035

**Description**

No description given [1] [2].

Sources			
[1] NMRS [2] HER			

  

Site Number	478	Site Name	Grigorhill
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NH9062654550
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	LB1661	HER ref	

  

Description	
Mid 19th century, single storey and attic cottage; coursed rubble, contrasting tooled dressings. Centre door masked by later rustic porch; later 19th century canted dormers; 12-pane glazing in ground floor windows; corniced end stacks; local slate roof [1]. This asset is located immediately south of the B9101 Auldearn - Cawdor Road. This assets' setting comprises its curtilage that is planted with mature hedges and deciduous trees. There are intermittent all round views due to the curtilage planting. There is no view of the existing A96. [2]	

  

Sources	
[1] HES [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

  

Site Number	479	Site Name	Kinsteary Lodge and Walled Garden
Legal Status	Category B Listed Building	NGR	NH9263454287
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	LB1663118549	HER ref	267055MHG41097

  

Description	
House; dated 1792. Single storey and attic, unusual "cottage" dwelling with 5-bay north facing facade and U-plan garden court to south. All pinned Kinsteary pink granite rubble with contrasting tooled ashlar sandstone dressings. Projecting gabled centre bay with lunette, apex wrought-iron dated weather vane (pointers missing) and side entrance. Centre ground floor Venetian window; similar windows in flanking recessed bays; tripartites in further recessed outer bays; 2 small piended dormers; intersecting and multi-pane glazing. South facing U-plan garden court enclosed east and west by domestic and office ranges and closed on south side by low wall with cast-iron railings. North and east elevations of inner court linked by continuous glazed lean-to extensions. Corniced ridge and wallhead stacks; piended slate roof. Interior; original 6-panelled doors and simple covered ceilings. Walled garden; large walled garden, rubble walls with ashlar copes; brick lined on south and west elevations. Statement of Special Interest Weathervane initialled GC. Kinsteary lands belonged to Sutherlands of Kingsteary; sold in later 19th century to Cosmo Gordon of Cluny (ie) (Aberdeenshire), from whom it passed to his brother, Charles Gordon of Braid (Edinburgh who had property and trade in Tobago, West Indies Datestone of 1698 initialled IS (James?) Sutherland at rear House gives impression that it was converted from former (later 19th century) stables [1]. No information provided [2]. The external description of this asset was found to be unchanged during the walkover survey. This asset is located to the south-east of Auldearn and is set within it's own policies and parkland that restrict all round views. There is no view of the existing A96. [3]	

  

Sources	
[1] HES [2] NMRS [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015	

  

Site Number	480	Site Name	Dalmore Former Free Church
Legal Status	Category C Listed Building	NGR	NH9194254026
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	LB1659	HER ref	

  

Description	
1843. Alterations, A. & W. Reid, Elgin, 1862; further alterations, 1893. Rectangular church with wide gables facing NE and SW.	

Rubble with tooled ashlar dressings. Projecting gabled porch at NE front with round-headed entrance and double leaf door with fanlight with intersecting tracery. Flanking round-headed windows and smaller hood-moulded centre gallery window with later 19th century tracery. Small oculus in gable apex, with late 19th century bellcote above. 3-bay flanks with round-headed windows with intersecting Y-tracery; 2 narrow round-headed windows light SW gable (flanking former pulpit) and abutting single storey Minister's room; lattice pane glazing. End stack at SW apex and to Minister's room; slate roofs. Interior; galleried interior in very poor condition. No interior fittings survive. Original church, built in 1843 on site gifted by John Clark Brodie of Lethen, was "3 roofed", and later altered to achieve present wide single span [1]. The external description of this asset was found to be unchanged during the walkover survey. This asset is located to the south of Auldearn set at the top of a small rise beside an un-named road. There are good views to the south and west, views to the north and east are constrained by the mature woodland planting of Kinsteary House. There is no view of the existing A96 [2].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	481	<b>Site Name</b>	Craggie Dovecot
<b>Legal Status</b>	Category B Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	NH9088453588
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Dovecot	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>	LB1658	<b>HER ref</b>	15591

**Description**

Early 19th century, cylindrical cote; harl pointed rubble; red tooled ashlar dressings. Corbelled upper stage with 4 batteries of small round-headed flightholes with blocked impost detailing and alighting ledges, those to NE and NW being blind. Doorway at east; shallow pyramidal slate roof with centre circular apex bird entrance. Interior; lined from floor to ceiling with 216 stone nesting boxes. Stands on overgrown mound. Knockoudie (later Craggie) belonged to the Ore family but passed to the Gordons of Kinsteary [1]. Dovecot. Probably 18th c. Circular, harled with conical slated roof. Listed 1965 [2]. This asset was found to be roofless during the walkover survey. This asset is located on a natural bedrock outcrop to the south east of Craggie Farm. Its setting comprises the farm and associated buildings. All round views are constrained by rising topography and the buildings associated with Craggie Farm. There is no view towards the existing A96 [3].

**Sources**

- [1] HES
- [2] NMRS
- [3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	482	<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden House and Policies Conservation Area
<b>Legal Status</b>	Conservation Area	<b>NGR</b>	NH7204146433
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Conservation Area	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

No further information [1].

**Sources**

- [1] [www.highland.gov.uk](http://www.highland.gov.uk)

<b>Site Number</b>	483	<b>Site Name</b>	Drumine Farm Steading
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH79255154
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	99230MHG25363

**Description**

No description given [1] [2].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS  
 [2] HER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pooltown Farmstead (site of)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH81405340
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	104006MHG20819

**Description**

A farmstead comprising one unroofed long building of two compartments and the pecked outline of what may be an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1876, sheet i), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979) [1]. No further information [2].

**Sources**

[1] HER  
 [2] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Scretan Railway Bridge</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7007446321
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway Bridge	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Railway bridge observed during the walkover survey. Single arch, of coursed dressed rubble sandstone construction with voussoirs of brick. The abutments contain single decorative arrow-loops. The parapet is raised centrally and below is a blank armorial, there are a further two arrow-loops to either side of the armorial [1].

**Sources**

[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milltown Farmstead</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7075946896
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

U-shaped with long axis oriented north-east to south-west. North-east range comprises a storey and attic of coursed rubble construction with slate roof and central wooden porch addition with stable doors to either side. North-west and south-west ranges of single storey construction with slate roof. The north-west range has a vented roof, four vents were apparent. The south-east range to the rear could not be accessed during the walkover survey. This asset is located on level ground in the semi-rural setting of Milltown township. All round views are restricted by a combination of mature planting and residential units [1]. This asset is also depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].

**Sources**

[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015  
 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet VI, Published 1871

<b>Site Number</b>	487	<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Culloden Clearance Cairns
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7083446825
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearnace Cairns	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Observed during the walkover survey 2 x clearance cairns at the edge of the field margin. The cairns measure c. 3m x 1.5m and survive to a height of c.0.60m. There is no reason to suspect that these assets are anything other than modern (No moss was observed on the stones and the cairns comprise at most 3 courses of dumping at the centre) [1].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015			

<b>Site Number</b>	488	<b>Site Name</b>	Upper Cullernie Field Boundary
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7341348037
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Drystone Dyke	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Observed during the walkover survey a drystaone dyke comprising 12 courses of sandstone slabs. The dyke is 0.9m to the copes and 1m in total height [1]. The field boundary is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015			
[2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874			

<b>Site Number</b>	489	<b>Site Name</b>	Morayston Field Boundaries
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7508948571
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Drystone Dyke	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Observed during the walkover survey a series of field boundaries comprising drystone walls of at least 6 courses 0.6m in height to the cope, 0.9m in total height. It was noted that every 5m the copes were surmounted by a larger cope with a u-shaped notch cut in its middle, presumably to hold an early form of barbed or fencing wire [1]. These boundaries are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI) [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs Walkover Survey 2015			
[2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset VI), Published 1876			

<b>Site Number</b>	490	<b>Site Name</b>	Clach na Cattanach
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7527948770
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial Stone	<b>Period</b>	21st Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Observed during the walkover survey a memorial stone to the Clan Chatten. A red metamorphic boulder with white veins 1.6m x			

0.97m x 0.73m. A central brass plaque is inscribed; NA BEAN DO'N CHAT GUN LAMHAINN  
 TOUCH NOT THE CAT BUT A GLOVE  
 TO COMMEMORATE  
 THE GREAT BAND OF UNION OF  
 THE CLAN CHATTEN CONFEDERACY  
 SIGNED BY THIRTY CHIEFS AND CLAN LEADERS  
 AT TERMIT IN 1609  
 ERECTED BY THE CLAN CHATTEN ASSOCIATION 2009 [1].

**Sources**

[1] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	491	<b>Site Name</b>	Blackcastle Quarry Scoop
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8280353983
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry Scoop	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Observed during the walkover survey a quarry scoop located adjacent to the A96 measuring 15m x 40m presumably extracted for road construction [1]. The quarry is also depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].

**Sources**

[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015  
 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871

<b>Site Number</b>	492	<b>Site Name</b>	Drumdivan Clearance Cairn
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8463954298
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Site Type</b>	Clearance Cairn	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Clearance cairn comprising a single layer of stones 1.5m x 2m. Located adjacent to the margins of a water logged area within rushes. There are tractor wheels and plastics in association. There is nothing to suggest this cairn is of any antiquity [1].

**Sources**

[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015

<b>Site Number</b>	493	<b>Site Name</b>	Blackpark Field Boundary
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9016654888
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Drystone Dyke	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Observed during the walkover survey a field boundary comprising red granite rubble constructed drystone dyke 1m in height. It is assumed this was constructed to demarcate Russel's and Bognafuaran Woods [1]. The field boundary is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].

**Sources**

[1] Jacobs walkover survey 2015  
 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871

<b>Site Number</b>	494	<b>Site Name</b>	Mill of Boath Bridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9177256123
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Single span of coursed rubble construction with dressed voussiors and copes. Central armorial in the north-western elevation is inscribed 1881. This asset is located over the Auldearn Burn in association with Asset 324 and is the current driveway to Asset 324 [1]. This asset is annotated 'Foot Br' on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs Walkover Survey 2015 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871			

<b>Site Number</b>	495	<b>Site Name</b>	Lead Shot Find Spot 1
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9139155624
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Impacted Musket Ball	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recovered during the metal detecting survey of Auldearn Battlefield. Lead shot flattened on one face from impact (23.1g) (Small Find 100). Artefact can not be dated precisely and may not be related to the Battle of Auldearn. Please refer to Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey [1].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling : Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey Data Structure Report (AOC, 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	496	<b>Site Name</b>	Lead Shot Find Spot 2
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9142555659
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Impacted Musket Ball	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recovered during the metal detecting survey of Auldearn Battlefield. Lead shot flattened on one face from impact (19g) (Small Find 30). Artefact can not be dated precisely and may not be related to the Battle of Auldearn. Please refer to Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey [1].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling : Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey Data Structure Report (AOC, 2016)			

<b>Site Number</b>	497	<b>Site Name</b>	Ratchet Find Spot
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9132556229
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Ratchet Mechanism	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			



Recovered during the Metal Detecting Survey. Fragment of linear ratchet, possibly from a hand-held torsion weapon such as a crossbow (Small Find 67D). Artefact can not be dated precisely and may not be related to the Battle of Auldearn. Please refer to Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Survey [1].

**Sources**

[1] A96 Dualling : Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey Data Structure Report (AOC, 2016)

<b>Site Number</b>	498	<b>Site Name</b>	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7008346058
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey two contiguous rectilinear anomalies a1 and a2. Interpreted as a possible enclosure [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. However, Roys' Military Survey does depict a township 'Stoneyfield' comprising of at least 3 clachans and these assets may be associated with this township [4].

**Sources**

[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)

[2] Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1874

[3] Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1902

[4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	499	<b>Site Name</b>	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosures
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7000646023
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey linear anomalies a3 - a6, interpreted as possible archaeological remains of unknown origin, weak patterning and poor response values preclude detailed interpretation [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. However, Roys' Military Survey does depict a township 'Stoneyfield' comprising of at least 3 clachans and these assets may be associated with this township [4].

**Sources**

[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)

[2] Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1874

[3] Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1902

[4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	500	<b>Site Name</b>	Cairnlaw Possible Enclosures
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7044346321
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	18th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies b1 - b5, interpreted as possibly the result of human activity, however background magnetic 'noise' precludes full characterisation [1]. No features are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps at this location [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].

Sources	
[1]	A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2]	Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1874
[3]	Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1902
[4]	Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	501	<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Culloden Geophysical Survey Anomalies
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7081646752
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies c1 - c3 are composed of good response values but weak patterning. Interpreted as being of either archaeological origin or modern disturbance [1]. No features are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps at this location [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].

Sources	
[1]	A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2]	Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1874
[3]	Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness and Bona; Knockbain and Petty) Published 1902
[4]	Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	502	<b>Site Name</b>	Newton of Petty Possible Enclosures
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7447048534
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies d1 - d3 interpreted as possible enclosure ditches with a possible opening between d2 and d3. Anomaly d4 is interpreted as a second ditch located to the north of d1 - d3 indicative of a large concentric enclosure. Anomalies d8 - d11 are composed of both weak patterning and a poor increase in magnetic patterning and therefore while their position in relation to the possible ditch d1 - d3 is suggestive of a relationship, further investigation is required to clarify the anomalies [1]. No enclosures are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps at this location [2, 3]. Given this asset's proximity to Newton Enclosure (Asset 115) it is likely that they are related.

Sources	
[1]	A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)
[2]	Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (includes Inverness and Bona; Petty), Published 1871-80
[3]	Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (includes Inverness and Bona; Petty), Published 1904

<b>Site Number</b>	503	<b>Site Name</b>	Morayhill Field Boundary
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7589149716
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomaly e1, interpreted as a field boundary depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile mapping [1]. The boundary depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile does not accord with the anomaly detected during the geophysical survey [2]. This asset may be associated with Assets 504 and 558.

Sources	
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)	
[2] Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (includes Inverness and Bona; Petty), Published 1904	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kerrowaird Possible Drainage Ditches</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7594949789
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Drainage Ditches	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

Description	
Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies e2 and e3 are composed of a weak patterning and have been interpreted as possible drainage ditches, geological changes in the sub-strata or archaeological deposits [1]. No ditches are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps at this location [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4]. This asset may be associated with Asset 558.	

Sources	
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)	
[2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876	
[3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906	
[4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tornagrain Possible Field Boundaries</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7628750153
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundaries	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

Description	
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomaly f1 interpreted as a possible field boundary. Anomlies f2 and f3 run parallel with f1 and have been interpreted as a possible headland or ditch associated with f1 [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No field boundaries are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps at this location [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].	

Sources	
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)	
[2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876	
[3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906	
[4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Culblair Field Boundary</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7739451161
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

Description	
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomaly g1 interpreted as a field boundary depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. A field boundary is depicted at this location on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].	

Sources	
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)	

[2] Nairnshire, Sheet III, Published 1871-76  
 [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Culblair Possible Ditches</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7742051291
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Ditches	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies g3 - g7, interpreted as possibly archaeological in nature. However, high levels of magnetic disturbance as a result of geological activity preclude definitive interpretation [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No ditches are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet III, Published 1871-76 [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Brackley Possible Drainage Ditches</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8031552269
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Drainage Ditches	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies h1 - h6 linear anomalies interpreted as possible modern drainage or earlier activity [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No drainage ditches are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackcastle Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8294054009
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies i1 - i4, interpreted as possible small enclosures. However, interpretation is unclear as ploughing has disturbed the features [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. A farmstead is depicted at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. A cottage is depicted at this location on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871			

[3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drumdivan Geophysical Survey Anomalies</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8428354422
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies j1 - j3, no interpretation provided as it is unclear if the anomalies relate to modern agricultural practice, geology or archaeological deposits [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kildrummie Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8506254501
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies l1 - l2 interpreted as possible enclosure ditches, l3 - l8 are weak anomalies in an area of high geological disturbance and may represent features or modern agricultural or geological activity [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NW, Published 1906			
[4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balnspirach Field Boundary</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8655954322
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomaly m1, interpreted as a field boundary depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. A field boundary is depicted at this location on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NE, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balnaspirach Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8640554245
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies m2 and m3, no interpretation given other than the anomalies may be archaeological in origin [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, NE, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackpark Possible Structure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8999154795
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Structure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies n1 and n2 interpreted as the possible foundations of a structure but could equally be modern or geological in nature [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No structure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet V.NW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackpark Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8996154851
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies n3 and n4, interpreted as a possible enclosure [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906; Nairnshire Sheet V.NW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackpark Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8996154851
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies n5 - n10, interpreted as possible archaeological remains but could equally be modern or geological in nature [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet V, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906; Nairnshire Sheet V.NW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Waterloo Cottages Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9085155987
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey, anomalies o1 - o8 interpreted as possibly archaeological in nature. However, weak patterning and increased response value preclude further interpretation [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Mill of Both Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9167756204
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies p1 - p3 linear, rectilinear and amorphous in nature interpreted as possibly archaeological in nature. However, lack of patterning precludes further interpretation [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts an enclosure wall to the north of the house and walled garden annotated 'Borth'. It is possible that this asset is associated with this depiction and relates to post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Penick Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9371255688
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies q2 - q4 interpreted as possibly archaeological in nature, although the magnetic response is faint the patterning may be indicative of archaeological deposits [1]. Please Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Courage Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9425455781
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies r1 comprising faint linear and rectilinear anomalies, detailed interpretation is precluded due to poor signatures [1]. Please see Appendix A14.2 Results of the Geophysical and Metal Detecting Surveys. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Possible Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7507448694
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pits	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial photograph rectification has identified the cropmarks of two possible pits approximately 250m south-west of Morayston Farmstead (Study No.s 1394 and 1395) recorded on image 166605. Study no. 1394 measures approximately 8m in diameter and Study no. 1395 measures approximately 3m in diameter. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V, Published 1876 [3] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet VI.NE, Published 1906			



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Possible Pit</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7514148111
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pit	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified the cropmark of a possible pit c. 9m in diameter approximately 150m south-west of Morayston Farmstead (Study no. 1393) recorded on image DP166605. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V, Published 1876 [3] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet VI.NE, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7537348844
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified the cropmark of a possible enclosure c. 10m in diameter approximately 243m south-east of Morayston Farmstead (Study no. 1396) recorded on image DP166605. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876 [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV.SW, Published 1906 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tornagrain Cropmark</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7710050929
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmark	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a cropmark of unknown character c. 7m in diameter approximately 104m south-west of the unnamed access road to Inverness Airport (Study no.1576) recorded on image DP066637. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876 [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE & IV.SW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Mid Coul Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7727451165
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 277274 851165 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 409m north-west of Mid Coul Cottages (Asset 152) recorded on image DP 066637. The cropmarks comprise 1 x penannular enclosure c. 8m in diameter with a possible entrance to the south-east (Study no. 1389), 1 x penannular enclosure c. 5m in diameter with a possible entrance to the west (Study No. 1390), 1 x oval enclosure c. 9m x 6m with no break in the ditch (Study no. 1387) and three cropmarks of unknown classification (Study no.s 1385, 1386 and 1388). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3] or on Roys' Military Survey [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876  [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE &amp; IV.SW, Published 1906  [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Mid Coul Possible Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7750151165
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pits	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 277501 851165 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 184m north-west of Mid Coul Cottages (Asset 152) recorded on images DP 018910 and 191403. The cropmarks are sub-circular in plan and measure 22m x 20m (Study no. 1381), 31m x 24m (Study no. 1398) and 27m x 18m (Study no. 1399). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876  [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE &amp; IV.SW, Published 1906</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milton of Braicklaich Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7839351795
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 278393 851795 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 679m north-east of Culblair Farmstead recorded on images DP 018910 and 191403. The cropmarks comprise two possible penannular enclosures (Study no.s 1402 and 1407), 6 sub-circular enclosures (Study no.s 1380, 1382, 1400, 1401, 1403 and 1404), one ovoid cropmark (Study no. 1838), one V-shaped enclosure (Study no. 1384), one curvilinear feature (Study no. 1406) and one possible U-shaped enclosure comprising two ditches (Study no.s 1405 and 1408) with a possible entrance to the south-west. Study no. 1402 measures approximately 14m in diameter with a possible entrance to the north-east. Study no. 1407 measures approximately 12m x 8m with a possible entrance to the north-west. Study no. 1380 measures c. 75m x 42m with its long axis oriented north-east to south-west. Study no 1382 measures c. 15m x 12m with its long axis oriented north-south. Study no. 1384 measures 24m in length. Study no. 1400 measures c. 17m x 12m with its long axis oriented north-west to south-east. Study no. 1401 is c. 15m in diameter. Study no. 1403 measures c. 10m in diameter. Study no. 1404 measures c. 13m x 9m with its long axis oriented north-east to south-west. Study no. 1383 measures c. 22m x 12m with its long axis oriented north-west to south-east. Study no. 1406 measures c. 10m in length.</p>			

Study no.s 1405 and 1408 if part of the same feature would measure c. 15m x 12m. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876  
 [3] Inverness-hire Mainland, Sheet I, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drumine Ring Ditch (1)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7928851586
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a Ring Ditch (Study no. 1184) approximately 61m north-east of Drumine Farm Steading (Asset 483) recorded on image NH 75 SE 17-IN/5487. The Ring Ditch comprises a sub-circular enclosure 11m x 9m with its long axis oriented north-west to south-east. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset Sheet VI), Published 1876  
 [3] Inverness-hire Mainland, Sheet I, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet III SE & IV. SW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tirfoglein Possible Field Boundary and Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7990552387
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundary and Pits	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

NH 279905 852387 centered. Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 474m north-east of Polfaden Farmstead (Asset 159) recorded on image DP 018909. The cropmarks include a possible field boundary (Study no. 3) 263m in length, two possible pits (Study no.s 179 and 852) and a series of features of unknown character (Study no.s 67, 67, 852, 865, 866, 893 - 900). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. A field boundary is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet I, Published 1876  
 [3] Inverness-shire Mainland, Sheet I Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balspardon Possible Field Boundary and Pit</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8028252585
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundary and Pit	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

NH 280282 852585 centered. Aerial photograph has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 322m south of Balspardon Farmstead recorded on images DP 018909 and 091931. The cropmarks include a possible field boundary (Study no. 25) 187m in length, a possible pit (Study no. 884) that measures 5m x 4m and six cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 63, 64, 860, 863 and 876 - 879). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts a township annotated

'Balnagown' in the area and it may be that this asset is related to post-medieval agricultural practice [4].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871
- [3] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906
- [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Brackley Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8035952329
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified an enclosure (Study no. 10) approximately 21m south-west of Ring Ditch at Brackley (Asset 164) recorded on image DP 018909. the enclosure is L-Shaped in plan and measures c. 85m in length oriented north-east to south-west. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts an unnamed township in the area and it may be that this asset is related to post-medieval agricultural practice [4].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871
- [3] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906
- [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Drumdivan Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8464554772
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

NH 284645 854772 centered. Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 228m north-east of Drumdivan Farmstead recorded on image DP 018910. The cropmarks comprise 4 x penannular enclosures (Study no.s 1319, 1320, 1323 and 1326), a rectilinear enclosure represented by two parallel ditches (Study no.s 1321 and 1322), 6 x pits (Study no.s 1324, 1325, 1328, 1329, 1330 and 1331), a cropmark of unknown character (Study no. 1328) and a curvilinear cromark of unknown character. Study no. 1319 is c. 12m in diameter with a possible entrance to the north. Study no. 1320 is also c. 12m in diameter with a possible entrance to the north. Study no. 1323 is c. 10m in diameter with a possible entrance to the east. Study no. 1326 is c. 15m in diameter with a possible entrance to the east. Study no.s 1321 and 1322 are c. 8m in length and are oriented north-south. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No settlement is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871
- [3] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balnaspirach Possible Enclosures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8651654252
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

NH 286516 854252 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 487m south-east of Balnaspirach Cottage recorded on image DP 1014804. The cropmarks comprise a sub-circular enclosure defined by a ditch (Study no. 613) 37m x 30m with its long axis oriented east-west, a curvilinear enclosure (Study no. 614) c. 19m in length open to the south-west, a U-shaped enclosure (Study no. 615) c. 7m in width open to the north-east, 2 x possible sub-circular enclosures (Study no.s 611 and 612) measuring 8m x 6m and 19m x 15m respectively and 2 x curvilinear plough marks (Study no.s 608 and 609) measuring 41m and 30m respectively. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  
 [3] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NW, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Kildrummie Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8636853934
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified the cropmark of a possible enclosure approximately 463m north-west of Little Kildrummie Farmstead recorded on image SC 1014804. The possible enclosure (Study no. 610) is C-shaped in plan and measures c. 22m in length and is open to the west. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  
 [3] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Lochdhu Farm Field Boundaries/Plantation Banks</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8696154712
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundaries/Plantation Banks	<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	15179MHG7015

**Description**

NH 286961 854712 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 328m south of Louchdhu Farm recorded on images SC 1014804 and DP 166643. The cropmarks comprise a series of field boundaries/plantation banks (Study no.s 8, 73 - 75, 197 - 201, 215, 216, 219, 221 - 225, 228 - 230, 232, 234, 236, 238 and 239) and a series of pits (Study no.s 205, 214, 217, 223, 233, 235, 237 and 240 - 243). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. What may be a small enclosure is visible as a crop-mark 250m SSW of Lochdhu. Plantation bank possible [2]. No further information [3]. A conifer plantation is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [4, 5].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] NMRS  
 [3] HER  
 [4] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  
 [5] Nairnshire Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Lochdhu Farm Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8728054872
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 287280 854872 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 443m south-east of Lochdhu Farm recorded on image SC 1014804. The cropmarks comprise 4 x possible Souterrains (Study no.s 641 - 644), a Ring Ditch (Study no. 648), a series of pits (Study no.s 645 - 650, 669 - 671 and 903) and a series of cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 652 - 654, 656, 657, 660 and 693). The possible Souterrains measure 40m in length (Study no. 641, 76m in length (Study no.642), 43m in length (Study no. 643) and 17m in length (Study no. 644). The Ring Ditch is penannular in plan and measures c. 8m in diameter with a possible entrance to the south-east. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No settlement is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet I, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  [3] Nairnshire, Sheet I.SE, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Howford Possible Field Boundary and Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8723754291
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundary and Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 287237 854291 centered. Aerial Photograph Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 535m north-west of Howford recorded on image SC 1014804. The cropmarks comprise a possible field boundary 119m in length (Study no. 629), a possible enclosure 11m x 9m with its long axis oriented north-west to south-east (Study no. 628), 5 x possible pits (Study no.s 632, 633, 635, 637 and 638) and three cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 634, 638 and 640). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No field boundary or enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871  [3] Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Broadley Possible Pits</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8801154963
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pits	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>NH 288011 854963 centered. Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified cropmarks approximately 40m north-east of Broadley Garden Centre recorded on image SC 1014806. The cropmarks comprise two linear features of unknown character (Study No.s 909 and 910) and two pits (Study no.s 911 and 912) measuring c. 5m x 3m and c. 4m x 2m respectively. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification &amp; Transcription (AOC, 2016)  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet I, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871</p>			

[3] Nairnshire, Sheet I.SE, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Crook Cropmarks</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8884354811
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
NH 288843 854811 centered. Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified two cropmarks of unknown character approximately 345m north-east of Crook Farmstead recorded on image SC 1014807. The cropmarks comprise a rectilinear feature (Study no. 44) that measures c. 40m x 10m oriented north-west to south-east and a triangular feature c. 21m x 12m. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps.			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet I, Published 1871; Nairnshire, Sheet IV, Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet I.SE, Published 1906; Nairnshire, Sheet IV.NE, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skene Park Cottage Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH8914655014
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photographic Rectification has identified a penannular enclosure approximately 238m north-west of Skene Park Cottage recorded on image DP 018921. The enclosure is c. 17m in diameter with an entrance to the south. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet I, Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet I.SE, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dunbar Recreation Ground Cropmarks</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9131555734
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmarks	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
NH 291315 855734 centered. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified two cropmarks of unknown character approximately 150m north of Dunbar Recreation Ground (Asset 301) recorded on image DP 189243. Study no. 1317 is ovoid inplan and measures c. 14m x 12m. Study no. 1318 is sub-rectilinear in plan and measures c. 23m x 13m. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016)			
[2] Nairnshire, Sheet I (Inset IIA), Published 1871			
[3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Waterloo Cottages Possible Pit</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9115355935
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pit	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a cropmark of unknown character approximately 270m south-east of Waterloo Cottages recorded on image DP 189243. The cropmark (Study no. 1310) is ovoid in plan and measures c. 4m x 3m. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Courage Cottage Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9336855445
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
NH 293368 855445 centered. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 103m south-west of Courage Cottage recorded on image DP 018923. The cropmarks comprise 1 x sub-circular enclosure (Study no. 1566) measuring c. 5m x 4m, 7 x pits (Study no.s 1553 and 1557 - 1562) and 19 x cropmarks of unknown character (Study no.s 1259 - 1261, 1263, 1264, 1301 - 1308, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1554 and 1563). It is possible that these cropmarks are associated with Penick Castle (Canmore id. 15559, HER ref. MHG7227). Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map depicts deciduous trees in the general locality of this asset [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Penick Farm Ring Ditch</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH9382855723
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photography Rectification has identified the cropmark of a ring ditch (Study no. 1250) 609m south-east of Penick Farm recorded on image NH 95 NW 47-B80277/CN/po. The ring ditch is penannular in plan and measures c. 7m x 4m with an entrance to the north-east. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Nairnshire, Sheet II (Inset IIA), Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet II.SW, Published 1906			



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Allanfearn Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7205647175
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
NH 272056 847175 centered. Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a complex of cropmarks approximately 410m south-east of Allanfearn Farm and Chimnney (Asset 62) recorded on images DP 163052 and 163059. The features include ring ditches, enclosures and pits. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No features are depicted at this locaiton on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874 [3] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balloch Possible Field Boundary</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7280147663
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundary	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
NH 272801 847663 centered. Aerial Photography Rectification had identified the cropmark of a possible field boundary (Study no. 774) and a feature of unknown character (Asset 730) approximately 353m north-west of Upper Cullernie Cottages recorded on image DP 166624. The possible field boundary is L-shaped in plan and measures c. 27m x 20m. Please see Apendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification [1]. No field boundary is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874 [3] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie Possible Ring Ditch (2)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7322648024
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Ring Ditch	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	14237
<b>Description</b>			
Aerial Photography Rectification has identified a possible ring ditch (Study no. 1136) approximately 450m north-west of Upper Cullernie Farm recorded on image NH 74 NW 35-IN/36607. The feature is penannular in plan and measures c. 17m in diameter, the entrance is to the south-east. Please see Appendix A14.3 Results of the Aerial Photography Rectification. No featrues are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Aerial Imagery Rectification & Transcription (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874 [3] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Farm Bridge</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7529748786
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Good
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge	<b>Period</b>	19th Century
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Single span of coursed rubble construction. This asset is located over the Rough Burn [1]. This asset is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps [2, 3].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Jacobs Walkover survey 2015 [2] Nairnshire, Sheet VI, Published 1871 [3] Nairnshire, Sheet VI.NE, Published 1906			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Milton Possible Enclosures and Ring Ditches</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7117847037
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Ring Ditches	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies within Area 1 a number of possible archaeological anomalies composed of a weak change in signal values compared to background readings, or are composed of incomplete patterning, have been recorded (IV1-IV4). The linear positive magnetic responses are likely to represent ditches with IV1a and IV1b probably forming part of the same enclosure ditch which has been truncated by the modern pipeline at IV6. A curvilinear positive response at IV2 is approximately 10m in diameter and could represent a ring ditch. Shorter sections of ditch are possibly surviving at IV3a and IV3b. At IV4 is a semi-circular negative response with possibly two similar but smaller semi-circular anomalies to the west and south-west. A negative magnetic response would suggest either a ploughed out bank or possibly a stone-lined or paved area with a material less magnetic than the surrounding topsoil. Interpretation is tentative and it is unclear whether these anomalies are of an archaeological or a natural geological origin [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016) [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874 [3] Ross and Cromarty, Sheet CI, Published 1907 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Allanfearn Possible Ditches and Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7193547294
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
A number of possible archaeological trends, comprising anomalies composed of a weak change in signal values compared to background reading, or composed of incomplete patterning, were recorded (IV7-IV9). A pair of parallel linear positive anomalies (IV7) could represent surviving sections of enclosure ditches. A curving, or approximately L-shaped, anomaly with a positive linear response (IV8) and a short section of positive response (IV9) are all likely to represent sections of ditches possibly relating to enclosures or former field boundaries. An area of curvilinear, circular and rectilinear weakly positive trends was identified (IV10) which could represent a series of circular and rectilinear ditches, possibly indicating an area of settlement. These weak trends lie between two areas of strong magnetic response relating to a modern pipe line and an area of modern ferrous. A pair of parallel weakly positive linear trends is also identified (IV11) which could represent former field boundaries as they are in a			

similar alignment to the current field

boundary. Interpretation is tentative and it is unclear whether these anomalies are of an archaeological or natural geological origin. A linear anomaly was detected (IV12) comprising contrasting positive and negative values. Such anomalies usually signify a feature with a high level of magnetisation and are likely to represent modern pipe lines. The surrounding ferrous response along the pipe line will mask any weaker anomalies of possible archaeological potential within the vicinity [1]. No enclosures are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. Roys' Military Survey does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice.

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874
- [3] Ross and Cromerty, Sheet CI, Published 1907
- [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Balloch Possible Ditches and Structures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7241147342
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Field Boundaries	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

A linear positive anomaly oriented north-west to south-east (IV13) is typical of a ditch-type response and as it is aligned approximately with the current field boundary it could represent a former field boundary ditch. There are two similar, approximately L-shaped anomalies (IV14 and IV15) with a decreased signal, compared to the background values, suggesting they could be either representing a bank or be features constructed of a material which is less magnetic in contrast to the surrounding matrix, such as a sandstone or limestone bedrock. These anomalies could be structural and therefore archaeological in origin but due to their incomplete nature are difficult to interpret. A weakly positive, curving linear (IV17) is possibly a ditch type response, it is not aligned with any current field boundaries and could represent a surviving section of ditch. Trends likely to denote the presence of ploughing, and relating to modern agricultural activity, have been detected (IV18). These comprise a series of repeating, parallel anomalies of a linear form either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to background values. A linear anomaly was detected (IV19) comprising contrasting positive and negative values. Such anomalies usually signify a feature with a high level of magnetisation and are likely to represent modern pipe lines. The surrounding ferrous response along the pipe line will mask any weaker anomalies of possible archaeological potential within the vicinity [1]. Field boundaries and tree belts are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map at this location [2], by the time of the 2nd edition only field boundaries are depicted [3].

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874
- [3] Ross and Cromerty, Sheet CI, Published 1907

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Upper Cullernie Possible Structures</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7254947499
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Structures	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

Several anomalies forming linear and curvilinear trends in a discrete, approximately rectangular area, have been identified (IV16). These increased signals, compared to the background values, suggest that they could be archaeological in origin; possibly structural or forming older field divisions. However, poor patterning of these response values makes interpretation difficult [1]. A tree belt is depicted at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, it is not depicted on the 2nd edition. It is possible that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [2, 3]. It is equally possible that this asset is associated with the Possible Stone Circle, Upper Culernie (Asset 86).

**Sources**

- [1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)
- [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874
- [3] Ross and Cromerty, Sheet CI, Published 1907

<b>Site Number</b>	554	<b>Site Name</b>	Upper Cullernie Possible Pits, Ditches and Enclosures
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7302847821
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Pits, Ditches and Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Within this area a number of possible archaeological trends comprising anomalies composed of a weak change in signal values compared to background readings or are composed of incomplete patterning, have been recorded (IV20 to IV32). Anomalies IV22, IV26 and IV27 are discrete, suboval pit-type response between 2-4m in length and there possibly representing quarry pits. Anomaly IV20 is a large but narrow rectilinear ditch-type response possibly representing an enclosure ditch due to its size. Anomalies IV21, IV23, IV24I, V28 and IV31 are short, rectilinear ditch-type responses which could represent surviving sections of small enclosures. Anomaly IV29, which is a long, straight section of ditch-type response appear to truncate or is truncated by a more complex curvilinear enclosure ditch and indicates more than one phase visible in the gradiometer data in this area. Finally, anomaly IV32 is a large U-shaped positive anomaly probably representing a ditch-type response, possibly an enclosure ditch. Interpretation is tentative and it is unclear to whether anomalies are of an archaeological nature or could be glacial or geological in origin. An agricultural headland caused by ploughing was recorded around the edge of the field boundary as a curvilinear trend (IV33). Trends likely to denote the presence of ploughing and relating to modern agricultural activity have been detected predominantly oriented north-east to south-west (IV34 and IV35) with a smaller area of ploughing trends oriented north-west to south-east (IV36). These ploughing trends comprise a series of regular, parallel anomalies of a linear form either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to background values. Two linear trends were detected (IV37 and IV38) comprising contrasting positive and negative values. Such anomalies usually signify a feature with a high level of magnetisation and are likely to represent modern pipe lines. The surrounding ferrous response along the pipe line will mask any weaker anomalies of possible archaeological potential within the vicinity [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts cultivated fields in this location and it may be that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4]. It is possible that this asset is associated with Upper Cullernie, Pit (2) (Asset 95, Upper Cullernie, Enclosure (Asset 96) and Upper Cullernie, Ring Ditch (Asset 97).</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)  [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874  [3] Ross and Cromerty, Sheet CI, Published 1907  [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	555	<b>Site Name</b>	Balmachree Possible Ditches
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7328147980
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Ditches	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Two linear trends were detected in Area 5 (IV29) comprising contrasting positive and negative values. Such anomalies usually signify a feature with a high level of magnetisation and are likely to represent modern pipe lines. A number of areas of positive magnetic response have been detected within Area 7b, they have been interpreted as possible archaeology but due to some of their more irregular morphology (IV41) they could also indicate natural variations in the soil composition or geology. A large curving area of increased magnetic response (IV40) could possibly indicate a ditch with a more complex series of ditches at its eastern end (IV41). A similar response to IV41 is seen at IV43 which is also tentatively interpreted as archaeology and could represent a section of ditch. A weakly positive curvilinear anomaly (IV42) could also represent a surviving section of ditch. Ploughing, presumed to be modern, is visible as weakly contrasting positive and negative linear trends oriented north-west to south-east and also north to south [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [1, 2]. Roys' Military Survey depicts cultivated fields in this location and it is possible that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)  [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV, Published 1874  [3] Ross and Cromerty, Sheet CI, Published 1907  [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Newton of Petty Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7423548643
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Enclosure	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Several discrete linear, curvilinear and sub-oval anomalies have been identified (IV45 to IV51) which are likely to be in response to ditches and larger pits. These are represented by increased signals, compared to the background values, although poor patterning of these response values makes interpretation difficult and more tentative. The overall shape is of an irregular area of enclosure. Several weak linear trends have been identified (IV52 to IV55) which could indicate possible archaeology but are too ephemeral to be characterised further. Trends likely to denote the presence of ploughing and relating to modern agricultural activity have been detected (IV56). These comprise a series of regular anomalies of a linear form, either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to background values. A linear trend runs along the northern boundary of Area 10 (IV57) comprising contrasting positive and negative values. Such anomalies usually signify a feature with a high level of magnetisation and are likely to represent modern pipe lines. The surrounding ferrous response along the pipe line will mask any weaker anomalies of possible archaeological potential within the vicinity. A modern anomaly has been detected (IV58) with a high level of magnetisation, and represents the location of a borehole [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts cultivated fields in this location and it may be possible that this asset relates to post-medieval agricultural practice [4].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)  [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876  [3] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet V, Published 1906  [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morayston Possible Settlement</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7471548639
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Settlement	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Within Area 11 a number of possible archaeological trends comprising anomalies composed of a weak change in signal values compared to background reading, or are composed of incomplete patterning, have been recorded (IV59 to IV75). Interpretation is tentative and it is unclear whether all of these anomalies are of an archaeological origin but some of the more regularly defined anomalies are likely to be archaeological and not geological in origin. There are approximately two main areas of activity with a western area defined by a weakly positive, curvilinear ditch-type response (IV59) enclosing several rectilinear enclosure ditches or structural features between IV61 and IV71. Isolated circular anomalies composed of an increase in magnetic values with a patterning that is suggestive of buried remains such as the infill of a pit have been identified in this area (IV60). Of particular note is a rectangular shaped positive anomaly (IV65) measuring approximately 17 x 12m and oriented south-west to north-east, it is possibly in response to structural remains. Further rectilinear but larger anomalies oriented on the same alignment (IV66 to IV68) are likely to represent enclosures and are possibly associated. The eastern area has a large linear ditch-type response varying in magnetic strength between IV72 and IV74 where it becomes much weaker, it is aligned south-west to north-east. A complex series of rectilinear and short linear anomalies around IV73 could possibly indicate further ditches and structural remains. A smaller area (IV75) in the north-east corner of Area 11 contains much weaker and narrow positive and negative linear anomalies that could indicate further ditches but it cannot be ascertained whether they are associated with the other areas of more concentrated anomalies. The eastern area is separated from the western area by a zone of relatively quieter magnetic background with no identified anomalies within it except several ploughing trends. This could suggest it was an open area. Similarly the area around IV60 has less magnetic background noise and could also have been an open area. This area is between the possible enclosure ditch at IV59 and the area containing several possible enclosure ditches or structural remains bordered by IV61, IV62 and IV64. Two weakly contrasting linear trends (IV76 and IV77) have been flagged as possible archaeology and could be of a ditch-type response, their ephemeral response prevents them from being characterised further. Trends likely to denote the presence of ploughing and relating to modern agricultural activity have been detected (IV78). These comprise a series of regular anomalies of a linear form either composed of an increased or decreased signal compared to background values. A modern anomaly has been detected in Area 10 (IV79) with a high level of magnetisation, and represents the location of a borehole [1]. No features are depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey does depict 3 clachans in the general location annotated Termit and it is possible that this asset is associated with the clachan of Termit.</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			

- [1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)  
 [2] Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet V (Inset sheet VI), Published 1876  
 [3] Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet V, Published 1906  
 [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)

<b>Site Number</b>	558	<b>Site Name</b>	Kerrowaird Possible Trackway
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	NH7601849797
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Trackway	<b>Period</b>	Uncertain
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The most significant anomaly in this area (IV80) is a pair of parallel, weakly positive ditch-type responses that, from their morphology, could be a possible track-way. They are oriented approximately north-west to south-east and probably continue outside of the surveyed area. Several discrete anomalies forming linear trends have been identified (IV81, IV82, IV83). These increased signals, compared to the background values, suggest that they could be archaeological in origin. However, poor patterning of these response values makes interpretation difficult [1]. No trackway is depicted at this location on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps [2, 3]. Roys' Military Survey depicts cultivated fields in the general location and it may be possible that this asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice [4]. This asset may be associated with Asset 504.</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn, Highlands, Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Phase 2) (AOC, 2016)                  [2] Nairnshire, Sheet III, Published 1871-76                  [3] Nairnshire Sheet III SE &amp; IV. SW, Published 1906                  [4] Roys' Military Survey 1747-52 (Highlands)</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT2	<b>Site Name</b>	Designed Landscapes
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Since the 17th century it has been fashionable for country landowners to develop the grounds or 'policies' associated with an important house or castle for pleasure and/or productive purposes. The lands incorporated into such a scheme can cover a considerable area, being laid out consciously for artistic effect over quite a distance. Designed landscapes may include parklands, walled gardens, water features, formal avenues and walkways, as well as pavilions, lodges and other buildings.</p> <p>Redevelopment of parts of designed landscapes around old mansion houses is common, with some areas reverting to agricultural use while others are now built-up areas, Country Parks, or golf courses [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
<p>[1] NMRS</p>			

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT3	<b>Site Name</b>	Rectilinear Fields and Farms
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>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 [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT4</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Managed Woodland</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

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. 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 [1].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT5</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

The landscape changed dramatically during the period of agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some new farms were laid out with large farm steadings surrounded by formal rectilinear fields with parallel boundaries. Such regularity was the ideal of improved farming, particularly on home farms, and landowners laid these out to a single plan. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common [1].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HL 6</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Smallholdings</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

During the 19th and 20th centuries many smallholdings were carved out of larger farms for poorer tenants. Some were established on the edge of new improved farms, with the intention that cottagers would improve the rough grazing and provide labour for the farm, particularly in north-east Scotland. Smallholdings of any kind are rare in the south and east. Each smallholding had a few small fields of irregular size and shape that could be used for crops or pasture and land on which to build a dwelling. More recently some have been amalgamated to create larger units [1].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT9</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Industrial or Commercial Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<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 [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT11</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Recreation Areas</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<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 [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT13</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Urban Areas</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<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 [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT14</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Plantation</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Modern plantations have been a feature of Scotland's landscapes since the establishment of the nation's Forestry Commission in 1919. Some have their origins in private estate plantings of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as those of the Dukes of Atholl who concentrated on the creation of extensive plantations of larch.</p> <p>Densely planted, single age, coniferous species, within clearly defined straight boundaries, with regular, linear firebreaks, are characteristic of commercial forestry. However, some plantations are now being restructured, leaving larger clearings and encouraging the planting of native species. Since 1989 woodland plantings have become increasingly common, with sinuous edges and more open spaces [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT15</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Airfield</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>During the 20th century, and particularly since 1939 and the outbreak of the 2nd World War, airfields have become a feature of low-lying landscapes. Both commercial and military airfields, airstrips and associated buildings are recorded, including the housing estates built for air force personnel.</p> <p>Many military airfields have been abandoned, and are now rough grazing or farmland. Some have become industrial areas, while one or two are now golf courses or visitor attractions [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT16</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Holdings</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<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 [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT17</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Industrial-scale Farming</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Since the 1960s intensive farming has expanded into industrial-scale units, with the use of vast sheds for poultry and egg production, as well as acres of polytunnels for market gardening, growing soft fruit or producing plants for garden centres. Industrial farming also includes fish hatcheries, where huge tanks of freshwater provide a suitable environment for the early stages of salmon or trout production. The smolts (young fish) have to be transported to off-shore fish farms to grow to full size before they can be harvested [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT19</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Opencast Site</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Sand and gravel was traditionally taken in relatively small amounts from local 'borrow' pits. Nowadays large opencast sand and gravel sites are excavated by huge mechanical diggers. Coal is also now obtained in this way, rather than by using mining techniques. It is these large scale opencast sites that appear as HLA data.</p> <p>Once worked out or abandoned, opencast sites are often restored for modern use, either as farmland or as recreational areas of open spaces, wetlands and footpaths [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT20</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Restored Agricultural Land</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Land once used for opencast or mining activities is sometimes restored to agricultural land on completion of extraction works. This procedure, adopted during the late 20th century, creates an artificial landscape that is generally used as pasture [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] NMRS			

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT21</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Motorways</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service</p>			

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 [1].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT23</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Rough Grazing</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

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 [1].

**Sources**

[1] NMRS

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT25</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auldearn Battlefield</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Inventory of Historic Battlefields	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	

**Description**

The general location of the battlefield is well understood through detailed contemporary reports from both the Covenanters and the Royalists. However, due to discrepancies within these primary accounts, compiling an integrated account of the battle is problematic. It is clear that the Royalist army was billeted in Auldearn on the night of 8 May 1645, while the Covenanters made a night march from Inverness in an attempt to take the Royalists by surprise. This means that there were no camps within the landscape.

The initial Royalist deployment consisted of Mac Colla on the right flank within the wall of Boath House, which protected against cavalry assault and musket fire. The park walls of Boath House may have been rebuilt and are not necessarily on the same line as the 17th century version.

Montrose put a small force in the centre behind what were probably enclosure or garden walls within or immediately adjacent to the village. This area is probably under the modern housing of Auldearn on the south-eastern side of Dooket Hill. Montrose was on the left flank and had the main strength of his army on this flank, although hidden largely behind Dooket Hill; this is all under housing today, but the upstanding earthwork of the motte gives a clear indication of how the Royalist deployment would have worked.

The Covenanters came from the west, either from Nairn or directly from Inverness. From Dooket Hill, the views are open to Nairn and beyond, preserving the view of the battlefield and line of Covenanter approach from the Royalist perspective. The Covenanters drew up to the north-east of Kinnudie across the valley below Garlic Hill, and these areas are largely free of development and remain open fields. The potential lines of the rout, south-west past Kinnudie and south-east past Dead Wood in the direction of Kinstearry, remain largely undeveloped.

The battle was fought within the village of Auldearn and the open countryside which formed its immediate hinterland. The topography of the village played a key role in the manoeuvres of the Royalist troops and, although extensive development has occurred, important landscape features such as Dooket Hill motte have remained essentially unchanged and the overall character of the village and its hinterland at the time of the battle is well preserved. The spatial relationship between surviving elements of the battlefield landscape such as the motte and the enclosed grounds of Boath House and the Covenanters position below Garlic Hill on the open land to the west survive well, allowing for the movements of the initial deployment by the Royalists and the flight of the Covenanters to still be easily read and understood.

The village of Auldearn has expanded considerably and now covers parts of the initial deployment of the Royalists in particular. However, the fighting is likely to have taken place to the west of the modern buildings in areas that are currently fields. The current A96, which bypasses the village, cuts through part of the ground where Mac Colla made his sallies and is likely to have had some impact on evidence of the fighting [1].

**Sources**

[1] HES

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>HLT26</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Culloden Battlefield</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Inventory of Historic Battlefields	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	Very High	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The location of the battle on Drummoisie Moor is well established through detailed contemporary maps and archaeological investigations. At the time, the moor was used as rough grazing with some arable but with stone walled enclosures to the north and south. The Jacobites anchored their right and left flanks on these enclosures, with the clan regiments in the front line. The Government army advanced on the Jacobites from their camp at Nairn, around 10 miles to the west.</p> <p>Although the Jacobites had picked the site of the battle, in a location which blocked the approach to Inverness to the west, it was the Government army which set the scale of the field, coming to a halt around 700 m to the east of the Jacobite line. In doing this they maximised the use of their artillery and the distance over which the Jacobites would have to charge, so creating an extended killing ground for both their artillery and muskets. The first Government line formed not far to the west of a small farmstead (Leannach), with the second line forming just to the east of it, with the farmstead thus being towards the left of the Government lines. Leannach was one of a number of farmsteads scattered across the moor and is the only surviving upstanding example. A farmstead was located within the Culwhiniac enclosure and a sketch map by Yorke shows a building located close to the east-west wall of the enclosure which divided it into two. This building appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as Park of Urchal (as a ruin) and is also shown on Roy's map (1747-55). The much-denuded remains of a building can be identified on the ground at this location. The third farmstead was located to the west of the Culwhiniac enclosure and is no longer extant.</p> <p>Between the Jacobite right and the Government left sat the turf-built Leannach enclosure. Barrel's regiment on the far left of the Government line formed across the mouth of this enclosure though some distance to the east of it. The right wing of the Jacobite charge passed through the enclosure, which was probably a denuded feature by the time of the battle. The moor on the northern part of the battlefield, in front of the Jacobite left, was wetter ground than to the south, so much so that the Jacobites charging here were unable to close with the Government right in contrast to the situation on the left where fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place.</p> <p>The enclosures to the north (Culloden Parks) and south (Culwhiniac) played an important role in the battle as the Jacobite army anchored its left and right flanks respectively upon them. The Government dragoons also passed through breaches made in the walls of the Culwhiniac enclosure, while the Campbells positioned themselves behind its northern wall to deliver fire into the Jacobite flank. The enclosures were demolished in the 1840s but a walkover survey in 2005 identified the possible foundation courses of both, which in the case of the Culwhiniac enclosure corresponded to a modern field boundary.</p> <p>Other aspects of the Culwhiniac enclosure may also have survived from the time of the battle. For instance, a gate in the eastern side of the modern fence line, which correspond to the line of the earlier wall, appears to represent the point at which the Campbells breached the wall in order to allow passage for the dragoons through the enclosure, as it corresponds with the location of the breach on contemporary maps and written accounts of the event.</p> <p>Topographic survey across the core of the battlefield area identified subtle undulations in the terrain, which may have served to partially shield the Jacobites on the right and centre, while their absence on the left may explain the failure of Jacobites on that side to close with the enemy during the charge.</p> <p>The battle was fought on partially open moorland situated on the crest of a broad sandstone ridge which ran from east to west between Nairn and Inverness. The moor is located on gently sloping ground at the base of the Monadhliath mountains. The subtly undulating terrain of the boggy moor which played a key role in the battle is well-preserved and the centre of the battlefield is today occupied by a mosaic of gorse and heather, with pools of standing water and streams giving some impression of the wet conditions that prevailed on the ground at the time of the battle.</p> <p>Spatial relationships between key landscape features such as the stone and turf enclosures utilised by the Jacobite line and the open moor of the Government position are intact. Important views out over the undulating topography of the moor provide the same outlook as they would have done in the 18th century and it is clear how the Jacobite right and centre would have been partially shielded from the Government artillery during the charge.</p> <p>The National Trust for Scotland has partially restored the terrain to its appearance at the time of the battle. This has included the burial of overhead telephone cables; the removal of forestry from the centre of the site; and the re-routing of the road that ran through the Clan Cemetery. There had long been calls for the road to be moved as its passage through the clan cemetery was seen by many as an act of desecration, though ironically the old route was in fact fairly much the same as that taken by the track that carried across the moor at the time of the battle and is shown on several of the contemporary battle maps. The Trust has also undertaken restoration or partial reconstruction of the Culwhiniac and Leannach enclosures.</p> <p>The current condition of the battlefield is good, with the centre of the battlefield under NTS ownership. The area around the fringes of the NTS property, in which parts of the battle took place, are for the most part occupied by agricultural fields, both arable and grazing and are partly designated as a conservation area. The archaeological potential of these areas is relatively high, with the areas occupied by the left flank of the Jacobite army and the right flank of the Government line sitting to the north of the B9006 Millburn Roundabout – Culcabock – Castle Hill – Culloden Moor – Croy - Gollanfield – Fort George Road and the location of the cavalry action located to the north west of the modern Culchunaig Farm.</p> <p>The major historic threat to the site was the planting of coniferous trees in the 19th century. The NTS have removed most of the trees from their holding, though elements still exist around the boundaries of the property. Archaeological survey within these areas of former forestry indicate that the plantations have severely disrupted the ground and have potentially removed all archaeological evidence associated with the battle. The road that was re-routed in 1984 also still passes through the northern part of the battlefield. The area of the battlefield out-with NTS ownership is under pressure from development and forestry, though part of it has some protection through its status as a Conservation Area [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			

[1] HES

<b>Site Number</b>	HLT27	<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir Conservation Area
<b>Legal Status</b>	Conservation Area	<b>NGR</b>	
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Condition</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Landscape	<b>Period</b>	
<b>NMR ref</b>		<b>HER ref</b>	
<b>Description</b>			
<p>The Culloden Muir Conservation Area incorporates the historic, cultural landscape from the upper slopes of the Nairn valley in the southeast across the valley to the plateau of the Muir in the north/northwest of the Conservation Area. From the upper slopes there are clear views out over the valley, across the battlefield and on to the firth and the Black Isle beyond. The topography of the Conservation Area was key to how the landscape has been used over the millennia. The Nairn Valley cuts deeply north-east to southwest through the area providing relative shelter for the prehistoric cemetery at Clava on the valley floor. The steep valley sides prevent clear views up and onto the Muir. The valley has also influenced the development of later settlement, farmsteads and field systems. From the steep northern slope of the valley the land levels out onto Culloden Muir beyond which the landscape begins to fall away again towards the Moray Firth. In contrast to the Nairn Valley and isolated setting of the prehistoric burial cairns, the Muir plateau offers expansive views towards Inverness and the Moray Firth with an open area upon which to assemble the armies; fundamental factors in determining the site of the 1746 battle. Local topography ensures that later 20<sup>th</sup> century development towards the northwest of the Conservation Area has little adverse visual impact on the battlefield. However, this development has served to divide the battlefield from Culloden House which played an important role both in the formation of the Jacobite army, and its eventual rout. This change to the landscape character is irrevocable [1].</p>			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] <a href="http://www.highland.gov.uk">www.highland.gov.uk</a>			