

Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Report

Appendix A14.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Report	1
1 Introduction	1
2 Legislation, Planning Policy and Best Practice Guidance	2
2.2 Legislation.....	2
2.3 Planning Policy.....	2
2.4 Best Practice Guidance.....	4
3 Approach and Methods	5
3.1 Study Area.....	5
3.2 Assessment of Value.....	6
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	8
5 Baseline Conditions	12
5.2 Archaeological Remains.....	12
5.3 Historic Buildings.....	19
5.4 Historic Landscape.....	22
6 References	28
7 Gazetteer	32

Photographs

Photograph A14.1: Location of the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), looking south

Photograph A14.2: Location of Ashton Farm Building (Site of) (Asset 108), looking south

Photograph A14.3: North facing elevation of Castlehill House (Asset 9), showing the avenue of trees to left

Photograph A14.4: South-west facing elevation of Ashton Farm Cottages (Asset 17), looking north

Photograph A14.5: Single-storey agricultural ranges of Ashton Farm (Asset 18), facing west

Photograph A14.6: Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 2), looking north

Figures

Figure A14.1: Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings

Figure A14.2: Location of Historic Landscape Types

Figure A14.3: Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey (DBS) undertaken by Jacobs on behalf of Transport Scotland. Its purpose is to support Chapter 14 (Cultural Heritage) of the DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton scheme (hereafter referred the proposed scheme).
- 1.1.2 Under the guidance provided by DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Cultural Heritage (HA208/07) (Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland 2007) (hereafter HA208/07), cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics:
- 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 (HA208/07, Annex 5, paragraph 5.1.1).
 - 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 (HA208/07, Annex 6, paragraphs 6.1.2 and 6.1.3).
 - 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 (HA208/07, Annex 7, paragraph 7.1.2). 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. To facilitate assessment, the historic landscape was divided into Historic Landscape Types (HLTs) defined in HA208/07 as *‘distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as ancient woodland or parliamentary enclosure’*.
- 1.1.3 A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, 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.

2 Legislation, Planning Policy and Best Practice Guidance

2.1.1 Relevant legislation, planning policy and best practice guidance for the historic environment in relation to the EIAR is identified below.

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 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 Scotland Act 2014). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

2.2.2 Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014) 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 14(2)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building.

2.2.3 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014) requires HES to compile and maintain an Inventory of Historic Battlefields and an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. While listing on these inventories does not confer statutory designation, under Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (see paragraphs 2.3.4 below) planning authorities should seek to protect and enhance historic battlefields and gardens and designed landscapes listed on the Inventory (Scottish Government 2014a).

2.3 Planning Policy

2.3.1 The following national and regional policy is relevant to this assessment. This section should be read in conjunction with Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) of the EIAR:

- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2/2011) (Scottish Government 2011);
- SPP (Scottish Government 2014a);
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HES 2019);
- HES Historic Environment Circular 1 (HES 2016a); and
- Highland wide Local Development Plan (hereafter referred to as HwLDP) - Policy 28 (Sustainable Design) and Policy 57 (Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage) (The Highland Council 2012a).

2.3.2 PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology 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.

2.3.3 SPP: Paragraphs 135 to 151 deals with the historic environment, which includes 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).

2.3.4 SPP highlights that the historic environment is a key cultural and economic asset and should be viewed 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 149 – planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance key landscape characteristics and special qualities of battlefield 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.

2.3.5 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.

2.3.6 The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland sets out the six principles of how the historic environment should be managed and looked after, and forms part of a range of documents that inform decision-makers in the Scottish planning system.

2.3.7 The Historic Environment Circular 1 describes the requirements of secondary legislation relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 and HES's role in relation to listing and scheduling, consents and appeals.

2.3.8 The Highland-wide Local Development Plan (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.
- Policy 57: Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage.

2.3.9 Policy 28 (Sustainable Design) requires development to be designed with sustainability in mind. As such, developments will be assessed on several 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.

2.3.10 Policy 57 (Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage) 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.

2.3.11 The HwLDP has supporting supplementary guidance notes; 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).

- 2.3.12 The Highland Historic Environment Strategy Supplementary Guidance provides further information regarding 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.

2.4 Best Practice Guidance

- 2.4.1 This appendix has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided in HA208/07 as well as the following documents:
- Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government 2014b);
 - Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a);
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014b);
 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2016b);
 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields (HES 2016c);
 - Standards for Archaeological Work (The Highland Council 2012b);
 - Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2017); and
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook: Guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland (Scottish Natural Heritage and HES 2018).

3 Approach and Methods

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 Based on the guidance provided by HA208/07 (Annex 5, paragraph 5.4.1) a study area for archaeological remains was defined as the proposed scheme and an area extending 200m in all directions from it. For the purposes of this baseline report, this study area has also been used for historic buildings and the historic landscape.
- 3.1.2 For this study area the following sources were consulted:
- National Record of the Historic Environment for information on 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 sites included on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields and Historic Landuse Assessment [obtained 6 December 2017];
 - the National Archives of Scotland for documentary, cartographic and published sources;
 - the results of archaeological geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a). Further details are provided in Appendix A14.2 (Results of Archaeological Geophysical Surveys) of the EIA report;
 - The Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) [obtained 20 December 2017];
 - historic mapping available online through the National Library of Scotland (National Library of Scotland n.d.);
 - The Highland Archive Centre (16 May 2018; Section 6);
 - the results of an aerial imagery analysis (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018b). Further details are provided in Appendix A14.3 (Aerial Imagery Analysis) of the EIAR;
 - LiDAR data (Scottish Remote Sensing Portal n.d., obtained November 2017);
 - a site walkover (16 to 18 May 2018) and an additional site visit to inspect the carved stones at Ashton Farm (Asset 18) and the site of the possible castle identified by a local land owner (Ashton Farm Building (Site of); Asset 108) (28 September 2018);
 - online sources held by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (accessed March 2018; Section 6);
 - discoveries and Excavation Scotland;
 - OASIS grey literature archive curated by the Archaeological Data Service (Section 6); and
 - 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 (ScARF 2012a, b, c, d, e and f).
- 3.1.3 Informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), please refer to Chapter 10 (Visual), designated cultural heritage assets up to 2km from the proposed scheme were identified where there is the potential for impacts as a result of changes to their setting. While the ZTV extends up to 3km from the proposed scheme, a 2km area was used as there are unlikely to be any significant visual impacts on the setting of designated assets beyond 2km. Significant noise impacts beyond 1km are also considered unlikely as outlined in Chapter 8 (Noise and Vibration), and therefore designated cultural heritage assets which may be affected by changes in noise would also fall within the wider 2km area. This approach was agreed following consultation with HES and The Highland Council's Historic Environment Team. Following additional data gathering and analysis, and the development of the ZTV for the preferred route, it was established that the setting of the majority of these assets would not be affected by the proposed scheme.

- 3.1.4 The potential for impacts were identified on the setting of six designated cultural heritage assets identified outside the study area comprising:
- Culloden Inventory Battlefield (HLT 12; Inventory Battlefield - BTL6).
 - Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 13; Garden and Designed Landscape - GDL00122).
 - Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy (Asset 109; Category A Listed Building – LB8039).
 - Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall (Asset 110; Category A Listed Building – LB10954).
 - Castlehill House (Asset 9; Category B Listed Building - LB0835).
 - Cradlehall House (Asset 92; Category B Listed Building - LB8036).

3.2 Assessment of Value

- 3.2.1 For all three sub-topics (archaeological remains, historic buildings, and the historic landscape) an assessment of the value of each cultural heritage asset was undertaken on a six-point scale of very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria provided in HA208/07 as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria to assess the value of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape types

Value	Criteria
Archaeological Remains	
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 importance of the site has not been ascertained.
Historic Buildings	
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 category. 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 which contribute significantly to their 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.
Historic Landscape	
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 factors.
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 factors.
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 factors.
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.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 The chronology used in this appendix is informed by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF). ScARF reflects the current state of knowledge regarding Scotland's past and is multi-authored with a multi-disciplinary approach that is subject to an ongoing process of review. This is consistent with the guidance provided in DMRB regarding regional variations in the chronology of the British Isles (HA208/07, Chapter 2, paragraph 2.9).

4.1.2 This archaeological and historical background is drawn from the HER, ScARF, publicly accessible information and existing archaeological reports relating to the study area and its surrounding environs. Where reference numbers are given, these relate to the numerical identification given to the site by The Highland Council's HER (prefix: MHG).

Prehistoric Period

4.1.3 While archaeological evidence for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (12,700BC to 4,100BC) in Highland Scotland is rare, shell middens (refuse heaps of discarded shells) evidence early human habitation dating from the Mesolithic (ScARF 2012a). Specific examples within the Inverness area have been identified at Milton of Culloden (MHG18470; Wordsworth 1992), approximately 0.5km north of the study area, Muirtown (MHG3741; Myers and Gourlay 1991), and approximately 3.5km to the west of the study area within Inverness, during works to the High Street (MHG3858). The midden identified at Milton of Culloden represented a largely truncated deposit of crushed marine shells possibly associated with an associated microlithic industry (Wordsworth 1992). Mesolithic archaeology at Milton, as well as at other sites in the area (for example, MHG3673), offer a unique insight into the period as they were sealed by deposits associated with the Storegga tsunami, a catastrophic environmental event that occurred during the Mesolithic (6160+100 cal BC) (Wordsworth 1992; ScARF 2012a, Wordsworth 1985; Dawson, Smith and Long 1990).

4.1.4 The Mesolithic period is further evidenced in proximity to the study area by lithics and debitage associated with the production of stone tools. Artefact scatters, such as at Stoneyfield (MHG3675), produced a number of scrapers, cores (a by-product of flint working), and flakes (MHG3675; Ross and Harden 1986a), indicative of an active lithic industry. Similar examples include assemblages at the previously mentioned site at Castle Street (MHG3673) and a deposit including a microlith, retouched flake, and associated debris, identified during field walking near the Inverness Royal Academy (MHG3766; Ross and Harden 1986b), approximately 3.5km south-west of the study area.

4.1.5 In contrast, the Neolithic (4,100BC to 2,500BC) is relatively well-represented in proximity to the study area and evidences a change in the relationship with the landscape with the introduction of farming, sedentary populations, and new technologies, including pottery. Hut circles are a fairly common archaeological feature in the area comprising a roughly circular bank of turf, earth or stone, which formed the base of the walls to the roof structure above. These types of dwelling represent early examples of prehistoric domestic settlement. Possible Neolithic settlements nearby include Welltown of Easter Leys (MHG3220; Driscoll 1989), approximately 3.5km south of the study area, and Black Wood of Leys and Carr Ban (MHG3504 and MHG3496), approximately 6.5km south of the study area. These sites comprise hut circles and clearance cairns (mounds of stones resulting from field clearance) characteristic of Neolithic domestic settlement.

4.1.6 Additional Neolithic activity has been identified at Culduthel, south of Inverness, with archaeological investigations uncovering post-built structures and pits with an associated assortment of pottery sherds of Neolithic date (MHG51630; Murray 2008; ScARF 2012b). In this area specifically, substantial levels of Neolithic activity have been identified, including funerary evidence (for example, Culduthel ring cairn - MHG3787). Within the study area itself, archaeological investigations identified a later prehistoric settlement at Beechwood Farm with dateable evidence of phased occupation from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age (Asset 11; MHG54233; AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2009).

4.1.7 Neolithic funerary monuments in the Inverness area are largely characterised by cairns (mounds of stone) and barrows (artificial mounds of earth). Within the study area a kerb cairn, or small mound surrounded by a 'kerb' of stones, was identified in advance of the construction of the A9 Perth – Inverness Trunk Road along with several pits containing Grooved Ware, cist burials (stone-lined graves),

and cremations (Asset 21; MHG3723). To the north of the study area, funerary monuments have also been identified including the chambered cairns at Allanfearn (MHG3022) and Newton of Petty (SM3745), and ring cairns at Cullernie (MHG2948 and MHG2928). Similarly, examples of barrows, in proximity to the study area at Allanfearn (SM4993 and MHG4363), approximately 1.5km north of the study area, and within the study area at Ashton Farm (Asset 19; MHG35300).

- 4.1.8 Ritual monuments comprising standing stones (individual or rows of upright stones which may have had a ritual function or been used as territorial markers) and stone circles (upright stones arranged in a circle which are likely to have been used as the focus for ritual activities) were also erected in the Neolithic. Examples in proximity to the study area include the Possible Stone Circle, Upper Cullernie (MHG18468), approximately 3.5km to the north of the study area, and the alignment of stones identified near Milltown of Culloden (MHG2930), less than 1km to the north. These provide further evidence the wider prehistoric ritual landscape of the Neolithic in the area.
- 4.1.9 Hut circles and roundhouses continue to evidence domestic settlement into the Bronze Age (2,500BC to 800BC). Recognisable as cropmarks, examples of Bronze Age hut circles include Cradlehall (MHG3249), approximately 1km to the south of the study area, Upper Cullernie (MHG18467), approximately 3km to the north-east of the study area, and at Bogbain Wood (SM4698), approximately 3km to the south. Archaeological investigations at Culduthel (MHG56078) identified extensive evidence for occupation continuing into the Bronze Age, including three roundhouses (Murray 2008).
- 4.1.10 Bronze Age activity in proximity to the study area includes enclosures, or areas of land once bounded by a ditch, bank, wall, palisade or similar barrier. Specific examples include the likely remains of a late Bronze Age circular enclosure, containing substantial settlement evidence, at Balloan (MHG45675; Wordsworth 1991), approximately 2km south-west of the study area. A cropmark of a circular enclosure was also identified at Seafield Farm (MHG3944), immediately to the north of the study area.
- 4.1.11 While individual inhumations and cremations start to appear from the late Neolithic, burials of these types are more characteristic of the Bronze Age. Two cists, stone lined burials containing inhumations or cremated remains, were excavated close to Seafield Farm (Cressey and Sheridan 2003) and are understood to be part of a larger Bronze Age cemetery. A further cist burial was identified at Slacknamarnock Quarry, south of Inverness (Murray 2009). A Bronze Age inhumation was identified at Culduthel, approximately 3km to the south-west of the study area, containing a skeleton, beaker, eight flint arrowheads, bone toggle, amber bead, and a rare stone arm-bracer (MHG3776), with a number of other similarly furnished examples in the local area (including, MHG3804, MHG3757 and MHG52994). Notably, the Clava Cairns, approximately 5km to the south-east of the study area, comprise the remains of a Bronze Age cemetery complex containing a number of different monument types for individually buried remains.
- 4.1.12 Settlement and landscape management in the area continued into the Iron Age (800BC to AD400). Sites, including the settlement identified at Stoneyfield House (MHG3058), are characterised by enclosures and ring ditches, roundhouses, as well as postholes and pits. The settlement at Stoneyfield House comprised two large enclosures, a series of circular structures, a hearth feature containing iron slag and pits containing deposits rich in burnt grain and charcoal (Cressey and Hamilton 1998).

Roman Occupation (c.AD77 to AD211)

- 4.1.13 Apart from a small number of casual finds of Roman artefacts, little evidence of substantial Roman activity has been identified within the study area. A small number of finds dating to the Roman period, including a copper alloy dolphin style brooch recovered during archaeological investigation at Stoneyfield House (MHG3058), a copper coin dating from AD 180 to 192 found on the beach near Culloden (MHG22292), and a brooch found near Torbreck (MHG53302), have been recovered during archaeological investigations in proximity to the study area. In addition, a hoard of coins dating to the Roman period, including 10 coins dating to approximately AD 141, were recovered from Belladrum Estate in 2009 approximately 16km to the south-west of the study area (Bateson and Holmes 2013). A defended enclosure (MHG6892), approximately 10km to the east of the study area near Ester Galcantray is thought to be one of the most northerly outpost of the Roman Empire in Scotland.

Pictish Period (AD297 to AD900)

- 4.1.14 While most knowledge of the Picts is derived from archaeological remains, such as burials, early settlements, and occupation evidence including shell middens (ScARF 2012e), and examples of Pictish art, there is little evidence of Pictish activity in proximity to the study area. The most familiar examples of Pictish art are symbol stones; stone slabs decorated with symbols, patterns and animals, including imaginary beasts. Examples of symbol stones from the wider area include the Pictish slab from Inverneen (MHG2865), fragments of incised stones recovered at Garbeg (MHG3360) and Beaully (MHG3345), and the Balblair Stone (MHG3413), with typical symbols incised into stones including the 'mirror and comb' and 'double-disk' and 'Z-rod' motifs. Later examples incorporate Christian imagery, testifying to the increasing influence of Christianity in the Highlands, such as the Cross Slab, Killianan (MHG449).
- 4.1.15 Approximately 6km to the west of the study area is the conjectured location of the seat of the Pictish king, Bridei (MHG3809). The monument comprises the earthwork remains of a large, oval fort, at the summit of Craig Phadrig. The ditches and ramparts forming the fort, which currently appear as a complex of grassy banks, was constructed of stone, earth, and timber then vitrified (Headland Archaeology Ltd. 2011) and archaeological investigations have recovered evidence of prehistoric to early medieval activity (McCraig 2014). This Pictish site is of particular interest as the conjectured location that King Bridei met Saint Columba in AD 565 and converted to Christianity.

Medieval Period (AD400 to AD1500)

- 4.1.16 ScARF refers to this period as 'medieval' in its chronology, which covers the period the north of Scotland was subject to raids, conflict and the eventual integration of Scandinavian raiders (ScARF 2017).
- 4.1.17 Defensive structures, including motte and bailey castles, developed as expressions of control, influence and power (Dalglish 2002) in Scotland during the medieval period because of the turbulent social and political situation. Specifically, the process of state formation and kingdom enlargement, culminating in the Union of the Crowns in 1603 resulted in substantial political, economic and social change throughout the period (ScARF, 2012e). The earthwork remains of such castles in proximity to the study area include Castle Heather (MHG3738; Wordsworth 1994), to the south of Inverness, and Glebe Cottage Motte (MHG437; a Scheduled Monument; HES ref. SM3141), approximately 5km to the north-east of the study area. No evidence of any high status medieval buildings has been identified within the study area.
- 4.1.18 While there is limited evidence for land use within the study area during the medieval period, later mapping dating to the post-medieval period depicts an area characterised by disparate rural settlements, or clachans (a small settlement or hamlet), within a largely agricultural landscape to the east of Inverness. This practice is characteristic of the Highlands during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the practice of open-field farming, or 'runrig', with narrow strips of arable agriculture in proximity to settlements employed prior to the Improvement Era and crofting of the 18th century.

Post-Medieval (AD1500 onwards)

- 4.1.19 During the post-medieval period, Scotland underwent significant political and religious change. The Reformation Parliament of AD 1560 adopted the Scottish Confession of Faith, rejecting Papal authority and jurisdiction. The Union of the Crowns in AD 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. Later, with the AD 1707 Acts of Union the socio-political landscape of Scotland was altered once more.
- 4.1.20 The Jacobite Rising of the late 17th and early 18th centuries began with success at Killiecrankie and ended in failure at Culloden for the Jacobites. The Rising of 1745 was the last in a series of rebellions when Bonnie Prince Charlie raised his standard at Glenfinnan, determined to reclaim the monarchy for the House of Stuart. After a series of military successes, the Jacobite army ambitiously marched on England, however despite the Jacobite conviction, they were driven back to the Highlands and decisively defeated at Culloden in 1746. Culloden Inventory Battlefield is approximately 2km to the east of the study area and comprises the landscape and physical remains of the final conflict of the Jacobite Rising.

- 4.1.21 After Culloden, there followed a brief period of militarisation of the Highlands in an attempt by the government to prevent further unrest. A series of military forts, such as Fort George at the mouth of the Moray Firth, were constructed, and were linked by a system of military roads designed and built under the supervision of General George Wade and Major William Caulfield, such as that constructed between Stirling and Fort William between AD 1748 to 1753 (Asset 16; MHG14256).
- 4.1.22 Changes in land ownership and a growing interest in agricultural improvement, coupled with the desire of major landowners to maximise the financial return from their land, saw a significant period of social and landscape change. Known as the Improvement Era, new forms of tenancy agreements encouraged tenants to take up these new ideas and more productive crop rotations in large, enclosed fields replaced the runrig system of cultivation which had supported a largely subsistence economy. With enclosure came further attempts at agricultural improvement of existing farmland, and the exploitation of marginal land, that included the introduction of land drains and the burning of lime for use as a fertilizer, as well as the planting of trees for timber and as shelter belts.
- 4.1.23 This period also saw new investment in farm buildings with the introduction of planned farms. The architectural tradition of improved farmhouses and cottages of the 18th century that resulted from a period of agricultural improvement, replaced the traditional blackhouse as the typical dwelling in the Highlands (Maudlin 2009). These buildings remain a common building style within today's landscape, evidenced by the 73% of extant rural domiciles dating to the post-medieval period (Maudlin 2009). This architectural type comprises large symmetrical farmhouses, groups of farm buildings or steadings with specific functions and combination courtyard farms combining both farmhouses and agricultural buildings (Naismith 1985). 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. As well as larger farms and farmsteads, improved cottages were constructed, frequently related to farming estates or individual landlords these were intended to offer higher living standards (Carruthers and Frew 2003). These can be characterised as small single-storey houses, often built in groups or pairs of rubble construction with mural hearths as well as thatched or later pantile or slate roofs (Beaton 2003).
- 4.1.24 In the 20th century, Inverness was an important centre of national defence. The municipal airfield at Longman (MHG19897) to the west of the study area was requisitioned by the Air Ministry in 1941 with the Raigmore estate used as the base of RAF Fighter Command (Asset 31; MHG34970). The base, including the airfield, Fighter Command, and purpose-built operations centre (MHG51546), acted as an early warning system in the defence of Britain during World War II.

5 Baseline Conditions

- 5.1.1 Based on the sources identified in Section 3, a total of 100 cultural heritage assets are considered as part of the cultural heritage baseline comprising 83 archaeological remains, nine historic buildings and eight HLTs. These comprise:
- one heritage cultural heritage asset of very high value;
 - 26 cultural heritage assets of high value;
 - 18 cultural heritage assets of medium value;
 - 28 cultural heritage assets of low value; and
 - 27 cultural heritage assets of negligible value.
- 5.1.2 The cultural heritage asset of very high value is Culloden Inventory Battlefield (HLT 12). Cultural heritage assets assessed to be of high value include one Scheduled Monument (Asset 14) and a Garden and Designed Landscape (Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape; HLT 13).
- 5.1.3 A summary of the cultural heritage assets considered as part of the cultural heritage baseline is provided here; please refer to Appendix A (Cultural Heritage Gazetteer) for further detailed information. The locations of these cultural heritage assets are identified on Figure A14.1 and Figure A14.2.
- 5.1.4 In the interest of consistency, cultural heritage asset numbering has been retained from an earlier data gathering exercise as part of the DMRB Stage 2 report (Jacobs 2017) with new cultural heritage assets added following subsequent baseline data gathering undertaken during the DMRB Stage 3 assessment. Therefore, the cultural heritage asset numbers do not start at one or run sequentially.
- 5.1.5 The names of some cultural heritage assets, including 'Ashton Farm Cottages ring ditch 415m SW and pit circles 460m WSW of' (hereinafter known as the Scheduled Monument; Asset 14), have been shortened within the report for legibility and conciseness.

5.2 Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.1 A total of 83 archaeological remains have been included in the baseline:
- 23 have been assessed to be of high value;
 - 16 have been assessed to be of medium value;
 - 20 have been assessed to be of low value; and
 - 24 have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Archaeological Remains of High Value

- 5.2.2 The Scheduled Monument (Asset 14; SM11535; Photograph A14.1) comprises the archaeological remains of a ring ditch and three pit circles, visible as a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs. These archaeological remains have been interpreted as the remains of a prehistoric settlement. The ring ditch measures approximately 6m in diameter and is penannular in plan. The associated ditch is approximately 1m in width and has a 2m wide gap to the south-eastern side - a possible entrance. The pit circle to the south comprises a double line of pits, the middle pit circle is less well-defined, and the more northerly pit circle is formed of smaller pits; all three measure approximately 12m to 15m in diameter. The Scheduled Monument comprises two discrete areas (Figure A14.1). While pit circles may represent the evidence of Neolithic ceremonial or ritual timber circles (large timber uprights arranged in a circle), the pit circles forming part of the Scheduled Monument appear to be characteristic of prehistoric roundhouses (Millican 2007). Typically, prehistoric roundhouses are characterised by pit circles with a diameter less than 15m, with regularly spaced pits, and detached pits which may have formed a porch (Millican 2007). The southernmost pit circle associated with Asset 14 exhibits these characteristics, as well as a double row of pits which suggests the replacement of posts, or rebuilding of the structure, over time (Millican 2007). Although not excavated, as a whole Asset 14 has considerable potential to enhance the understanding of prehistoric settlements in northern Scotland, particularly the construction of

dwellings, and, given the double row of pits associated with the southernmost pit circle, the planning and development of prehistoric settlements (HES 2009).



Photograph A14.1: Location of the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), Looking South.

- 5.2.3 Recent geophysical survey undertaken as part of the DMRB Stage 3 assessment identified that Asset 14 may be part of a larger complex of prehistoric activity within the study area (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a). Features of similar form and character were identified between the two Scheduled Areas comprising pit circles, ring ditches and pits (Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 3; Asset 63; high value). Archaeological remains of similar form to the Scheduled Monument were also identified more broadly in the study area as part of the geophysical survey. Archaeological remains, such as pit-like features and possible hut circles (for example, Assets 45, 48, 49, 55, 60, 79, 82, 83, 86 and 87; high value), were identified to both the north and south of Scheduled Monument (Asset 14) and based on comparison with known features located within the Scheduled Areas and analysis of aerial photographs these were interpreted as archaeological remains possibly related to the prehistoric settlement.
- 5.2.4 Geophysical survey and interpretation of aerial photographs undertaken as part of the DMRB Stage 3 assessment identified further possible evidence of prehistoric settlement activity within the study area (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a, b). These archaeological remains comprise:
- small circular and curvilinear anomalies, interpreted as possible hut circles, given their resemblance to the hut-circle associated with Asset 14 (Asset 45, 48 and 79);
 - possible pits and clusters of pits, based on comparison with pits located in the Scheduled Areas (Assets 49, 60, 82, 83, 86, 87 and 111); and
 - complexes of pits, and linear and curvilinear features similar to those located in the Scheduled Areas (Assets 50, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63, 64, 65, 72, 78, 84 and 91).
- 5.2.5 These archaeological remains have been interpreted as the possible remains of prehistoric settlement activity in the study area, based on comparison with the ring ditches and pit circles comprising the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), as well as those excavated during archaeological investigation at Beechwood (Asset 11; negligible value). The similarity in character of these archaeological remains, and their proximity, to the Scheduled Monument suggests they may be related to the prehistoric

settlement and the settlement near Ashton Farm may be more extensive than previously thought (Figure A14.1).

- 5.2.6 The setting of these cultural heritage assets, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), is characterised by their semi-rural location within enclosed agricultural fields on a rise in the landscape with views in all directions. Their spatial and temporal relationship with each other as well as other prehistoric archaeology in the study area (Table 2), contributes to our understanding, appreciation and experience of them. Distant traffic, aeroplane and train noise also form part of their setting; however, this aspect of setting does not contribute to their value which is principally derived from their archaeological remains.
- 5.2.7 In consideration of its designation as a Scheduled Monument and its potential to contribute to research themes relating to the range of structures, patterns of land use, and subsistence strategies during the prehistoric period, as well as questions of regional traditions in construction and identifying trends in the shape and layout of dwellings (ScARF 2012a, b, c), Asset 14 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.8 While their interpretation is tentative, and based on non-invasive archaeological investigation, the possible association of Assets 45, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 72, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 87, 91 and 111 with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14) as well as their potential to contribute to ScARF research themes relating to prehistoric structures, patterns of land use, and subsistence strategies, as well as regional construction traditions, and the shape and layout of dwellings (ScARF 2012a, b, c), these archaeological remains have been assessed to be of high value.

Table 2: Possible Prehistoric Archaeological Remains within the Study Area with a Spatial and Temporal Relationship.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value
14	The Scheduled Monument	High
45	Stratton Possible Hut Circles 1	High
48	Stratton Possible Hut Circles 2	High
49	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 1	High
50	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 1	High
53	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 2	High
55	Ashton Farm Pits 1	High
57	Cradlehall Possible Settlement Activity	High
59	Inshes Possible Settlement Activity	High
60	Sretan Burn Pit-like Features	High
63	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 3	High
64	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 4	High
65	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 5	High
72	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 6	High
78	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 7	High
79	Stratton Farm Possible Hut Circle and Linear Feature	High
82	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 2	High
83	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 3	High

Asset Number	Asset Name	Value
84	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 8	High
86	Beechwood Farm Prehistoric Pits	High
87	Beechwood Farm Prehistoric Pits and Possible Ring Ditch	High
91	Beechwood Farm Possible Enclosure 3	High
111	Ashton Farm Possible Pit Group and Enclosure	High

Archaeological Remains of Medium Value

- 5.2.9 A total of 16 archaeological remains included in the baseline have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.10 Identified from aerial photographs, Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19) has been interpreted as the buried remains of a prehistoric barrow. Asset 19 comprises a ring ditch and central pit with an associated square enclosure and pits to the south-east, of uncertain date. The setting of Asset 19 is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by large enclosed fields, on a rise in the landscape. While this contributes to our understanding, appreciation and experience of Asset 19, its value is derived from its archaeological remains. In consideration of the potential of Asset 19 to contribute to research themes relating to identity and social structure, belief systems, and the ritual context of prehistoric funerary sites (ScARF 2012c), Asset 19 has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.11 Castlehill Possible Enclosure (Asset 6), Culloden Cropmark (Asset 33), Stoneyfield Bronze Age Site (Asset 34), Galloway Cropmarks (Asset 67) and Cradlehall Cropmark (Asset 107) comprise cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. Assets 37 and 67 have been interpreted as clusters of possible pits. Asset 107 was identified as a faint curvilinear cropmark faintly visible running from north to south-west for a length of approximately 155m.
- 5.2.12 In addition, ten linear features, identified during geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment may form possible boundaries and enclosures (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a). These comprise:
- Stratton Possible Enclosure 1 (Asset 46), a number of broad linear features interpreted as possible boundaries or enclosures;
 - Stratton Possible Enclosure 2 (Asset 47), a group of features which may form a small enclosure;
 - Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure 1 (Asset 52), a number of features forming an enclosure, with other circular anomalies and features in proximity;
 - Cradlehall Rectilinear Feature (Asset 58), a rectilinear feature;
 - Inshes Possible Enclosure (Asset 66), a number of pit-like anomalies and a possible enclosure;
 - Scretan Burn Curvilinear Features (Asset 74), a curvilinear feature;
 - Scretan Burn Possible Archaeological Feature (Asset 62), Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure and Pit (Assets 77) and Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure 2 (Asset 85), a number of linear, rectilinear, curvilinear and circular features interpreted as possible enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries; and
 - Stratton Farm Possible Enclosure and Settlement Activity (Asset 80), a series of pit-like features and linear and curvilinears interpreted as enclosures.
- 5.2.13 Although these features are similar in form and character to other possible prehistoric settlement sites within the study area, such as those identified at Beechwood Farm (Asset 11), they have been interpreted as discrete areas of possible prehistoric activity, comprising enclosures and isolated activity. In consideration of their potential to contribute to research themes relating to the prehistoric period

including the identification of activity areas, patterns of land-use, and subsistence strategies (ScARF 2012a, b, c), these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

Archaeological Remains of Low Value

- 5.2.14 A total of 20 archaeological remains included in the baseline have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.15 Caulfield Military Road (Asset 16) is the projected line of a section of 18th century military road constructed in the wake of the Jacobite Rising. The network of roads was constructed to link forts in the Highlands with the Lowlands in an effort by the Government to quell any further unrest. These were first built under the direction of General Wade, then later Major Caulfield. Major Caulfield, the Grandson of the 1st Viscount Charlemont, was Inspector of Roads from 1732 until his death in 1767 and oversaw the construction of approximately 800 miles of road during his appointment (Roy's Roads 2015). As Inspector of Roads, Caulfield was not only responsible for directing the construction of new roads, but the upgrade of existing roads and bridges constructed as part of the initiative (Roy's Roads 2015). The house built by Caulfield, Cradlehall House (Asset 92), survives today approximately 400m to the south-east. While there is no evidence for this section of military road above ground, its potential to contribute further to our understanding of the network of 18th century military roads, particularly between Stirling and Fort William, is derived from its archaeological remains. In consideration of this, Asset 16 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.16 A number of landscape features comprising possible field boundaries and divisions (Assets 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 81, 88, 89, 90, 100, 101, 103 and 104), a pond (Asset 61) and three possible trackways (Assets 54, 56 and 76) were identified during geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a; AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2016).
- 5.2.17 Assets 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 81, 88, 89, 90, 100, 101, 103 and 104 are likely to form part of relict field systems – the archaeological remains of past fields identified from the patterns of their former boundaries. Assets 100 and 101 were identified as linear anomalies during geophysical survey for the A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) scheme and interpreted as former field boundaries as they are depicted on historic mapping (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2016). The remaining features, including the pond (Asset 61) and three possible trackways (Assets 54, 56 and 76) are not depicted on publicly accessible historic mapping, including the Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping, suggesting that they may pre-date 1868. However, the Roy Military Survey of Scotland (1747 to 52) does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that these archaeological remains are associated with post-medieval agricultural practices. Despite their uncertain date these archaeological remains could provide insight into local agriculture, land use and land division, as well as the management of the landscape during the post-medieval period, these archaeological remains have been assessed to be of low value.

Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value

- 5.2.18 A total of 24 archaeological remains have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.19 Eight of these archaeological remains comprise excavated archaeological sites (Assets 11, 12, 13, 21, 23, 28, 29 and 30). Archaeological investigations at Beechwood identified a complex of archaeological features indicative of multiple phases of prehistoric settlement activity. A number of post holes, pits and ditches were identified on the higher areas of the site, suggestive of a ditched enclosure and timber post-built structures dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. However; earlier occupation on the site was evidenced by Neolithic Grooved Ware and prehistoric course ware pottery, dating to the end of the fourth Millennium BC (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2009). Comparison with archaeological remains in the surrounding area suggests the settlement at Beechwood Farm (Asset 11) may represent a site of reuse over the course of multiple periods (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2009).
- 5.2.20 Similarly, archaeological excavation of a cairn at Stoneyfield in advance of the construction of the A9 in the 1970s identified the remains of a 58 foot in diameter Clava-type cairn, a type of Bronze Age circular chambered cairn, similar to the cairns at Clava. The cairn had substantial boulders forming the kerb and an external stone platform. While the majority of the cairn (Asset 21) had already been removed by earlier investigations, archaeological remains contemporary with, and later than, the cairn was identified

during the investigations including a series of pits and cist burials (Assets 23, 29 and 30). A number of the pits were found to contain cremation burials (Asset 23), one of which contained a Cordoned Urn. An earlier phase of activity comprising a timber structure (Asset 28), with a central hearth, and a series of associated pits was also identified. Following archaeological investigation, Asset 21 (a kerb cairn) was reconstructed in a different location (Asset 35; negligible value).

- 5.2.21 While these sites evidence prehistoric occupation in the study area and indicate the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains, the process of archaeological excavation has removed any buried remains, destroying the sites, and therefore these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.22 Linear Cropmarks and Pits, Raigmore (Asset 36) and Raigmore Cropmark (Asset 37) comprise the locations of cropmarks identified from aerial photography. Asset 36 comprised a number of cropmarks identified in a field adjacent to the A9 Perth – Inverness Trunk Road and interpreted as an occupation site, whereas Asset 37 was identified as the remains of a pit circle measuring approximately 8m in diameter and interpreted as a possible later prehistoric roundhouse or timber circle. While sites of this type have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric period, information regarding these particular cultural heritage assets is limited, and given their locations within the developed areas (Asset 36 within the Raigmore Hospital development and Asset 37 within the corridor of the A9 Perth – Inverness Trunk Road and the University of the Highlands and Islands Inverness Campus) it is assumed they have been destroyed. In consideration of this, Assets 36 and 37 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.23 Assets 97, 98 and 99 were identified as possible enclosures to the north of the study area. Although no such features were identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, three clachans were identified on the Roy Military Survey of Scotland forming the settlement of Stoneyfield, and given their proximity, Assets 98 and 99 may be associated with this settlement. Cairnlaw Possible Enclosures (Asset 97) comprises the remains of a further possible human activity, however historic Ordnance Survey mapping does not depict any features in the area and Roy's Military Survey depicts this area as cultivated fields, suggesting this cultural heritage asset may be the result of post-medieval agricultural practices. While sites of this type have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape and past agricultural practices, it is assumed they have been removed by the A96 Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) scheme, therefore these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.24 Beechwood Farm (Site of) (Asset 26), Cairnlaw (Site of) (Asset 95) and Ashton Farm Building (Site of) (Asset 108; Photograph A14.2) comprises the locations of demolished agricultural buildings. Asset 26 comprises the site of a recently demolished 19th century farmstead. The farm was constructed as a common planned farmstead comprising a number of agricultural ranges for livestock centred on a yard. A three-bay two-storey farmhouse with single-storey annexe was located to the north-east of the steading. Historic building recording prior to the farms demolition, identified phases of expansion from the late 19th century to 2010 (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2010). Asset 95 is the site of a rectangular harled cottage with a corrugated iron roof that had fallen into dereliction to the north of the study area; however, it is assumed to have been removed by the A96 Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) scheme.
- 5.2.25 Asset 108 comprises the location of a building identified by a local landowner as a possible castle. The building is depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1874) as a rectangular-in-plan building to the east of Ashton Farm (Asset 18). No castle is depicted at this location on earlier historic mapping, including James Gordon Maps of Scotland (ca.1636 to 52), Andrew Rutherford Maps of Scotland (1745) and the Roy Military Survey of Scotland (1747 to 1755). Asset 108 appears to have been demolished by 1902 and is depicted only as a dashed line on later Ordnance Survey mapping (1904). An additional site visit was undertaken on the 28 September 2018 to visually inspect the location of the building, no remains of any building are visible above ground.
- 5.2.26 Given these buildings no longer survive above ground, Assets 26, 95 and 108 have been assessed to be of negligible value.



Photograph A14.2: Location of Ashton Farm Building (Site of) (Asset 108), looking south.

- 5.2.27 RAF Fighter Command HQ, Raigmore House (Site of) (Asset 31) comprises the location of Raigmore House, the Fighter Control Centre and Area Control Centre for Inverness during World War II. The Roy Military Survey of Scotland (1747 to 52) identifies the area as 'Broomfield', comprising a small settlement of houses surrounded by cultivated fields; however, the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1874) depicts 'Broomfield' as a large house and associated ancillary buildings with extensive landscaped grounds and later editions (1906) identify this house as 'Raigmore'. It is likely the house served as the headquarters, officers mess and accommodation while two to three sets of huts were erected in the grounds for military personnel. The house was demolished in around 1965 and the grounds have since been developed into housing and a hospital. Given this cultural heritage asset is no longer extant, and the area has been extensively redeveloped, Asset 31 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.28 Six further cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of Negligible value. These comprise the locations of artefacts that provide evidence of activity within the study area from the prehistoric period onwards however due to their removal, can only make a limited contribution to research themes. These cultural heritage assets comprise the location of an undated fish trap (Asset 20), a cup marked stone (Asset 24), a Roman brooch and Neolithic Grooved Ware (Asset 25), and lithic artefacts (Assets 38, 40 and 44).

Potential for the presence of Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.29 The results of this archaeological baseline report, including the results of the geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018a) and aerial imagery analysis (AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018b), provide a good understanding of the potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the study area. The study area is located within an area of high archaeological potential, in particular the area to the south and north of Ashton Farm, where extensive archaeological remains have been identified (Figure A14.3). Previous archaeological investigation prior to development in the area have identified considerable evidence for prehistoric settlement activity. Recent geophysical survey undertaken as part of the DMRB Stage 3 assessment identified a substantial number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin in the study area comparable to features associated with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14).

- 5.2.30 In consideration of this, the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains in the study area has been assessed to be high. Any unknown archaeological remains are likely to be of similar form, date and value as those described above.

5.3 Historic Buildings

- 5.3.1 A total of eight Historic Buildings have been included in the baseline:

- two have been assessed to be of high value;
- two have been assessed to be of medium value;
- three have been assessed to be of low value; and
- one has been assessed to be of negligible value.

Historic Buildings of High Value

- 5.3.2 Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy (Asset 109; LB8039) and Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall (Asset 110; LB10954) are Category A Listed Buildings located approximately 2km to the north-east of the study area. The house, dating to the 18th century, is a classic example of a two-storey ashlar mansion comprising a red sandstone double pile house with contrasting polished sandstone dressings, with two-storey pavilions to either side. The house is decorated with a number of classical adornments including the statues in niches on the front of the house that represent 'Zenonia', 'Odenetus', 'Cato', and 'Scipio'. While the current house was built for Arthur Forbes, 7th Laird of Culloden in 1788, it incorporates at basement level some of the fabric of an earlier house used as the lodging of Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie), and the headquarters of the Jacobite army, prior to the Battle of Culloden in AD 1746 (HLT 12; see below). The gate piers and gardeners' bothy are contemporary to the house. The former comprises a pair of square rusticated polished ashlar piers with corniced and shaped caps that support lead decorative urns, while the latter is a simple two-storey brick dwelling with ashlar dressings.
- 5.3.3 A number of estate buildings are contemporary with the house, including Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall (Asset 110; LB10954), located to south of the mansion. This building comprises a single-storey seven-bay random rubble range, with carriage entrances in the outer bays, and a semi-circular rubble wall that encloses the yard to the west. Other contemporary estate buildings and structures in proximity include the dovecote (LB10953; Category B Listed Building), brick walled garden (LB10952; Category B Listed Building), and ice house (LB8041; Category C Listed Building), with later editions including an orangery and kennels. In consultation with The Highland Council, these historic buildings have not been included in the cultural heritage baseline given the lack of potential for impacts on their setting (Section 3: Approach and Methods).
- 5.3.4 The setting of Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy (Asset 109) and Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall (Asset 110) is characterised by its location within the remaining elements of the estate's designed landscape (Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape; HLT 13). Views from the house to the south-west (across the drive and avenue) are limited by the surrounding mature trees, and residential development and infrastructure of Culloden. Intermittent traffic and noise from the surrounding modern locality form part of the setting of Assets 109 and 110. The stables are located immediately adjacent to Barn Church Road, surrounded by mature trees with other estate buildings, including the dovecote (Category B Listed Building). The integrity of the relationship between the house and other estate buildings, such as Asset 110, has been maintained, despite the encroachment of modern development in all directions.
- 5.3.5 In consideration of their designations, surviving historic fabric and historic association with Arthur Forbes, Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Battle of Culloden, these cultural heritage assets have been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Buildings of Medium Value

- 5.3.6 Castlehill House (Asset 9; Photograph A14.3), a Category B Listed Building, is located approximately 100m to the south of the study area. The historic building is 'U'-shaped in plan, and comprises a three-

bay symmetrical two-storey house, a formal double-front with large semi-circular bay windows, and a central door masked by a corniced portico supported by Roman Doric columns. Castlehill house was built in the late 18th to early 19th century.

- 5.3.7 This historic building is located within its designed landscape with a mature tree-lined drive running up to the house still extant to the north. The principal view is to the north, towards the Moray Firth, across large enclosed fields; however, this view is limited by mature trees, the University of the Highlands and Islands Inverness Campus and a construction site. Castlehill House is located to the east of B9006 Culloden Road and immediately south of a modern residential development. While this cultural heritage asset's relationship with the remaining elements of its designed landscape contribute to our understanding of it as a gentry house, its value is principally derived from its historic fabric.



Photograph A14.3: North facing elevation of Castlehill House (Asset 9), showing the avenue of trees to left.

- 5.3.8 Cradlehall House (Asset 92) is a gentry house built by Major William Caulfield (HM Inspector of Roads 1732 to 1767) in the mid-18th century. The house is located approximately 300m to the east of the study area. A plaque on the south-west gable states '*In this house lived Major William Caulfield who as HM Inspector of Roads from 1732 to 1767 planned and built 800 miles of military roads in the Highland*'. Asset 92 comprises a three-bay symmetrical two-storey harled stone house, with gabled outer wings and a slate roof.
- 5.3.9 The house is depicted on First Edition OS mapping as a rectangular building to the east of a 'U' shaped range, with an additional outbuilding to the north-west. Subsequent additions and alterations are depicted on later mapping, such as the OS First Edition 25-inch map that depicts the extension of the house with flanking wings, forming a 'H'-plan. The house, located on a prominent rise in the landscape, is now situated within a modern residential development. Its principal view is north over enclosed agricultural land, across the Highland Main Line railway, to the Moray Firth. While these views contribute to our understanding of the house as a residential building built to take in the views of the estuary and beyond, its value is derived from its historic fabric and historic association with Caulfield.

- 5.3.10 In consideration of their designations, surviving historic fabric and in the case of Asset 92 association with a historic figure, these two historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Buildings of Low Value

- 5.3.11 Three historic buildings in the cultural heritage baseline have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.12 Ashton Farm Cottages (Asset 17; Photograph A14.4) are 19th century single-storey stone agricultural cottages. Asset 17 comprises a modernised rubble-built, slate roofed property. This cultural heritage asset shares architectural similarities with other small cottage types within Highland Scotland and form a common type of small domestic vernacular building. While the setting of this cultural heritage asset, characterised by its semi-rural location, and in the case of Asset 17 relationship to Ashton Farm (Asset 18), contributes to our understanding of it as post-medieval agricultural workers' cottages, the value of this cultural heritage asset is largely derived from its surviving historic fabric. Reflecting the frequency of this type of historic building within the Highland region, modest architectural quality and in consideration of the resultant loss of historic building fabric as Asset 17 has been modified and updated, this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of low value.



Photograph A14.4: South-west facing elevation of Ashton Farm Cottages (Asset 17), looking north.

- 5.3.13 Ashton Farm (Asset 18; Photograph A14.5) is a modest sized 19th century farmstead of typical courtyard plan, with the principal range of buildings centred around a yard in a 'U'-shaped arrangement. A pair of decoratively carved red sandstone corunnells, possibly from the gable end of a building or porch, were identified in the random rubble stone garden wall at Ashton Farm. These appear to have been reused from an unknown building; however, no other reused fabric was identified in the wall. Although this cultural heritage assets setting, comprising its semi-rural location within large, enclosed fields, contributes to our understanding of this historic building as a post-medieval farmstead, its value is principally derived from its historic fabric, which has been modified.
- 5.3.14 Similarly, Stratton Farmstead (Asset 96) comprises a two-storey sandstone farmhouse with gable stacks and associated agricultural buildings. This asset's semi-rural setting, contributes to our understanding of it as a farmhouse, however its value is principally derived from its historic fabric, which has been subject to alteration. In consideration of the survival of the historic building fabric associated with the farmstead and the frequency of this type of historic building within the Highland region; Assets 18 and 96 have been assessed to be of low value.



Photograph A14.5: Single-storey agricultural ranges of Ashton Farm (Asset 18), facing west

Historic Buildings of Negligible Value

- 5.3.15 The A9, Inshes Bridge (Asset 10) is a modern road bridge over the A9, identified in the HER. As a modern structure of limited historic interest, Asset 10 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

5.4 Historic Landscape

- 5.4.1 A total of nine HLTs have been considered as part of the baseline (see Figure A14.2) comprising:

- one HLT has been assessed to be of very high value;
- one HLT has been assessed to be of high value;
- five HLTs which have been assessed to be of low value; and
- two HLTs which have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Historic Landscapes of Very High Value

- 5.4.2 Culloden Inventory Battlefield (HLT 12) is the site of the final battle of the Jacobite Rising fought on 16 April AD 1746 between the Jacobites, led by Bonnie Prince Charlie, and the Government forces, led by Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (Historic Scotland 2012). The battle was the climax of the Jacobite Rising, resulting in the defeat of the Jacobite forces, and ending unrest that had spanned some 57 years (Historic Scotland 2012). The key landscape characteristics and special qualities of Culloden Inventory Battlefield (HLT 12) were identified through desk-based survey, including the analysis of the Battlefield Inventory record for Culloden.

Special Qualities

Archaeological remains associated with the battle recorded during 2001

- 5.4.3 As a result of a number of archaeological surveys undertaken as part of a long-running research project between the University of Glasgow and the National Trust for Scotland, the locations of hand-to-hand combat were identified (University of Glasgow, n.d.). Metal detecting identified concentrations of metal objects related to the battle, including musket balls, cannon shot and mortar shell fragments, pieces broken from muskets, buttons and buckles, and personal possessions (Historic Scotland 2012;

University of Glasgow n.d.). The main concentration was in The Field of the English and indicated most of hand-to-hand fighting took place further south and over a wider expanse of ground than previously thought (Historic Scotland 2012; University of Glasgow n.d.).

- 5.4.4 GPR survey in 2001 identified possible pits beneath these mounds, interpreted as possible graves, with additional anomalies identified beneath the former road that bisected the Clan Cemetery in the 19th century. The high potential for burials in the area is further evidenced by the recovery of human remains during construction of the road during the 1830s (Historic Scotland 2012).

Archaeological remains associated with the battle recorded in 2005

- 5.4.5 In 2005 further metal detecting confirmed the location of intense hand-to-hand fighting in The Field of the English and at the Leanach enclosure (Historic Scotland 2012). A lower density of musket balls and personal effects, including Jacobite buttons, were identified to the south and east of the centre of fighting, suggesting the finishing off of Jacobite soldiers as they attempted to flee the battlefield (Historic Scotland 2012). In addition, geophysical survey also identified the possible locations of further grave pits in The field of the English (Historic Scotland 2012).

Possible graves in The Field of the English

- 5.4.6 The Field of the English was subject to Ground Penetrating Radar survey which identified a feature characteristic of a grave, to the south of the Clan Cemetery, thought to be the possible burial of the Government troops killed in the battle (Historic Scotland 2012). Subsequent metal detecting and geophysical survey identified a dense concentration of anomalies - two of which were interpreted as possible graves – as well as a coin, possibly dropped by a visiting Hanoverian soldier (Historic Scotland 2012a, 2012).

Potential for archaeological remains associated with the battle

- 5.4.7 The planting of coniferous trees in the 19th century, the construction and widening of a road through the battlefield in the 1830s, and its subsequent realignment in 1984 through the northern part of the battlefield may have disturbed archaeological remains associated with the battle in these areas. However, the potential for archaeological remains in the other areas of the battlefield, including to the north of the B9006 Culloden Road (the locations occupied by the north flanks of both armies) and to the north-west of Culchunaig Farm (the location of the cavalry fighting) is considered to be high.

Structures and features of the battlefield

- 5.4.8 The King's Stable Cottage and Leanach Cottage are still extant within the Inventory Battlefield. The King's Stable, so named as the Government troops horses were stabled nearby after the battle, was located behind the original Jacobite line. Leanach Cottage is located to the eastern side of the battlefield and comprises the remains of a post-medieval farmstead present during the battle (Historic Scotland 2012). Both have been subject to detailed recording.

Culloden Estate

- 5.4.9 The original Culloden house, rebuilt in the late 18th century and now Culloden House (Asset 109; Category A Listed Building), and estate grounds were utilised by the Jacobites as a headquarters and the lodgings of Bonnie Prince Charlie prior to the battle (Historic Scotland 2012).

Monuments to the dead associated with the battlefield

- 5.4.10 The Clan Cemetery, thought to mark the graves of the fallen Jacobites, is located towards the centre of the Inventory Battlefield and comprises a number of grass-covered mounds with later carved stones identifying the Clan allegedly buried there (Historic Scotland 2012).
- 5.4.11 There are a number of commemorative monuments located within the Inventory Battlefield that post-date the battle. These include the Keppoch Stone, which supposedly marks the location Alasdair MacDonell, a clan chief, fell during the charge at the beginning of the battle (Historic Scotland 2012),

the cairn started in the 1850s and completed by Forbes of Culloden in the 1880s, and the Irish memorial stone and the French stone, which were erected in the latter half of the 20th century (Historic Scotland 2012).

Key Landscape Characteristics

Battle location on Culloden Moor

- 5.4.12 This was the location of the battle, a tactical choice by the Jacobite forces, between the Government camp in Nairn, 10 miles to the west, and Inverness. Although the location of the battle was decided by the Jacobites, the scale of the field was determined by the Government forces maximising the effectiveness of their artillery fire and the distance the Jacobite soldiers would have to charge. The Government forces formed approximately 700m from the Jacobite line, a key factor in the Government force's decisive victory (Historic Scotland 2012).

Topography and the positions of the armies

- 5.4.13 The battlefield is located on a prominent rise in the landscape, on the crest of a ridge running east to west, on Drummossie Moor between Nairn (the location of the Government camp prior to the battle) and Inverness. The area of partially open boggy moorland located on gently sloping ground played a key role in the battle. The wet ground, still evident today, reflect the conditions of the ground at the time of the battle. In contrast to the fierce hand-to-hand combat on the Government's left flank, the particularly wet moorland to the north of the battlefield inhibited the Jacobite's fully engaging the Government's right flank (Historic Scotland 2012). The undulating ground identified during topographic survey of the battlefield may have shielded the Jacobite centre and right flank to an extent from Government fire (Historic Scotland 2012).

The Culloden Parks and Culwhiniac enclosures

- 5.4.14 The Leanach Enclosure comprised a horseshoe-shaped, turf-built enclosure towards the centre of the battlefield. Initially the left flank of the Government's force formed across the entrance to the enclosure. Although geophysical survey in the 1990s was inconclusive in identifying the entrance of the enclosure, metal detecting survey undertaken in 2005 recovered a large amount of musket balls and pieces of grape and cast shot from within the enclosure evidencing the advance of the right flank of the Jacobite force through the centre and the location of the main battle. The Culwhiniac Enclosure and the Culloden Parks Enclosure were located to the south of the battlefield. These enclosures were used by the Jacobite force to anchor its flanks. The Culwhiniac Enclosure comprised a stone-built structure that was demolished in the 1840s, however this enclosure is still traceable in the fields to the south of the battlefield. The Government forces used the walls of the Culwhiniac Enclosure as cover during the battle to fire upon the Jacobite flank and eventually breached the walls to enable their dragoons through during the battle (Historic Scotland 2012).
- 5.4.15 While the Inventory Battlefield is bisected by the B9006 Culloden Road, separated from Culloden House (Asset 109) by the Highland Main Line Railway, and has been subject to disturbance from forestry plantation and road construction, its landscape context and special qualities are well preserved and remain legible.
- 5.4.16 Following the defeat of the Jacobites, the Government moved to suppress the clans, weakening the clan system and disarming them in order to prevent further disturbance (Historic Scotland 2012). The construction of military roads evidences the Government's attempt to access the Highlands and curtail the ways of those who lived there, preventing any further trouble (Scottish History Online n.d.). The victory also led to a more widespread transformation of the Highlands, bringing to an end traditional ways of life through the relocation of people and the division of land into individual smallholdings as part of the Highland Clearances (Historic Scotland 2012).
- 5.4.17 The setting of Culloden Inventory Battlefield (HLT 12) is characterised by its prominent moorland location, surrounded by 19th coniferous plantation to the north-east, modern residential development to the north-west, and enclosed arable land to the south and south-east. Views from the battlefield are limited by its modern surroundings, however the integrity of the views across the battlefield has been

maintained and provides the same views as in the 18th century. While the relationship between the battlefield and Culloden House (Asset 109) has been severed by the construction of the Highland Main Line Railway and the residential developments of Culloden and Smithton, the spatial relationship between the key landscape features of the battlefield remain intact. Culloden's importance as a well preserved and legible battlefield is further contributed to by its historic importance as both the final battle fought on British soil and its backdrop against other international wars, including the War of Austrian Succession (Historic Scotland 2012).

- 5.4.18 Given its historic importance as the last battle of the Jacobite Rising and importance to the wider understanding of other international wars, as well as the final battle fought on British soil, legibility, and its designation as an Inventory Battlefield, HLT 12 has been assessed to be of very high value.

Historic Landscapes of High Value

- 5.4.19 Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 13) comprises the house policies associated with the Culloden House estate. The designed landscape dates to the 17th century but was considerably modified in the late 18th century, with the current house and associated buildings built in approximately AD 1788. The garden and designed landscape bears historical importance as the seat of the Lord President, Duncan Forbes, and association with other political figures of the 18th and 19th centuries, its association with the Battle of Culloden, and as an example of an historic designed landscape.
- 5.4.20 HLT 13 is located 3km to the east of Inverness, on the north-west facing slopes below Culloden Moor. While only the core of the designed landscape remains intact due to encroachment from the surrounding urban development, its extent and development is well documented. Historic mapping indicates that the extent of the designed landscape increased from its original extent throughout the 18th and 19th centuries (the Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747 to 52; First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping). The remaining landscape features date to the later development of the estate and include; ornate water features, a Lime tree-lined avenue, walled gardens (LB10952, Category B Listed Building) and estate parklands. However, the potential for the presence of archaeological remains associated with the late 16th century tower house, 'Couloddin Castle', belonging to the MacIntosh family, and historical associations with the Battle of Culloden contributes to the understanding of the development of the estate.
- 5.4.21 The Forbes family acquired the estate in the 17th century and it remained in their family for hundreds of years. Notably, Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session from 1737, resided at Culloden House until 1746, when the threat of the Jacobite army and the withdrawal of the garrison in Inverness forced him to leave. Although Prince Charles ordered the protection of Culloden House during the rebellion, the Battle of Culloden took place within the policies and a short distance from the house. HLT 13's association with the Battle of Culloden, as the headquarters of the Jacobites and the accommodation used by Bonnie Prince Charlie before the battle, as well as accounts linking the estate to the events that occurred, such as providing refuge for injured Jacobite officers in vaults of the house.
- 5.4.22 The architectural and horticultural qualities of this HLT also contribute to its heritage value. Culloden House (Asset 109; see Section 5.3: Historic Buildings) and the other contemporary estate buildings, including the dovecote (LB10953; Category B Listed Building), stables and yard wall (Asset 110; see section 5.3 above), Gardeners' Bothy (Asset 109; see Section 5.3: Historic Buildings), walled garden (LB10952; Category B Listed Building), and ice house (LB8041; Category C Listed Building), form a coherent group.
- 5.4.23 Views from Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 13) are restricted by mature woodland and conifer plantations, infrastructure and residential development, including the view northwards from Culloden House (Asset 109). The notable view within the designed landscape is along the avenue to the south-west towards Inverness, however this has been severed in a number of places by public roads.
- 5.4.24 Despite 20th century residential development nearby, which has removed some of the estates parkland, the core of this HLT remains largely intact. Given its designation, and historic importance, HLT 13 has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Landscapes of Medium Value

- 5.4.25 No HLTs assessed to be of medium value have been identified within the study area.

Historic Landscapes of Low Value

- 5.4.26 Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 2; Photograph A14.6) comprises a large proportion of the cultural heritage study area and is characterised by rectilinear field systems with generally straight boundaries resulting from 18th and 19th century agricultural improvements. This period of improvement included the construction of slate roofed farmsteads, and associated agricultural buildings, such as Ashton Farm (Asset 18). While recent amalgamation of these fields is common for this HLT, the majority of current field boundaries within the study area follow those depicted on historic mapping. However, the majority of these field boundaries are of modern post and wire construction, and a large proportion of this HLT has been recently developed to the west of the study area for the University of the Highland and Islands Inverness Campus. Given this HLT is a common type and is widespread in Scotland, and its loss of legibility, but in consideration of this HLTs contribution to our understanding of the local agricultural landscape of the 18th and 19th century Improvement Era, this HLT has been assessed to be of low value.



Photograph A14.6: Rectilinear Fields and Farms (HLT 2), looking north

- 5.4.27 Holdings (HLT 8) were created in the early 20th century by the Board of Agriculture to create small agricultural holdings for First World War veterans from lowland farms. Following 'land agitation' from the Highlands and the end of the First World War, the Board of Agriculture purchased land and allowed for ex-servicemen to apply for individual holdings. Despite some early inefficiencies, the result was a successful programme of land settlement, which satisfied the Highlands and provided holdings in the Lowlands for the relief of unemployment (Leneman 1989). Each holding, typically located on the fringes of towns and cities, comprised a field for crops or pasture upon which a bungalow could be built. In some instances, existing farmsteads were divided among the tenants to avoid the construction of new homes. However, with the increasing size of towns and cities, these holdings were subsequently further

divided, and redeveloped for housing and other uses. As evidence of the continued fragmentation of the agricultural landscape in the 20th century, this historic landscape has been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.28 Rough Grazing (HLT 10) comprises a small area of grassy scrub to the north of Raigmore Interchange. This HLT is characterised by an area of rough grassland, gently sloping to the north, projecting into the Moray Firth below the High Water Mark of Ordinary Spring Tides. This inter-tidal area is depicted on historic mapping, including The Roy Military Survey of Scotland (1747 to 52) and First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1871 to 80) as an area of mud and saltings. More recent agricultural improvement in the form of the reclamation of marginal land and mudflats resulted in the draining of this area for agricultural use. As a robust example of an agricultural HLT, but reflecting its lack of rarity within the Highlands, HLT 10 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.29 Located towards the north-west of the study area there is a pocket of the Recreation Area HLT (HLT 6). A vast range of leisure facilities have been created during the last 200 years as leisure time has gradually increased. This type of landscape is frequently found as discrete elements within or on the periphery to settlement locations such as Raigmore adjacent to the A9, comprising a public park and Raigmore Community Centre. Given its lack of rarity within the wider region this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.30 From the 1800s, Urban Areas HLT (HLT 7) have grown reflecting wider socio-economic circumstances and includes satellite urban developments beyond the edge of larger centres as at Smithton and Culloden. 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. Examples within the study area include two areas of urban development; Beechwood Business Park and the Raigmore Estate. In consideration of the limited historical significance of this type of landscape type, and reflecting its frequency within the wider region, HLT 7 has been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Landscapes of Negligible Value

- 5.4.31 Industrial or Commercial Area (HLT 5) comprises discrete areas of industrial or commercial activity and are characterised as small districts of sprawling buildings usually located in and around urban areas, such as Inverness Retail and Business Park, to the north of the study area, and the Inshes Retail Park, to the south. These areas have undergone extensive periods of modification and regeneration in the 20th century. In consideration of this, HLT 5 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.4.32 Motorways and Major Roads (HLT 9) 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 included in this HLT, such as the A9 trunk road. Reflecting the modernity and limited historical significance of this type of landscape component, HLT 9 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

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7 Gazetteer

Asset Number	6
Asset Name	Castlehill Possible Enclosure
NGR	NH6940044200
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG36074
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Possible enclosure site, no supporting HER information. [1]</p> <p>Information to follow. [2]</p> <p>A cropmark of a possible enclosure identified on aerial photographs - curvilinear cropmark. No feature identified on LiDAR data (DTM or DSM) or depicted on OS 1st Edition mapping. [3] [4]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its location within an enclosed field to the north of the A9, and the residential properties to the south of Culloden Road. Traffic noise from the A9 forms part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains and its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Possible Enclosure, Castlehill. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG36074 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] National Record of the Historic Environment. Enclosure (Period Unassigned)(Possible). Available online: https://canmore.org/site/163560/castlehill</p> <p>[3] Jacobs May 2018</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	9
Asset Name	Castlehill House
NGR	NH6967644254
Form	Historic Building

Designation	Category B Listed Building
HER Reference	MHG45366
Designation Reference	LB0835
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Castlehill is said to have been fortified in ancient times, by a keep or tower of which no trace remains. Name Book 1868; NSA (A Rose, A Clark, R Macpherson) 1845.</p> <p>No further information was obtained regarding Castlehill. Only the main part of the house is of any great age; the two wings to the rear are of modern construction. No date stone was seen in the older part of the house but it would appear to be possibly of early 19th Century or late 18th Cent.</p> <p>Visited by OS (W D J) 24 April 1962. [1]</p> <p>Earlier 19th century, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay NW facing house fronting earlier single storey, U-plan range. White harled with tooled ashlar margins and dressings. Centre door masked by corniced portico supported by pair monolith Roman Doric columns; deep bowed 3-window outer ground floor bays; tripartite in 1st floor outer bays; single later 1st floor oriel in NE return gable; multi-pane glazing. Margined base course and shallow parapet to bowed bays forming continuous band course. Projecting margined flues rise full height terminating as corniced wallhead stacks; shallow piended slate roof with projecting eaves. Rear range; centre single-storey, 3-bay cottage flanked at right angles by further single-storey cottages; all much altered with later dormers and porches; end stacks to centre gabled cottage; centre ridge stack to outer wings with piended slate roofs. [2]</p> <p>Information from owner:</p> <p>House owned by Cuthbert family of Inverness - lord mayors (check term) of Inverness between 14th and 17th centuries. Confusion possible in sources between this house and Castlehill in Inverness town centre. Owner has recently revealed a 'wedding stone' in the old part of the house dated to 1726. In upstairs side room. Possibly re-sited. House advertised to let in local press in 1806. Bonnie Prince Charlie reputed to have stayed here prior to moving onto Culloden House. Rear of house comprises three rectangular blocks, arranged in U-plan and linked by ?later corridor along interior of U. Not mentioned in the listing description. Front part of house dates from late 18th / early 19th century. Formal double-fronted house with large semi-circular bay windows to either side of central porch. Designed to enjoy views across grounds in front, along driveway and probably towards Inverness and firth beyond. Driveway lined by mature trees, some horse chestnuts, said to be 300 years old by owner. Line of trees continues to rear of house. Garden to rear, with modern housing development beyond. Land outside grounds of house has been subject to much development. Road noise clearly audible from grounds.</p> <p>Proposed options will cut across middle of grounds in front of house. Sever driveway, remove several mature trees. Embankment will sever views from principal elevation, altering building's relationship with setting. Major adverse impact. Visited by Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell (Jacobs) on 4 and 5 May 2016. [3] [4]</p>

	The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location to the east of Culloden Road, to the north of a modern residential development. This historic building is located within the remains of its designed landscape with a mature tree-lined lane up to the house still extant to the north. The principle view from this cultural heritage asset is to the north, across large enclosed fields, however this is somewhat limited by the avenue of mature trees, modern infrastructure, the University of the Highlands and Islands campus and construction site beyond. Traffic noise from Culloden Road and the A9 form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. While this cultural heritage asset's relationship with the remaining elements of its designed landscape contribute to our understanding of it as a gentry house, its value is principally derived from its historic fabric. [5]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Castlehill House. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45366 [Accessed 19 February 18]. [2] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Castlehill House. Available online: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8035 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]. [3] Meeting between owner of Castlehill House and Gareth Talbot, Sandra Honeywell and Julie Adams (Jacobs) 5 May 2016. [4] Site visit: 5 May 2016 - Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell. [5] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	10
Asset Name	Inshes Bridge, A9
NGR	NH6908444523
Form	Historic Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG21503
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	Modern bridge over the A9. [1] The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by the A9 over which it carries Culloden Road. [2]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Inshes Bridge. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG21503 [Accessed: 19 February 2018] [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	11
Asset Name	Prehistoric settlement, Beechwood, Inverness
NGR	NH6915644993

Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG54233, MHG34887
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>A complex of features were recorded in Area A, during the first stage of archaeological evaluation at Beechwood. The features consisted of a cluster of postholes, pits and ditches, some intercutting, and some containing Later Prehistoric Pottery. One of the pits in Trench 1 contained a sherd of Grooved Ware, together with coarse prehistoric pottery. In trench 3, a ditch terminus was excavated, with a rounded base. A quantity of impressed daub was recorded, pressed against the Eastern side of the terminus. This ditch terminus cut a pit feature.</p> <p>These features suggest a later prehistoric settlement of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, consisting of a ditched enclosure with a number of post built structures. The sherd of Grooved Ware may indicate on-site Neolithic activity dating to the end of the 4th millennium BC.</p> <p>Further evaluations took place over the rest of the site in October 2010. These revealed numerous features of archaeological significance including curvilinear ditches and a variety of pit and post-hole features. Artefacts recovered included a single flint flake and prehistoric pottery sherds. The archaeological data is suggestive of Bronze Age/Iron Age later prehistoric settlement comprising ditched enclosures and timber post-built structures.</p> <p>This is a general record for all the findings thus far pending the results of the next stage of work at which point the records will be split. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Prehistoric settlement, Beechwood, Inverness. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54233 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]

Asset Number	12
Asset Name	Inverness, Cradlehall Farm
NGR	NH6980044500
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG38024
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed hotel at Cradlehall Farm. Six trenches covering 5% of the site were excavated by machine. Three pits, a charcoal spread, one possible

	<p>post-hole, and a number of field drains and cultivation marks were identified. All the features identified are considered to be relatively recent.</p> <p>Full report lodged with the NMRS. [1]</p> <p>Trial trenches were placed in May 2003 on the site of the first phase of development, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted (NH64SE 246 and NH64SE 248). No archaeological features were uncovered. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Inverness, Cradlehall Farm. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG38024 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]</p> <p>[2] National Record of the Historic Environment, details relating to Inverness, Cradlehall Farm. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/214622/inverness-cradlehall-farm [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p>

Asset Number	13
Asset Name	Inverness, Cradlehall Farm Phase 1
NGR	NH7000044800
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG47838
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Eighteen trial trenches were machine-excavated in May 2003 on this site, intended for house building, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted. The trenches, equivalent to 5% of the development area, did not uncover any traces of past activity. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2004 on the second phase of a proposed housing development (DES 2003, 87). The most significant archaeological feature encountered was a small pit containing a rim sherd of Neolithic pottery. A thorough investigation was made of the area adjacent to this find, but no significant or contemporary features were encountered. A small isolated fire pit of possible prehistoric date was found some 65m away, but on a separate hill.[1]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to archaeological investigations at Cradlehall Farm Phase 1. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG47838 [Accessed: 17 May 2016]</p>

Asset Number	14
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Cottages, Ring Ditch 415m Sw And Pit Circles 460m Wsw Of (the Scheduled Monument)
NGR	NH6978245094

Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	Scheduled Monument
HER Reference	MHG3684 MHG3740
Designation Reference	SM11535
Value	High
Description	<p>'Ashton Farm Cottages, Ring Ditch 415m Sw And Pit Circles 460m Wsw Of': The cropmarks of two pit-circles have been revealed by oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1982, 1989, 1995), 900m SE of Stoneyfield House (NH64NE 159). The pit-circles (NH c.6975 4509 and NH c.6976 4511) both have a double line of pits on at least one side and they have an internal diameter of about 12-15m. [1]</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a ring ditch and three pit circles visible as a series of cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs that are interpreted as the remains of a prehistoric settlement. It is located on the coastal plain between 30-40m above sea level, within 1km of the southern shore of the Moray Firth and to the east of Inverness. The cropmarks are in arable farmland.</p> <p>The cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of the monument represent negative or buried archaeological features that retain different levels of moisture than the surrounding subsoil resulting in the variant growth of the crops above. These show a ring ditch that is penannular in shape and measures about 6m in diameter within a ditch 1m wide and with a gap 2m wide on the SE side. The southernmost of the pit circles has a double line of pits; the middle circle has a less coherent form with an additional group of pits in its southern half and, in the northernmost circle, the pits appear as smaller features. In all three, the internal diameter of these features is about 12-15m.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises two discrete areas, one circular on plan and the other rectilinear, to include the remains described above and an area around in which related material may be expected to be found, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics: The monument is unexcavated and has considerable potential to enhance understanding of unenclosed settlements of the prehistoric period in N Scotland. In particular, the monument may contribute to our understanding of the construction of prehistoric dwellings. The presence of both ring ditch and pit circles in close proximity may provide information on the planning and development of prehistoric settlements. Additionally, the presence of a double line of pits on one of the circles suggests there may have been more than one phase of building. As such, the monument may provide information on the duration of use of prehistoric settlements.</p> <p>Contextual characteristics: The monument is a good example of an unenclosed settlement, similar in character to others found along the coast of the Moray Firth. As a group, these sites could help enhance our understanding of the utilisation of the prehistoric landscape.</p>

National Importance: The monument is of national importance because of its potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular, prehistoric settlement and economy. Its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date increases its importance. The loss of, or damage to the monument would diminish the capacity of the class to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and land use in N Scotland. [2]

Site visit undertaken by Jacobs, 5 May 2016: Scheduled Monument is not extant, and is located within a field that is regularly ploughed. [3]

Anomaly E1: A number of pit-like anomalies of an archaeological origin have been noted in the parcel (E1 and E2). These pits have been confirmed through aerial photographic evidence which clearly depicts archaeological features in the area along with the same pits detected in the results.

Anomalies E3 and E4: Three curvilinear / circular features of discrete archaeology have been noted in the area (E3-E5). These features fall in the area of Scheduled Monuments Ashton Farm Cottages, ring ditches and pit circles (SM11535). These features are clearly visible in the aerial imagery, but the geological background magnetism means that, in the magnetometry dataset, these features show up as negative magnetic anomalies. All three are clearly visible in aerial photographs and are designated Scheduled Monuments as a result of the clarity of the hut circles and pit circles. However, the corresponding features do not appear as clearly in the geophysics results.

The features identified in the aerial image and transcribed by HES comprise a probable ring-ditch house c.9m in diameter (though Scheduling document states 6m) defined by a ditch 1m in width and with an entrance on the SE (eastern site) and a group of pits forming at least two probable roundhouses 10m in external diameter (western site). A scatter of related pits is visible surrounding the roundhouses.

The magnetometry data for the scheduled areas is somewhat noisy, with the effect of the background subsoil variations masking the visibility of clear archaeological features. However, the ring ditch of the eastern site is evident in the magnetometry data, although located c. 12m NE of the plotted position based on the AP transcription. The post-ring houses of the western site are also visible in the magnetometry data, although similarly offset from the AP transcribed position; in this case the AP transcription is plotted c.7m NW of the features identified in the magnetometry.

The magnetometry data draws attention to the probable presence of further ring-ditch structures in the same field, one of which may be visible in the aerial image. This structure (GEO feature ref) is indicated by a magnetically noisy area probably defining a circular structure close to the northern field boundary. At this location, a faint annular ditch approximately 15m in diameter is visible in the aerial imagery, with a series of possible pits in close proximity. These features were transcribed from the aerial image as 'roundhouse' and 'pit' (see Figures 37-40).

The post-defined roundhouse located in the W Scheduled area, clearly visible in the aerial photography for the site but poorly defined in the magnetometry data is partially visible in the resistivity data (R1). The post-defined porch feature located on the W side of the structure is visible, as is a curvilinear trend of low-resistance data forming the S side of the structure. The northern half of the building is not clearly visible in the data.

	<p>The most clearly defined archaeology detected by the resistivity survey is the penannular ring ditch located in the E Scheduled area, visible as an enclosure 12m in diameter, with an entrance located in the SE quadrant (R2). To the N and E of R2, two large pits are visible as areas of low resistance (R3 and R4); these may be associated with the settlement indicated by R2.</p> <p>The combined evidence from the aerial imagery and the magnetometry survey indicates the probability of a prehistoric settlement, likely to be of Bronze or Iron Age date, in the Ashton Cottages fields. The results of both analyses suggest that the buried archaeological remains are more extensive than those previously identified through aerial photography.</p> <p>A possible enclosure, either representing the remains of a bank or ditch, may be indicated close to the westernmost scheduled structure by the presence of a band of high-resistance readings (R14, R15 and R16). [4]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within an area of large enclosed fields, to the north of the Highland Main Line railway and east of the Scretan Burn. This cultural heritage asset is located on a rise in the landscape with views in all directions which may have influenced the choice of the location of the settlement, however these are somewhat limited to the south, west and north by the residential properties of Cradlehall, the University of the Highlands and Islands campus, and the Inverness Retail and Business Park. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. This cultural heritage asset's temporal and spatial relationship with other prehistoric monuments, including Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19), Milton Ring-ditch (SM6001) and Allanfearn Barrows (SM4993), both to the north-east, as well as undesignated prehistoric archaeological remains in proximity to the Scheduled Monument contributes to our understanding of Asset 14 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. While the value of this cultural heritage asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains and potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution, its setting, contributes to our understanding, appreciation and experience of this cultural heritage asset. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Ashton Farm Cottages, Ring Ditch 415m Sw And Pit Circles 460m Wsw Of. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3684 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]</p> <p>[2] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Ashton Farm Cottages, Ring Ditch 415m Sw And Pit Circles 460m Wsw Of. Available online: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11535 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[3] Site visit: 4 May 2016 - Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell.</p> <p>[4] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	16
Asset Name	Caulfield Military Road

NGR	NH7000045000
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14256
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>The construction of the military road between Stirling and Fort William between 1748 - 53 under the direction of Major Edward Caulfield formed an integral link within that system. The road is thought to run through the study area, but this has not yet been proven.</p> <p>In 1994 Glasgow University (GUARD) assessed four sections of this road. These were -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran (NN 2960 3970 to NN 2750 4140) 2) Central/Strathclyde Regional Boundary to Auch (NN 3292 3306 to NN 3270 3575) 3) Kingshouse to Altnafeadh (NN 2600 5491 to NN 2222 5632) 4) Altnafeadh to Allt a' Choire Odhair Bhig (The Devil's Staircase), (NN 2222 5632 to NN 2130 5720). [1] <p>The Roy Military Survey of Scotland does depict road alignments in proximity to this feature. [2]</p> <p>No features were identified in this location as part of the aerial imagery analysis undertaken for the DMRB Stage 3 assessment. [3]</p> <p>No above ground remains were identified during the walkover. The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its location within an enclosed field in proximity to the Highland Main Line railway, immediately to the south, and the residential properties of Cradlehall beyond. Asset 16's association with Major Edward Caulfield, and the construction of a network of military roads following the Jacobite Rising, contribute to our understanding of this cultural heritage asset. However, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its potential to further our understanding of the road constructed between Stirling and Fort William. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Caulfield Military Road. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14256 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] The Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52 (Highlands)</p> <p>[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	17
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Cottages
NGR	NH7016245342

Form	Historic Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG54390
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>The cottage shares architectural similarities with other small cottage types within Highland Scotland and form a common type of small domestic accommodation. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by large enclosed fields, and proximity to Ashton Farm (Asset 18), to the north-west. Farm vehicle and distant traffic noise from the A96 form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. While its association with Ashton Farm (Asset 18), and location, contributes to our understanding of this cultural heritage asset as an agricultural cottage, its value is largely derived from its historic fabric. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Record of the Historic Environment, details relating to Ashton Farm Cottages. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/301949/ashton-farm-cottages [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] Site visit: 4 May 2016 - Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	18
Asset Name	Ashton Farm
NGR	NH7006545388
Form	Historic Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG54389
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>19th century farm complex. Common to the Highlands, these assets employ the ordered courtyard plan character of Scottish farms of the 19th century, being laid out on a U or L plan around a central yard. [1] [2]</p> <p>A single-storey range of 19th century stone-rubble agricultural buildings, rendered, with a high-pitched slate roof. The most easterly building has a stone-built gable stack. There are a number of curved and rectangular cartdoor entrances on the north-east facing elevation of the north-eastern range. The buildings have been modernised and altered, with the roof replaced on some sections, and more recent additions added to the south-west. The farmhouse is a modern building to the north-east of the complex.</p>

	<p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by large, rectilinear enclosed fields, modern agricultural buildings immediately to the north, south-west and west, and Ashton Farm Cottage (Asset 17) to the south-east. The principle view from this historic building is to the north-east, across the surrounding fields, however this view is somewhat limited by intervening mature vegetation and trees, lining the adjacent yard. Farm vehicle and distant traffic noise from the A96 form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. While its rural location, surrounded by pasture fields, and relationship with the surrounding agricultural buildings contribute to our understanding of this cultural heritage asset as a 19th century farm complex, its value is principally derived from its historic fabric. [3]</p> <p>A decoratively carved red sandstone corunnell, possibly from the gable end of a building or porch, depicting a Tudor-style Rose and two crouching heraldic creatures. Possibly 17th century in date and belonging to the original cottages, farm, or now-demolished building located at Ashton Farm, now forms part of a random rubble stone garden wall at Ashton Farm. [4]</p> <p>A pair of red sandstone carving were identified in the garden wall of Ashton Farmhouse, immediately to the north-east of the farm buildings, one on either side of the gateway leading to the farmhouse. The stones comprise two carved triangular corunnells measuring approximately 0.8m in height and between 0.65 to 0.9m in width. The stones are less than 0.1m thick. The left-hand stone depicts two heraldic creatures on either side, possibly cats, a rose at the apex, and the number '16' in the centre. The right stone depicts two unknown heraldic creatures on either side, a thistle at the apex, and the number '69'. The stones are of unknown provenance and there is no evidence to suggest it came from within the proposed scheme. There is no other evidence of decorative fabric used in the garden wall. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Record of the Historic Environment, details relating to Ashton Farm. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/301948/ashton-farm [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] Site visit: 4 May 2016 - Gareth Talbot and Sandra Honeywell.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[4] E. Winterburn. July 2018. pers. comm.</p> <p>[5] Jacobs additional site visit 28 September 2018</p>

Asset Number	19
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Barrow
NGR	NH7011045540
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG35300
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	The cropmarks of a possible barrow and an enclosure have been revealed by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 50m N of Ashton Farm.

	<p>The barrow has an internal diameter of about 15m and a centrally located mark may represent a burial pit. The enclosure, visible to the SE of the barrow, may be square in shape and the visible S and W side measures about 20m. There are a number of indeterminate cropmarks and pits in the surrounding area. [1] [2]</p> <p>No feature identified on LiDAR data (DTM or DSM). [3]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by large enclosed fields, to the north of Ashton Farm (Asset 18). This cultural heritage asset is located on a rise in the landscape with views in all directions which may have influenced the choice of the location of the barrow. Farm vehicle and distant traffic noise from the A96 form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. While the value of this cultural heritage asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains and potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric identity, societal structure, and belief systems as well as regional variation in deposition and funerary landscapes, its setting contributes to our understanding, appreciation and experience of this cultural heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Ashton Farm Possible Barrow. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG35300 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]</p> <p>[1] National Record of the Historic Environment, details relating to Ashton Farm Possible Barrow. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/146154/ashton-farm [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[3] Jacobs May 2018</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	20
Asset Name	Old Petty Fish Trap
NGR	NH7000045000
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14263
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>No feature identified on LiDAR data (DTM or DSM). Partially lies under the Highland Main Line Railway. [2]</p> <p>Identified on aerial photograph: Untitled Source (Image/Photograph(s)/Aerial Photograph). SHG4281. Print Index 1986/08/02/032. [2]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Old Petty Fish Trap. Available online:

	<p>http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14263 [Accessed 19 February 2018] [2] Jacobs May 2018 [3] Highland Historic Environment Record (HER). SHG4281. Available online: https://her.highland.gov.uk/Source/SHG4281 [Accessed September 2018]</p>
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Asset Number	21
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Kerb Cairn
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG3723
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>At Stoneyfield are the remains of a Clava-type cairn. All that remains is the major part of an impressive cairn kerb, 58' indiameter. The cairn itself and the internal structure have been removed, though when seen by Anderson (J Anderson 1831) in about 1824 the cairn seems to have been fairly complete. The stones forming the kerb are massive boulders, the largest being on the SW arc - the tallest, a leaning stone at the S end of this arc, 4'9" high - and other stones are 4'6" to 4'3" high. The stones in the NE arc are 1'9" to 2'9" high. Many stones have fallen inwards or outwards but have not been disturbed, and several have been reduced by blasting. There is no sign, nor it there any record, of monoliths which may once have surrounded the cairn. In 1760 two stone circles were recorded at Stoneyfield. (a, b) (This feature was first published on OS 6"map as "Stone Circle"). A S Henshall 1963; R Pococke 1887; NSA (A Rose, A Clark and R Macpherson) 1845, G Anderson 1831; J Fraser 1884; Visited by OS (W D J) 30 March 1960. Later finds from this cairn, excavated in 1972 and 1973, included a 2nd century Roman brooch and a sherd of coarse ware. D D A Simpson 1973, 1974.</p> <p>The excavation of this cairn in 1972-3 revealed that beneath it there had been a rectangular timber building, 9.5m long with a central stone hearth, probably associated with a series of pits containing Grooved Ware. The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p> <p>The kerb of this cairn was re-erected at NH 6878 4508 in advance of a new road, which now occupies the original site. Resurveyed at 1:1250. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Kerb Cairn. Available online:

	http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3723 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]
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Asset Number	23
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Human Remains
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14181
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn.</p> <p>See Asset 21 for further information. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Human Remains. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14181 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	24
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Cup Marked Stone
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14182 MHG45836
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p> <p>See Asset 21 for further information. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Cup Marked Stone. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14182 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	25
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Roman Brooch; Neolithic Grooved Ware
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14183
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The excavation of this cairn in 1972-3 revealed that beneath it there had been a rectangular timber building, 9.5m long with a central stone hearth, probably associated with a series of pits containing Grooved Ware. The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p> <p>See Asset 21 for further information. [1]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Roman Brooch; Neolithic Grooved Ware. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14183 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p>

Asset Number	26
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm (site of)
NGR	NH6915844805
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG34887
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The Dictionary of Scottish Architects lists a periodical reference to work by Ross & Macbeth (Inverness Courier Aug. 2, 1904) at "Beechwood, farmsteading (Raigmore estate)".</p>

	<p>The newspaper article reads: "To Builders - Tenders wanted for the Mason, Carpenter, Slater, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, and Iron and Blacksmith Works of New Farm Steading at Beechwood, Raigmore Estate, Inverness. Plans and Specifications to be seen with Messrs Ross & Macbeth, architects; and Sealed Tenders to be lodged with them on or before Friday, 12th curt. The lowest or any offer may not be accepted."</p> <p>This farmstead was recorded by AOC Archaeology Group in 2010 prior to its demolition in advance of mixed use development. The farm appears to have originally been built in the early 19th century as a range of steadings around a central square. This layout was subsequently altered and expanded to create a main cattle and bull byre complex to the west with a large tractor shed and cow byre to the east. Additional smaller buildings are located to the north comprising a former stables block and an office. The farmhouse is located some distance away from the main steading to the north-east and is a three-bay two-storey farmhouse with a single-storey annexe to the rear. Cartographic evidence shows that the farmhouse first appears in the 1870s Ordnance Survey map, although it could well be contemporary with the earliest parts of the main farm steading. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council HER, details relating to a programme of historic building recording at Beechwood Farm. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG34887 [Accessed: 17 May 2016]

Asset Number	28
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Building
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG45837
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The excavation of this cairn in 1972-3 revealed that beneath it there had been a rectangular timber building, 9.5m long with a central stone hearth, probably associated with a series of pits containing Grooved Ware. The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p> <p>See Asset 21 for further information. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Building. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45837 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	29
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Cist
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG45834
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The excavation of this cairn in 1972-3 revealed that beneath it there had been a rectangular timber building, 9.5m long with a central stone hearth, probably associated with a series of pits containing Grooved Ware. The cairn itself consisted of a heavy stone kerb with traces of an external stone platform on the W; in the central area there was a series of pits and cists, some of them contemporary with the cairn, some later. Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p> <p>See Asset 21 for further information. [1]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Cist. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45834 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p>

Asset Number	30
Asset Name	Stoneyfield - Cremation
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG45835
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Several of the pits contained cremations, and in one of the cists there was a Food Vessel. A Cordoned Urn with a cremation had also been deposited in the cairn. Other articles found included a cup-marked stone, a 2nd century Roman brooch, and a sherd of coarse ware. A S Henshall 1963; D D A Simpson 1973, 1974; RCAHMS 1979.</p>

	See Asset 21 for further information. [1]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield - Cremation. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG45835 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	31
Asset Name	RAF Fighter Command HQ, Raigmore House (Site of)
NGR	NH6841145549
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG34970
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>The Area Control Centre for the Inverness area during 1946-47 was located within the grounds of and in Raigmore House. Before 1946-7, this may have been the Fighter Control centre (possibly 13 Group). Raigmore House has now been demolished and the area it occupied has now been built over by a housing development. On the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, sheet 12, 1879), this house is annotated as Broomtown, but by the 2nd edition of 1904 it is named Raigmore. The OS Name Book states that Broomtown is 'a large three storey modern built mansion with commodious offices attached- situated within extensive grounds it is occupied by and the property of E Mackintosh esq of Raigmore' (Name Book 1879). Information from RCAHMS (DE); and contained in a letter to RCAHMS from Mr A Bain, April 1999.</p> <p>The bunker for the Fighter Command HQ during World War II is now used as an HQ for the Emergency Services. J Guy 2000; NMRS MS 810/10, Vol.2, 63</p> <p>A visitor to the HER website in August 2008 submitted a layout plan of part of the Raigmore House site. The plan depicts buildings such as the power station and standby set house as well as two of the three bunkers. See individual records for details. The accompanying email states that Raigmore House was formerly the Headquarters for 14 Group (RAF Fighter Command).</p> <p>Due to some confusion in the records over the exact role of the complex at Raigmore, clarification was sought from military historian Bob Jenner. After the Battle of Britain it was decided to devolve the filter room at Bentley Priory to the Groups, each of which were to have a trio of purpose designed and built underground bunkers. Raigmore became the headquarters for RAF Fighter Command 14 Group c.1941, after it was moved from temporary accommodation at the Drumossie Hotel. Raigmore House itself served as HQ, Officers Mess and probably the AOC's accommodation. There were two or possibly three sets of accommodation huts in the grounds.</p>

	<p>After the restructuring of Fighter Command in 1943, Raigmore became the headquarters for the new 13 Group which replaced 14 Group. 13 Group was disbanded on 20 May 1943. Raigmore House and its associated bunkers then became the HQ for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force until March 1957. The Operations Bunker was then taken over by the Royal Observer Corps as a group HQ for the area. The Filter bunker was later taken over by Highland Council (see MHG20943). [1]</p> <p>Demolished c.1965. Site now a housing and hospital development.</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Archibald Simpson - erection supervised by Alexander Ross. [2]</p> <p>Depicted as 'Broomtown' on historic mapping dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. [3] [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to RAF Fighter Command HQ, Raigmore House, Inverness. Available online: https://her.highland.gov.uk/Monument/MHG34970 [Accessed: 14 March 2019].</p> <p>[2] National Record of the Historic Environment. Inverness, Raigmore House. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/103056/inverness-raigmore-house [Accessed: 14 March 2019].</p> <p>[3] The Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52 (Highlands).</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 14 March 2019].</p>

Asset Number	33
Asset Name	Culloden Cropmark
NGR	NH7000045000
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG14257
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>No information. [1]</p> <p>Record identified from aerial photography by RCAHMS. No further information. [2]</p> <p>No features were identified in this location as part of the aerial imagery analysis undertaken for the DMRB Stage 3 assessment. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Culloden. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG14257 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] The Highland Council pers com. 04 May 2018.</p> <p>[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p>

Asset Number	34
Asset Name	Stoneyfield Bronze Age Site
NGR	NH6930045400
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG24763
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Bronze Age site. No further information. [1]</p> <p>Crop mark of a ring ditch / henge. Discovered summer 1995, by RCAHMS flight programme. [2]</p> <p>Partially developed by the Inverness Retail and Business Park and disturbance identified in proximity on LiDAR data (DTM and DSM); however, no ring ditch / henge feature identifiable at this location. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its location within an area of rough ground to the south of the Inverness Retail and Business Park. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 60, contributes to our understanding of Asset 34 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG24763 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] Highland Regional Council - Archaeological sites and monument record. https://librarylink.highland.gov.uk/LLFiles/36688/full_36688.pdf [Accessed: 19 February 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs May 2018</p> <p>[4] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	35
Asset Name	Raigmore Cairn (relocated)
NGR	NH6878745086
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None

HER Reference	MHG24979
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Relocated site of Raigmore cairn (NH64NE0006). [1]</p> <p>The Raigmore Ring Cairn is a partially reconstructed prehistoric monument that was excavated in the early 1970s and moved to its present location, within Ashton Road Park, ahead of its destruction by the expansion of the A9 trunk road. The monument was the focus of a desk-based research project by a local adult learners group. Through their research, the group identified contemporary photographs from the time of the site's reconstruction, which indicated internal structural features used and reconstructed from the original monument. These features included a timber post-built structure, a cairn platform, pits and a cist. The features were, over time, covered by vegetation or were removed and are no longer visible. The main aims and objectives of the project were to ascertain the level of survival of the internal features and assess the condition of the upstanding remains. In turn it was the aim of the project to transform the monument from an un-utilised feature within a public park to an educational resource to be used by local schools and appreciated by the whole community. Five trenches were excavated within the interior of the monument, 1-5 May 2013, in order to investigate the presence and condition any archaeological remains. Features identified during the excavation included: a number of concrete foundations used to support wooden posts, which were in the approximate location of those found in the original monument; fragments of the relocated original cairn material; and, the concrete foundations and the stones of the reconstructed cist. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Raigmore Cairn (relocated). Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG24979 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].</p> <p>[2] RCAHMS. 2013. Stoneyfield. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/13414/stoneyfield [Accessed: 30 May 2018]</p>

Asset Number	36
Asset Name	Linear Cropmark & Pits, Raigmore
NGR	NH6880044800
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG3057
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Occupation Site (Undated). No further information. [1]</p> <p>A number of cropmarks identified in a field adjacent to the A9 on aerial photographs. [2]</p>

	Located within Raigmore, under modern development. Assumed no longer extant. [2]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Linear Cropmark & Pits, Raigmore. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3057 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]. [2] National Record of the Historic Environment. Raigmore. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/68286/raigmore [Accessed February 2018] [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	37
Asset Name	Raigmore Cropmark
NGR	NH6890045200
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG3059
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Pit circles, pits, linear cropmark. [1]</p> <p>A pit circle, field boundary, pits and frost wedges have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1988). The pit circle measures around 8m in diameter within close set pits and may represent the remains of a later prehistoric roundhouse or ceremonial timber circle. The field boundary is aligned NE-SW and corresponds with a boundary depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet XII). A general scatter of pits and frost wedges extend across the adjacent area. [2]</p> <p>This cultural heritage asset is located in a field to the east of the A9 trunk road; however, this area has been redeveloped and the University of the Highlands and Islands campus now occupies this area. Assumed no longer extant. [3]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Raigmore. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3059 [Accessed 19 February 2018]. [2] RCAHMS. 2014. National Record of the Historic Environment. Raigmore. Available online: https://canmore.org.uk/site/68284/raigmore [Accessed: 21 May 2018] [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	38
Asset Name	Stoneyfield Artefact Scatter

NGR	NH6940045500
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG3675
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Fieldwalking excursions to these ploughed fields have produced a quantity of flintwork. This includes cores and flakes, 16 scrapers with various edges retouched, 3 possible arrowheads, 9 flints with straight edge retouch, and 5 microliths. There are also a few flakes of quartz and a quartz core, as well as 2 gun flints. Sherds of medieval/post medieval pottery and two small spherical beads have also been found. Finds are in Inverness Museum (INVMG 984.93, 102; 985.44, 122, 135-143, 154-155; 986.5, 7, 69-71).</p> <p>The finds were subsequently analysed during the evaluation stage of the Seafield West business and retail park development. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Stoneyfield. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3675 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	40
Asset Name	Raigmore - Findspot
NGR	NH6890044900
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG3767
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>A flint scraper and two retouched pieces of flint, found in a ploughed field; in Inverness Museum (INVMG 983.103; 984.92).</p> <p>A Ross and G Harden 1985. [1]</p>
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Raigmore - Findspot. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG3767 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	44
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Asset Name	Findspot of worked lithics, Stoneyfield
NGR	NH6878045490
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG54911
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	2 retouched lithics from the excavation of the kerb cairn before its removal to its new position near Raigmore Community Centre. [1]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Findspot of worked lithics, Stoneyfield. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG54911 [Accessed: 19 February 2018].

Asset Number	45
Asset Name	Stratton Possible Hut Circles 1
NGR	NH7015445880
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly A3: Across Parcel 1 a clear alignment of weak anomalies running north-west to south-east with a curvilinear feature at the northern end has been recorded (A3). These could be geological in origin, related to variation in soil character; however they may also have an archaeological origin.</p> <p>Anomalies A8 and A9: Three further smaller circular anomalies have been recorded (A8 and A9). These again resemble hut circles although the geology in these areas is such that they could instead represent natural variations.</p> <p>Anomaly A10: Three areas of more tentative circular features have been recorded (A10). All three of these are most likely to be geological, however an archaeological origin can not be ruled out. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and settlement evidence, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and</p>

	<p>land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 45 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields to the south of Cairnlaw Burn and north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 46, 47 and 48, as well as prehistoric monuments, including Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19), contributes to our understanding of Asset 45. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	46
Asset Name	Stratton Possible Enclosure 1
NGR	NH7029845900
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly A4: In the northeast of Parcel 1A a number of broad linear responses of unclear origin are located (A4). These could be related to archaeological features, possible boundaries or enclosures. However, they are considered equally likely to be related to geological or agricultural practices in the area. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 46 is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields to the south of Cairnlaw Burn and north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 45 and 47, as well as prehistoric monuments, including Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19), contributes to our understanding of Asset 46; however; the value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies, and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	47
Asset Name	Stratton Possible Enclosure 2
NGR	NH7025145784
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly A5: In the south west of Parcel 1A a number of unclear anomalies have been interpreted in a group and form what could be a small enclosure (A5). Again, however, this interpretation is tentative and these anomalies could be the result of a geological variation in the area. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields to the north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 46, as well as prehistoric monuments, including Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19), contributes to our understanding of Asset 47. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	48
Asset Name	Stratton Possible Hut Circles 2
NGR	NH7021345727
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly A6: Located close to these (Asset 47) are two curvilinear responses which resemble responses to archaeological remains in the Scheduled Monument Area (Asset 14) and could be possible hut circle features (A6).</p>

	<p>Anomaly A7: A larger possible hut circle feature is located to the south west of these features (A7). However, the close proximity to a nearby modern service as well as possible geological origins mean that only a low level of confidence can be placed in this interpretation. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Ashton Farm Cottages Cropmarks (Asset 14; Scheduled Monument), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 48 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields to the north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 45, 49 and 50, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contribute to our understanding of Asset 48. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	49
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 1
NGR	NH7005545812
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies A1 and A2: Across Parcel 1 a number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (A1 and A2). This interpretation was based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14). It may be that with further intrusive works these are confirmed as being natural in origin; conversely, however, other less well-defined pit-like anomalies may also be detected across the parcel.</p> <p>Anomaly B5: Across Parcel 2 a number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (B1-B5). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14) as well as looking at other unclear features close by. It may be that with further intrusive works these are</p>

	<p>located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be detected across the parcel that have an archaeological origin. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 49 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields to the south-east of Cairnlaw Burn and north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 45 and 50, as well as the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contribute to our understanding of Asset 49. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	50
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 1
NGR	NH7001045690
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly A10: Three areas of more tentative circular features have been recorded (A10). All three of these are most likely to be geological, however an archaeological origin can not be ruled out.</p> <p>Anomalies B1, B2, B3 and B4: Across Parcel 2 a number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (B1-B5). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14) as well as looking at other unclear features close by. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be detected across the parcel that have an archaeological origin.</p>

	<p>Anomalies B6, B7 and B8: Across Parcel 2 a number of unclear anomalies with a curvilinear appearance forming possibly circular shapes were located (B6-B8). These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils. Equally, however, they may also be related to an archaeological origin, possibly former hut circles related to settlement activity.</p> <p>Anomaly C1: Across Parcel 4 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (C1-C6). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 50 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 50 is characterised by its semi-rural location within large enclosed fields in proximity to Cairnlaw Burn and north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with the archaeological remains of other possible prehistoric settlement activity identified within the study area, such as Assets 45 and 49, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14) and Ashton Farm Possible Barrow (Asset 19), contributes to our understanding of Asset 50. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	51
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Former Field Division
NGR	NH6995345317
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Description	<p>Anomaly C14: The possible enclosure features (C7, C12, C14 and C16) are all formed by a number of possible trends forming enclosure shaped patterns.</p> <p>C14 is much more isolated and rectilinear in form and, if proven to be archaeological, is most likely to be a former field division. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 51 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	52
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure 1
NGR	NH6990145246
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly C16: The possible enclosure features (C7, C12, C14 and C16) are all formed by a number of possible trends forming enclosure shaped patterns.</p> <p>The final possible enclosure C16 is again similar to C7, in that it has other circular anomalies and trends close to it and again potentially could indicate settlement activity. Equally, however, its location in the corner of a number of adjoining fields and Scretan Burn might suggest that the features are related to geological changes in the area and a number of anomalies close by have been interpreted as geological rather than archaeological. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 52 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 53, 65 and 72, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 52 within the wider</p>

	prehistoric landscape of the area. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	53
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 2
NGR	NH6980345230
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly C6: Across Parcel 4 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (C1-C6). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14). It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel.</p> <p>The discrete pit-like anomalies would appear to be a combination of isolated (e.g. C1 and C6) as well as clustered groups of pits (e.g. C2 and C4).</p> <p>Anomaly C15: A number of circular unclear anomalies have been recorded in this parcel (C8-11 C13 and C15). These would all appear to be forming shapes of resembling possible hut circles.</p> <p>Anomaly E1: A number of pit-like anomalies of an archaeological origin have been noted in the parcel (E1 and E2). These pits have been confirmed through aerial photographic evidence which clearly depicts archaeological features in the area along with the same pits detected in the results.</p> <p>Anomaly E10: Across Parcel 7 and 7A numerous pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may be archaeological (E6-A11). This interpretation was based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas, some of which may be shown to be directly related once more intrusive works take place (E6-A8). A number of pits were located with other circular anomalies of an unclear date and these may well be related to one another (E9 and E10).</p> <p>Anomalies E13, E14 and E15: Across Parcels 7 and 7A four broad anomalies were recorded of an unclear origin (E12-E15).</p>

	<p>The other three anomalies of this type are all circular in shape and are possibly related to settlement activity, possibly hut circles (E13-E15). These responses are however difficult to interpret and could alternatively be the result of geological variations in the area.</p> <p>Anomaly E22: Four sets of linear trends of unclear origin have been interpreted in parcel 7 (E19, E22, E23 and E24). All four of these linear groups appear to be running north-west to south-east and, if archaeological, could be former field systems. Equally, they may be geological trends or even agricultural ploughing trends.</p> <p>The magnetometry data draws attention to the probable presence of further ring-ditch structures in the same field, one of which may be visible in the aerial image. This structure (GEO feature ref) is indicated by a magnetically noisy area probably defining a circular structure close to the northern field boundary. At this location, a faint annular ditch approximately 15m in diameter is visible in the aerial imagery, with a series of possible pits in close proximity. These features were transcribed from the aerial image as 'roundhouse' and 'pit' (see Figures 37-40).</p> <p>Anomalies R6-9: Close to the northern extent of the survey area, three low-resistance rings, each c. 13m in diameter (R6, R7, R8) may indicate the presence of further ring-ditches, though these are less confidently identified. A linear band of low resistance readings immediately to the N of these possible structures (R9) may indicate the presence of an associated boundary ditch, though again, this feature is poorly defined. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 53 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 53 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 52, 65 and 72, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 53 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p> <p>AOC_AP17: Around 30m to the SE of this feature, a fragment of curvilinear ditch, possibly the remains of a ring-groove structure are visible (AOC_AP17).</p> <p>Fragment of curvilinear negative feature, visible as dark line c. 11m in length. [3]</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p>

Asset Number	54
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Trackway
NGR	NH6969545313
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly E12: Across Parcels 7 and 7A four broad anomalies were recorded of an unclear origin (E12-E15). The first of these comprises two parallel linear responses that are suggestive of a trackway (E12). [1]</p> <p>This possible trackway is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, east of the Scretan Burn and to the west of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and their potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	55
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Pits 1
NGR	NH6969545324
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies E16 and E18: Across both parcels a number of more tentative curvilinear / circular features have been recorded (E16-E21). Many of</p>

	<p>these resemble further possible settlement evidence similar to the features visible in the Scheduled Monument area (Asset 14).</p> <p>E16 and E17 would appear to be a larger group of trends that are likely to be related. Whether or not these are archaeological, geological or even agricultural can only be established through intrusive evaluation.</p> <p>E18 and E20 are interpreted as small circular anomalies and are associated with other possible archaeology or discrete pit-like anomalies. Therefore it is felt that these are most likely to be archaeological, but a geological origin cannot be ruled out. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as prehistoric settlement evidence, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 55 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 55 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, east of the Scretan Burn and to the west of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 72, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 53 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	56
Asset Name	Cradlehall Possible Trackway
NGR	NH6976444866
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly G6: Two linear anomalies parallel to one another are located in the west of the parcel (G6). These are potentially similar to anomaly E12 in parcel 7 (Asset 54). However, this anomaly does appear to terminate at a possible modern service and therefore a modern origin must be considered possible. [1]</p>

	<p>This possible trackway is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 56 is characterised by its semi-rural location within an enclosed field, to the north of the Scretan Burn and north-west of Cradlehall. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and their potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	57
Asset Name	Cradlehall Possible Settlement Activity
NGR	NH6983744907
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies G1, G2 and G3: Three groups of discrete pits are located in this survey parcel (G1-G3). These are all potentially linked to other features in the area. However, whether these are archaeological or geological in origin is uncertain.</p> <p>Anomaly G4: Two circular unclear anomalies of possible hut circle features have been interpreted in the data in this parcel (G4 and G5). Alternatively, they could equally be the result of geological variation and therefore can only be classed as unclear in origin.</p> <p>Anomaly G6: Two linear anomalies parallel to one another are located in the west of the parcel (G6). These are potentially similar to anomaly E12 in parcel 7. However, this anomaly does appear to terminate at a possible modern service and therefore a modern origin must be considered possible.</p> <p>Anomaly G8: number of linear and rectilinear trends have been tentatively interpreted in the data (G8). These trends are possibly related to archaeology and could form boundaries and evidence of settlement. However, they could equally be related to geological variations in the area. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled</p>

	<p>Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 57 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 57 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, south of the Highland Main Line railway and to the west of Cradlehall. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 63, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 57. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	58
Asset Name	Cradlehall Rectilinear Feature
NGR	NH6978744805
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly G7: A rectilinear anomaly (G7) is located in the south of the parcel. This may have an archaeological origin due to its shape and strength; however, the position is unusual and it is possible that this feature is related to a nearby service, or has a geological origin. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 58 is characterised by its semi-rural location within an enclosed field, to the north of the Scretan Burn and west of Cradlehall. This cultural heritage asset's spatial relationship with possible prehistoric archaeology, including Assets 57 and 59, may contribute to our understanding of Asset 57. However, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	59
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Asset Name	Inshes Possible Settlement Activity
NGR	NH6970044726
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies H1, H2 and H3: Across Parcel 10 and 10A four sets of discrete pit-like anomalies were interpreted. However, they are all isolated and appear to be unrelated to anomalies of an unclear origin (H1-H4). In this parcel it is considered that these anomalies are more likely to be related to geological variations which appear to be more clearly defined in this area, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out fully.</p> <p>Anomalies H5, H6 and H7: Across Parcel 10 and 10A four sets of anomalies of an unclear date have been identified and all have the potential to be archaeological, although a geological origin is also possible (H5-H8).</p> <p>H5 comprises a large circular feature and a smaller semi-circular anomaly, both of which appear to be archaeological. However, neither are clearly defined and because of this a natural or modern origin cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>H6 and H7 are both circular features of a similar shape and size. They are similar in form to hut circles, but in this parcel they are located close to geological bands and it may be that they derive from this rather than archaeology.</p> <p>Anomaly H9: Throughout the parcels a number of weaker and more tentative linear trends have been recorded (H9-H11). These unclear trends are likely to be geological in origin due to the clearer, better defined geological variations in this parcel. Alternatively, they could be related to weaker archaeological settlement evidence and possible boundaries. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 59 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 59 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, south of the Scretan Burn and to the west of Caulfield Road North. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 57 and 66, contributes to our understanding of Asset 59. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains</p>

	and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	60
Asset Name	Scretan Burn Pit-like Features
NGR	NH6955645295
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5: Across Parcel 6 a number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (D1-D5). This interpretation was based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14). It may be that with further intrusive works these are confirmed as being natural in origin, but equally, other less well defined pit-like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel. A number of these pits in this area are located in areas which are potentially geological in origin and it is therefore considered probable that these are related to variations in geology rather than archaeology. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 60 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the east of the Inverness Retail and Business Park and in proximity to the Scretan Burn. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 53, contributes to our understanding of Asset 60. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	61
Asset Name	Scretan Burn Possible Former Pond
NGR	NH6962545314
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly D7: The second area is potentially that of a former pond or larger feature (D7). Its circular shape and anomaly strength would indicate a feature which is soil-filled, such as a pond or stone pit. [1]</p> <p>This possible pond is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 61 is characterised by its semi-rural location within an enclosed field, to the east of the Scretan Burn. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and their potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	62
Asset Name	Scretan Burn Linear Feature
NGR	NH6955545354
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly D6: Across Parcel 6 two areas of features of unclear origin have been recorded, and could be archaeological in origin. The first anomaly noted (D6), although located close to probable geological</p>

	<p>variations would appear to be different in shape and is considered potentially archaeological.</p> <p>Linear Trend (Unclear origin). [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 62 is characterised by its semi-rural location within an enclosed field, in proximity to Scretan Burn and immediately south of the Inverness Retail and Business Park. This cultural heritage asset's spatial relationship with possible prehistoric archaeology, such as Assets 34 and 60, may contribute to our understanding of this asset. However, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	63
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 3
NGR	NH6982645062
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly E2: A number of pit-like anomalies of an archaeological origin have been noted in the parcel (E1 and E2). These pits have been confirmed through aerial photographic evidence which clearly depicts archaeological features in the area along with the same pits detected in the results.</p> <p>Anomaly E5: Three curvilinear / circular features of discrete archaeology have been noted in the area (E3-E5). These features fall in the area of Scheduled Monuments Ashton Farm Cottages, ring ditches and pit circles (SM11535) (Asset 14). These features are clearly visible in the aerial imagery, but the geological background magnetism means that, in the magnetometry dataset, these features show up as negative magnetic anomalies. All three are clearly visible in aerial photographs and are designated Scheduled Monuments as a result of the clarity of the hut circles and pit circles. However, the corresponding features do not appear as clearly in the geophysics results.</p> <p>Anomalies E6, E7 and E8: Across Parcel 7 and 7A numerous pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may be archaeological (E6-A11). This interpretation was based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas, some of which may be shown to be directly related once more intrusive works take place (E6-A8).</p> <p>Anomaly E20: Across both parcels a number of more tentative curvilinear / circular features have been recorded (E16-E21). Many of these resemble</p>

further possible settlement evidence similar to the features visible in the Scheduled Monument area.

E18 and E20 are interpreted as small circular anomalies and are associated with other possible archaeology or discrete pit-like anomalies. Therefore it is felt that these are most likely to be archaeological, but a geological origin cannot be ruled out.

The features identified in the aerial image and transcribed by HES comprise a probable ring-ditch house c.9m in diameter (though Scheduling document states 6m) defined by a ditch 1m in width and with an entrance on the SE (eastern site) and a group of pits forming at least two probable roundhouses 10m in external diameter (western site). A scatter of related pits is visible surrounding the roundhouses.

The combined evidence from the aerial imagery and the magnetometry survey indicates the probability of a prehistoric settlement, likely to be of Bronze or Iron Age date, in the Ashton Cottages fields. The results of both analyses suggest that the buried archaeological remains are more extensive than those previously identified through aerial photography.

Anomalies R3 and R4: To the N and E of R2, two large pits are visible as areas of low resistance (R3 and R4); these may be associated with the settlement indicated by R2.

Anomaly R5: Other circular anomalies are less clearly defined but may indicate the presence of further structures in both the north and south areas of Parcel 7. Immediately SW of ring ditch R2, a weak ring of low resistance may indicate the presence of a further ring ditch or enclosure (R5).

Anomalies R11-13: Other circular features are tentatively suggested by the presence of rings of high-resistance readings. In the north of the survey area, a faint ring c. 13m in diameter is visible (R10), associated with a linear feature running to the NW. Between the scheduled polygons in the S of the survey area, two further annular high-resistance anomalies are visible (R11 and R12), though again these are poorly defined. A further possible structure, elongated oval in shape, is visible immediately to the E (R13). [1]

While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. The presence of Asset 63 may also suggest prehistoric settlement in the area is more extensive than previously identified. In consideration of this group value, Asset 63 has been assessed to be of High value.

The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the north of the Highland Main Line railway and south of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 63. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our

	<p>understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p> <p>AOC_AP6-13 and ACO_AP16: Inspection of additional images suggests the presence of a possible further structure, AOC_AP13, perhaps a ring-ditched roundhouse or similar structure. 14m to the north-west of this feature, a dark curvilinear feature is visible, 12m in length and 3.7m in width. Though the identification is tentative, it is possible that this feature is a souterrain associated with the roundhouse settlement.</p> <p>To the north of the Scheduled roundhouses, an elongated oval feature, possibly a further structure, has been tentatively identified (AOC_AP16). The feature is aligned NE/SW and is 13.2m by 8.1m.</p> <p>HES identify a ring-ditch in the E area of SM 11535, though as noted above, geophysical survey suggests this feature is in fact located c.7m to the SE of the position indicated by HES. Rectification of further images introduces further variability in the position of this ring ditch for the reasons discussed above, but several support the position of the feature as identified by geophysical survey, centred on 269879, 845041. Inspection of further images suggests that this feature may not be isolated, with indications of further possible ring grooves to the NW (AOC_AP7 and AOC_AP8), with additional roundhouse structures, perhaps of ring-ditched form, to the W and NW (AOC_AP9 and AOC_AP10/11).</p> <p>A dark annular feature 9.5m in diameter near the centre of the field may indicate the presence of a further structure (AOC_AP12).</p> <p>AOC_AP6: Penannular ring groove.</p> <p>AOC_AP7: Penannular ring groove, c.8m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP8: Fragment of ring groove (possible), c.8.6m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP9: Dark sub-circular pit c.10.6m across, possible structure.</p> <p>AOC_AP10: Penannular structure c.7.7m in diameter visible as a light circle.</p> <p>AOC_AP11: Possible pit feature visible as a light circle c.2.8m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP12: Dark annular ring groove, c.9.5m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP13: Dark circular feature visible, measuring c.9.2m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP16: Oval negative feature orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 13.2 by 8.1m. Break on west side may indicate entrance. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p>

Asset Number	64
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 4

NGR	NH6999945034
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly E10: Across Parcel 7 and 7A numerous pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may be archaeological (E6-A11).</p> <p>A number of pits were located with other circular anomalies of an unclear date and these may well be related to one another (E9 and E10).</p> <p>Anomaly E21: Across both parcels a number of more tentative curvilinear / circular features have been recorded (E16-E21). Many of these resemble further possible settlement evidence similar to the features visible in the Scheduled Monument area (Asset 14).</p> <p>In the south east of Parcel 7 are many small circular anomalies of an unclear origin (E21). These all appear to be surrounding possible pit-like anomalies. These anomalies are likely to represent either a large geological outcrop of varying materials or fainter archaeological remains. Only intrusive investigation will determine their origin. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. The presence of Asset 64 may also suggest prehistoric settlement in the area is more extensive than previously identified. In consideration of this group value, Asset 64 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the north of the Highland Main Line railway and south of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 64. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p> <p>AOC_AP29: An isolated pit near the south-east extent of the field is tentatively identified (AOC_AP29).</p> <p>Possible pit feature visible as dark circle c. 4.8m across. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

	[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.
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Asset Number	65
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Settlement Activity 5
NGR	NH7004945156
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies F1, F2, F3 and F4: Across Parcel 8 a number of discrete pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may be archaeological (F1-F5). This interpretation was based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas (Asset 14).</p> <p>The discrete pit-like anomalies in this parcel are split in to two groups. The first is a set of pits which are isolated in their location (F1-F3). These pits, although potentially archaeological, are considered equally likely to be related to geological variations. The second group of pits are more grouped and associated with other features of an unclear origin (F4) or form as a group a circular anomaly of their own (F5).</p> <p>Anomaly F6: Parcel 8 contains one circular discrete trend which could be linked to the discrete pit anomalies F4 (F6). These could be geological in origin, related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly settlement evidence related to hut circles.</p> <p>Anomalies F7 and F8: F7-F9 are all trends which are tentative in their identification and most likely have geological origins; however, they do have the potential to be archaeological in origin. If archaeological, they could indicate a combination of field boundaries and settlement evidence. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 65 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 65 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 65. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our</p>

	<p>understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p> <p>AOC_AP20-23: In the south-west corner of Parcel 8, an isolated pit 3.2m across may be archaeological in origin (AOC_AP20). Around 40m to the north-east, three features (AOC_AP21-23) may indicate the presence of two ring-grooved houses and a ring-ditch.</p> <p>AOC_AP20: Dark negative feature c. 3.2m across.</p> <p>AOC_AP21: Fragment of curvilinear ring groove, forming a segment of a circle c.10m across.</p> <p>AOC_AP22: Faint penannular circle visible as dark circle c. 7.5m in diameter.</p> <p>AOC_AP23: Dark sub-circular feature c. 6m in diameter. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[3] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p>

Asset Number	66
Asset Name	Inshes Possible Enclosure
NGR	NH6957744605
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly H4: Across Parcel 10 and 10A four sets of discrete pit-like anomalies were interpreted. However, they are all isolated and appear to be unrelated to anomalies of an unclear origin (H1-H4). In this parcel it is considered that these anomalies are more likely to be related to geological variations which appear to be more clearly defined in this area, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out fully.</p> <p>Anomaly H8: Across Parcel 10 and 10A four sets of anomalies of an unclear date have been identified and all have the potential to be archaeological, although a geological origin is also possible (H5-H8).</p> <p>In the south of the parcel 10 a large number of circular and curvilinear features have been interpreted (H8). These anomalies form a possible enclosure; however, their origin may alternatively be derived from geological variations in the area. This is supported further by the clearer geological trends in this parcel. [1]</p>

	The setting of Asset 59 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, south of the Scretan Burn and to the north-west of Cauldfield Road North. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 66, contributes to our understanding of Asset 59. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	67
Asset Name	Galloway Cropmarks
NGR	NH7029045010
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	MHG35433
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	A scatter of cropmarks, including a group of at least seven possible pits, has been recorded by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 250m W of Galloway Lodge. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 12 October 1999. [1] No feature identified on LiDAR data (DTM or DSM). [2] The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the north of the Highland Main Line railway, west of Resaurie. However, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains. [3]
References	[1] The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), details relating to Galloway. Available online: http://her.highland.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MHG35433 [Accessed: 19 February 2018]. [2] Jacobs May 2018 [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	68
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Former Field Boundary 1
NGR	NH7001845798
Form	Archaeological Remains

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly B9: Three more tentative linear features have been recorded (B9-B11). All three of these are most likely to be geological although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out possibly forming previous field divisions. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 68 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south-west of Stratton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet C1 (Includes: Inverness and Bona; Pety). Surveyed: 1869-72. Published: 1871-80. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74428426 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	69
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Former Field Boundary 2
NGR	NH7004445688
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly B10: Three more tentative linear features have been recorded (B9-B11). All three of these are most likely to be geological although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out possibly forming previous field divisions. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 69 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south-west of Stratton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential</p>

	to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (Includes: Inverness and Bona; Pety). Surveyed: 1869-72. Published: 1871-80. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74428426 [Accessed: 08 May 2018] [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	70
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Former Field Boundaries 1
NGR	NH7000745641
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly B11: Three more tentative linear features have been recorded (B9-B11). All three of these are most likely to be geological although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out possibly forming previous field divisions. In particular B11 appears to run through and adjoin a similar linear feature in Parcel 4 suggesting a wider ranging boundary.</p> <p>Anomaly C17: Also within this parcel are a number of more tentative curvilinear and linear trends (C17-C22). These trends are all weaker in strength and shape and therefore are more likely to be non-archaeological or related to former boundaries. In particular, C17 would appear to be related and adjoining a possible boundary which was discussed in parcel 2. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 70 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the north of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (Includes: Inverness and Bona; Pety). Surveyed: 1869-72. Published: 1871-80. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74428426 [Accessed: 08 May 2018] [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	71
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Former Field Boundaries 2
NGR	NH6986545288
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomalies C21 and C22: Also within this parcel are a number of more tentative curvilinear and linear trends (C17-C22). These trends are all weaker in strength and shape and therefore are more likely to be non-archaeological or related to former boundaries. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 71 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	72
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 6
NGR	NH6972945278
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly E2: A number of pit-like anomalies of an archaeological origin have been noted in the parcel (E1 and E2). These pits have been confirmed through aerial photographic evidence which clearly depicts</p>

	<p>archaeological features in the area along with the same pits detected in the results. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 72 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 72 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 53, contributes to our understanding of Asset 72. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	73
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Former Field System
NGR	NH6988045129
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomalies E19, E23 and E24: Four sets of linear trends of unclear origin have been interpreted in parcel 7 (E19, E22, E23 and E24). E19 does have some curvilinear sections; however, the feature is predominately on the same alignment as the other anomalies in this group. All four of these linear groups appear to be running north-west to south-east and, if archaeological, could be former field systems. Equally, they may be geological trends or even agricultural ploughing trends. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 73 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south-west of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>

References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>
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Asset Number	74
Asset Name	Scretan Burn Curvilinear Features
NGR	NH6954845332
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomalies D8 and D9: A number of more tentative features curvilinear in shape have also been interpreted in the area which could be archaeological (D8 and D9). These are, however, weak in strength and could equally be geological in origin, representing slight variations in soil changes. A modern agricultural origin, such as ploughing trends, cannot be ruled out. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 74 is characterised by its semi-rural location within an enclosed field, to the south of the Scretan Burn and Inverness Retail and Business Park. This cultural heritage asset's spatial relationship with possible prehistoric archaeology, including Asset 60, may contribute to our understanding of Asset 74. However, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	75
Asset Name	Stratton Farm Former Field Division
NGR	NH7022445649
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly i1: Parcel 3 has a magnetically positive linear trend in the far north of the parcel that is likely to be the result of an archaeological origin (i1). It is possible that it is related to a former field division however at present there is no evidence that this is the case. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 75 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Stratton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (Includes: Inverness and Bona; Pety). Surveyed: 1869-72. Published: 1871-80. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74428426 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	76
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Trackway
NGR	NH7020645545
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly i7: Across Parcel 3 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries.</p> <p>By contract, i7 appears to be much narrower and consisting of two parallel anomalies suggesting a possible trackway. [1]</p> <p>This possible field division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 76 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the north of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to</p>

	contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018] [3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	77
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure And Pit
NGR	NH7022545458
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly i10: Across Parcel 3 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries.</p> <p>Furthermore other linear and curvilinear responses suggest enclosure shaped patterns (i8 and i10).</p> <p>Anomaly i4: The discrete pit-like anomalies would appear to be a combination of isolated (e.g.i2 and i4) as well as clustered groups of pits (e.g. i3). [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 77 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the north of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 19 and 78, contributes to our understanding of Asset 77. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	78
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 7

NGR	NH7022445499
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly i5: The discrete pit-like anomalies would appear to be a combination of isolated (e.g.i2 and i4) as well as clustered groups of pits (e.g. i3). Interestingly, some of these pits do appear to coincide with circular features of an unclear origin e.g. i5 and it is possible that they may be related and archaeological in origin. However, these clusters of discrete pit like anomalies may rather be pockets of differing geology than archaeological features.</p> <p>Anomaly i6: Across Parcel 3 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 78 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 78 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the north-east of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 19 and 77, contributes to our understanding of Asset 78. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	79
Asset Name	Stratton Farm Possible Hut Circle And Linear Feature
NGR	NH7025445649
Form	Archaeological Remains

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly i9: Across Parcel 3 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries.</p> <p>The possible settlement features, in this area possibly hut circles, (i6, and i9) are all formed by a number of possible trends forming circular features. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 79 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 79 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the south of Stratton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 19 and 80, contributes to our understanding of Asset 79 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	80
Asset Name	Stratton Farm Possible Enclosure And Settlement Activity
NGR	NH7022245578
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Description	<p>Anomalies i2 and 3: Across Parcel 3 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (i1-i5). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel.</p> <p>The discrete pit-like anomalies would appear to be a combination of isolated (e.g.i2 and i4) as well as clustered groups of pits (e.g. i3).</p> <p>Anomaly i8: Furthermore other linear and curvilinear responses suggest enclosure shaped patterns (i8 and i10). [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 80 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the south of Stratton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 78 and 79, contributes to our understanding of Asset 80. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	81
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Divisions
NGR	NH7025645374
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly i11: A final unclear trend is noted in the far south of the parcel and this could also be related to the wider landscape settlement divisions (i11). [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 81 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the north of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p>

	<p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>
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Asset Number	82
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 2
NGR	NH7019545288
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly J1: In parcel 5 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (J1 and J2). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel.</p> <p>Interestingly a large cluster of these pits were situated in the southern part of the area (J1). It is unclear if these are a result of archaeological activity in the area or geological variations such as a large number of pockets of sands gravels etc in the area. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 82 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 82 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the south of Ashton Farm Cottage (Asset 17). This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 83, contributes to our understanding of Asset 82. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	83
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Pits 3
NGR	NH7018345290
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly J2: In parcel 5 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (J1 and J2). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel.</p> <p>Unlike this group two other larger pits were interpreted (J2). These again could be archaeological but again could be geological as well and therefore only further intrusive works will determine the origin of these anomalies. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 83 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 83 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the east and south-east of Ashton Farm Cottage (Asset 17). This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 82 and 84, contributes to our understanding of Asset 83. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	84
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Settlement Activity 8
NGR	NH7021445347

Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies J3 and J4: In Parcel 5 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries.</p> <p>Two hut circle like features are noted in the area J3, and a further broader curvilinear feature J4. Again these might represent settlement evidence but the interpretation is only tentative due to the geological variations across the site and alternatively these might be natural in origin. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as hut circles and pits, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 84 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 84 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the east of Ashton Farm Cottage (Asset 17). This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 82 and 83, contributes to our understanding of Asset 84. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	85
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure 2
NGR	NH7020545277
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Anomaly J5: In Parcel 5 a number of unclear linear, rectilinear, curvilinear/circular features have been recorded. These could be geological in origin related to variation of soils, but equally they may also have an archaeological origin, possibly enclosures, hut circles and former boundaries.</p> <p>The possible enclosure feature (J5) is only tentative but it does appear to surround the group of possible pit features J1. Although this might form an enclosure it likewise could be the effect of the changing geology in the area. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 85 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the south-east of Ashton Farm Cottage (Asset 17). This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 82, contributes to our understanding of Asset 85. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	86
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Prehistoric Pits
NGR	NH6979844993
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Prehistoric pits identified during aerial photograph transcription. [1]</p> <p>The similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. The presence of Asset 86 may also suggest prehistoric settlement in the area is more extensive than previously identified. In consideration of this group value, Asset 86 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 86 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, immediately to the south of the Highland Main Line railway. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship</p>

	with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 14 and 57, contributes to our understanding of Asset 86; however, this is already severed by the Highland Main Line Railway. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877. [2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018

Asset Number	87
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Prehistoric Pits And Possible Ring Ditch
NGR	NH6989745154
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Prehistoric pits identified during aerial photograph transcription.</p> <p>Anomaly R10: Other circular features are tentatively suggested by the presence of rings of high-resistance readings. In the north of the survey area, a faint ring c. 13m in diameter is visible (R10), associated with a linear feature running to the NW. [1]</p> <p>The similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. The presence of Asset 87 may also suggest prehistoric settlement in the area is more extensive than previously identified. In consideration of this group value, Asset 87 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 87 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, immediately to the south of the Highland Main Line railway. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Asset 65, contributes to our understanding of Asset 87. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.

	[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018
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Asset Number	88
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Field Boundary
NGR	NH6974945161
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Former field boundary identified during aerial photograph transcription. [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 88 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	89
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Boundaries 1
NGR	NH7000145043
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	In the SE of the study area, two linear features defined by low-resistance trends are visible (R17 and R18), possibly representing the remains of an

	<p>enclosure or boundary. These cannot be demonstrably shown to be associated with the other archaeological features in the survey area. [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 89 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	90
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Boundaries 2
NGR	NH6986545165
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Faint linear trends are visible immediately W of the possible circular structure R10 (R19 and R20), possibly forming an enclosure or boundary. In the north of the survey area, a single linear trend of low resistance does not respect the modern ploughing orientation and may be archaeological in character (R21). A similarly isolated linear trend (R22) cuts across the modern ploughing orientation and may be a similar boundary or enclosure. In the extreme E of the survey area, a series of linear features defined by faint low resistance trends are visible (R23 and R24); again, these may represent the remains of smaller enclosures. [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 90 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p>

	<p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>
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Asset Number	91
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Enclosure 3
NGR	NH6977245060
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomalies R14-16: A possible enclosure, either representing the remains of a bank or ditch, may be indicated close to the westernmost scheduled structure by the presence of a band of high-resistance readings (R14, R15 and R16). [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as bank or ditch to the west of the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), the proximity of Asset 91 to Asset 14 and other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. The presence of Asset 91 may also suggest prehistoric settlement in the area is more extensive than previously identified. In consideration of this group value, Asset 91 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field, to the north of the Highland Main Line railway and south of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 91. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	92
Asset Name	Cradlehall House

NGR	NH7029644735
Form	Historic Building
Designation	Category B Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	LB8036
Value	Medium
Description	<p>Mid 18th century with subsequent additions and alterations. 2-storey symmetrical 3-bay house with single-storey flanking wings form H-plan. Harled. Centre door behind continuous modern lean-to sun-parlour linking outer wings; 1st floor windows raised in later 19th century as piended dormers, though single original small rear 1st floor window survives. Gabled outer wings, each with 3- window canted bay with piended roof projecting from centre of each return elevation, and with oculus in rear wallhead stacks; slate roofs.</p> <p>Plaque in SW gable records that "In this house lived Major William Caulfield who as HM Inspector of Roads from 1732 to 1767 planned and built 800 miles of military roads in the Highlands." Caulfield Deputy Governor of Inverness Castle from 1747 to his death 1767. Name Cradlehall said to originate from hoisting of inebriated guests in cradle to bed to recover. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its location within a modern residential development, on a rise in the landscape, with detached housing to the south, east and west. This historic building is located within a private garden to the north-west of Caulfield Road North. The principle view from this cultural heritage asset is to the north, across the Highland Main Line railway, to the Moray Firth and beyond. This cultural heritage asset's association with Major Caulfield contributes to our understanding and appreciation of it as a post-medieval house with links to the military in the Highlands. However, this historic building's value is principally derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Cradlehall, Cradlehall House: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8036 (accessed 10/04/18).</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	95
Asset Name	Cairnlaw (Site of)
NGR	NH7043446240
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. [1]</p> <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. [2]</p> <p>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. [3] [4]</p> <p>This cultural heritage asset comprises a single-storey stone building, with white exterior render and a modern asbestos roof. The building has two gable stacks. The building is derelict, with vegetation growing over the north-east gable end. The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by a large enclosed field, to the north of Barn Church Lane. Traffic noise from the A96 and Barn Church Lane, as well as intermittent construction noise, form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric. [5]</p> <p>It is assumed that the A96 Inverness to Nairn Scheme would remove this asset. [6]</p>
References	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Ross-shire and Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet CI (Includes: Inverness and Bona; Pety). Surveyed: 1869-72. Published: 1871-80. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74428426 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Surveyed: 1870. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427030 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Walkover Survey Jacobs 2015</p> <p>[4] Jacobs. 2016. A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) DMRB Stage 3: Environmental Statement</p> <p>[5] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[6] Jacobs November 2018</p>

Asset Number	96
Asset Name	Stratton Farmstead
NGR	NH7054846010

Form	Historic Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<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] [2].</p> <p>This cultural heritage asset comprises a two-storey sandstone building with associated agricultural buildings in proximity. The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location, surrounded by a large enclosed field, to the south of Barn Church Lane. The building is set back from the road, with a private track leading to the farmstead. Views are limited in all directions by established mature trees and vegetation. Traffic noise from the A96 and Barn Church Lane, as well as intermittent construction noise from the site adjacent, form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Surveyed: 1870. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427030 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[2] Jacobs. 2016. A96 Dualling Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) DMRB Stage 3: Environmental Statement</p> <p>[3] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	97
Asset Name	Cairnlaw Possible Enclosures
NGR	NH7046846267
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Recorded during the geophysical survey anomalies b1 - b5, interpreted as possibly the result of human activity, however background magnetic 'noise' precludes full characterisation. [1]</p> <p>No features are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile maps at this location. [2] [3]</p> <p>The Roy Military Survey of Scotland does depict cultivated fields in the area and it may be that this cultural heritage asset is associated with post-medieval agricultural practice. [4]</p>

	It is assumed that the A96 Inverness to Nairn Scheme would remove this asset. [5]
References	<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Surveyed: 1870. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427030 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland sheet, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Revised: 1902. Published: 1907. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/75832060 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[4] The Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52 (Highlands)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs November 2018</p>

Asset Number	98
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosure 4
NGR	NH7008346085
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>Recorded during the geophysical survey two contiguous rectilinear anomalies a1 and a2. Interpreted as a possible enclosure. [1]</p> <p>No enclosures are depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>However, the Roy Military Survey of Scotland does depict a township 'Stoneyfield' comprising of at least 3 clachans and these cultural heritage assets may be associated with this township. [4]</p> <p>It is assumed that the A96 Inverness to Nairn Scheme would remove this asset. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Surveyed: 1870. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427030 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland sheet, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Revised: 1902. Published: 1907. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/75832060 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[4] The Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52 (Highlands)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs November 2018</p>

Asset Number	99
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Enclosures
NGR	NH7004546087
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>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]</p> <p>No enclosures are depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 6" to the mile maps. [2] [3]</p> <p>However, the Roy Military Survey of Scotland does depict a township 'Stoneyfield' comprising of at least 3 clachans and these cultural heritage assets may be associated with this township. [4]</p> <p>It is assumed that the A96 Inverness to Nairn Scheme would remove this asset. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn (including Nairn Bypass) Geophysical Survey (AOC, 2016)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Surveyed: 1870. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427030 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland sheet, Sheet IV (includes: Inverness And Bona; Knockbain; Petty), Revised: 1902. Published: 1907. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/75832060 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[4] The Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52 (Highlands)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs November 2018</p>

Asset Number	100
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Former Field Boundary 1
NGR	NH6983745076
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly E25: A former field boundary has been detected in the data running through parcel 7 although the trend is only very weakly negative (E25). This former field boundary is visible on historic Ordnance Survey mapping of 1843-1882, Six-inch 1st edition (NLS, 2018). Such isolated long linear anomalies, in this case represented as a negative magnetic trend, are often related to former field boundaries. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 100 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	101
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Former Field Boundary 2
NGR	NH6987444957
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<p>Anomaly G9: A former field boundary has been detected in the data running through parcel 9, although the trend is only very weakly negative (G9). This former field boundary is visible on historic Ordnance Survey mapping of 1843-1882, Six-inch 1st edition (NLS, 2018). Such isolated long linear anomalies, in this case represented by a negative magnetic trend, are often related to former field boundaries. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 101 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

Asset Number	103
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Ditches 1

NGR	NH7008745165
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	None
Value	Low
Description	<p>AOC_AP24-28: In the north-east arm of Parcel 8, a series of linear ditch-like features are visible running north to south (AOC_AP24-28); these are tentatively identified and may be geological in origin.</p> <p>AOC_AP24: Linear cropmark visible curving from north to south-east, c. 87m in length. Possibly geological in origin.</p> <p>AOC_AP25: Linear feature visible as a dark cropmark running north to south for a length of c. 70m.</p> <p>AOC_AP26: Linear cropmark visible as a dark feature running north to south. Possibly geological in origin.</p> <p>AOC_AP27: Linear cropmark visible as dark feature 40m in length. May be geological in origin.</p> <p>AOC_AP28: Linear cropmark visible as dark feature c. 54m in length. Feature curves from north to south-east. May be geological in origin. [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 103 is characterised by its semi-rural location within enclosed fields to the south of Ashton Farm. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its buried remains and the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the local landscape. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 03 July 2018</p>

Asset Number	104
Asset Name	Beechwood Farm Possible Ditches 2
NGR	NH6987445173
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	None
Value	Low
Description	<p>AOC_AP18-19: Close to the northern extent of Parcel 7, two possible linear features, perhaps ditches, are visible. The easternmost of these, AOC_AP18 is perhaps the more reliably-identified of the two, and comprises a branching linear ditch running approximately north to south. To the east AOC_AP19 comprises an interrupted ditch curving from north to south-east in orientation.</p> <p>AOC_AP18: Branching linear feature.</p> <p>AOC_AP19: Interrupted linear feature is curving to north field boundary of Parcel 10. two breaks are visible, each c.2.1m across. [1]</p> <p>This possible landscape division is not depicted on OS 1st edition mapping, and may pre-date this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of Asset 104 is characterised by its semi-rural location within enclosed fields to the south of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's location in proximity to other prehistoric archaeology identified during geophysical survey undertaken as part of the assessment, including Beechwood Farm Prehistoric Pits And Possible Ring Ditch (Asset 87), may contribute to our understanding of Asset 104. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 03 July 2018</p>

Asset Number	107
Asset Name	Cradlehall Cropmark
NGR	NH6976544915
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	None
Value	Medium
Description	AOC_AP5: Few features were recorded in Parcel 9. Most significant is a possible linear feature (AOC_AP5), curving from the north to south-west and running for a length of c.155m.

	<p>Curvilinear cropmark faintly visible running from north to south-west, for a length of c.155m. May be geological or agricultural in origin. [1]</p> <p>Not depicted on First Edition OS mapping, therefore may predate this. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location to the north-west of Cradlehall, in proximity to the University Campus, and immediately south of the Highland Main Line Railway. The value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877b.</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 09 July 2018</p>

Asset Number	108
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Building (Site of)
NGR	NH7020545405
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	None
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>A building depicted on OS 1st edition mapping. [1] [2]</p> <p>A rectangular in plan building depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1874) to the east of Ashton Farm (Asset 18). The building appears to have been demolished by 1902 (depicted as a dashed line on the OS 25" map dated to 1904). No remains extant above ground. The setting of this cultural heritage asset is characterised by its semi-rural location in proximity to Ashton Farm, surrounded by large, rectilinear enclosed fields. While its setting may contribute to our understanding of the building as a former farm building, the value of this cultural heritage asset is derived from its areacheological remains. [3] [4] [5]</p> <p>The Highland Council's Historic Environment Team confirmed there was nothing to indicate the former presence of a castle in the location and agreed with the interpretation of the agricultural outbuilding. [6]</p> <p>The location of a building in proximity to Ashton Farm (Asset 18). The site is on a slight rise to the east of the farm within a large enclosed field. There was no above ground evidence of a building at the site. The land owner stated that until recently there had been a mature Elm tree in the same location (which came down 2-3 years previous) and that stone had been excavated from the field in the past. [7]</p>
References	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st Edition, Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XII (Includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona).</p>

	<p>Surveyed: 1868-70. Published: 1874. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/74427036 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey 25 Inch to the mile 1st Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland XII.3 (Inverness and Bona). Surveyed: 1866. Published: 1870. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/75135028 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey Six-inch 2nd Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet XII (includes: Daviot and Dunlichity; Inverness and Bona) Revised: 1902. Published: 1906 Date revised: 1902 https://maps.nls.uk/view/75832282 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey 25 Inch to the mile 2nd Edition, Inverness-shire - Mainland XII.3 (Inverness and Bona). Revised: 1902. Published: 1904. Available online: https://maps.nls.uk/view/82887072 [Accessed: 08 May 2018]</p> <p>[5] Jacobs 09 July 2018</p> <p>[6] Kirsty Cameron 27 August 2018 pers. Comm.</p> <p>[7] Jacobs additional site visit 28 September 2018</p>
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Asset Number	109
Asset Name	Culloden House, Gate Piers And Gardeners' Bothy
NGR	NH7210746479
Form	Historic Building
Designation	Category A Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	LB8039
Value	High
Description	<p>House; circa 1788, classical astylar double pile mansion linked to lower pavilions by quadrants. Central block of 2 storeys and mansard attic over raised basement linked by single storey quadrant to outer pavilions, each of 2 storeys over raised basement. Rusticated ashlar raised basement and groins; above elevations cherry-caulked red rubble with contrasting polished sandstone dressings; harl pointed flanks. Slightly advanced and pedimented centre bay in SW entrance front; coat of arms in tympanum with military accoutrements above door with flanking engaged Roman Doric columns and open pediment; triglyph and rosette frieze continues over side windows (with balustraded aprons), all set in shallow recessed panel; delicate fanlight, Venetian window with Ionic order in 1st floor. Paired end stacks on shaped gables; mansarded slated attic with dormers behind balustrade. Outer pavilions with simple wallhead cornice and blocking course linked to centre range by single storey quadrants each with centre door set in shallow round-headed recess flanked by blind Roman-Doric screen; corniced wallhead with paired urns. NE garden front; simplified pedimented elevation with swagged coat of arms; tympanum linked to outer pavilions by single storey quadrants, each with entrance as at SW flanked by niches each housing full-size classical statue. Pavilions each with simple centre Venetian window (blind side lights). Multi-pane sash and case windows; piended slate roofs; platformed roofs to pavilions; brick screen walls extend from pavilions masking inner service courts, with ashlar long-short rusticated arches. Interior; ornate interior with Adamesque decoration. Entrance lobby with arched columned screen</p>

	<p>leading to barrel vaulted cross-passage. Drawing room with carved marble Adamesque chimneypiece, panelled doors with corniced and decorated doorpieces, decorated plaster cornice, ceiling and mural roundels of classical scenes suspended from swags. Dining room; engaged columns with decorative necking and composite capitals frame buffet recess; doorcases and chimneypiece similar to drawing room. Cross-passage leads to long curved staircase. Gate piers; circa 1788, pair square rusticated polished ashlar gate-piers with corniced and shaped caps supporting lead urns. Gardeners' bothy; circa 1788; simple brick 2-storey, 3-bay brick dwelling, polished ashlar dressings and rusticated quoins. Steps to loft at S gable. Centre door; low loft windows in outer bays only; pair ground floor windows in rear (W) elevation with centre oculus in 1st floor. Coped end stacks; slate roof.</p> <p>Probably built for Arthur Forbes, 7th of Culloden, incorporating fragments of earlier mansion at basement level. Four statues in NE elevation niches represent Zenobia, Odenatus, Cato and Scipio. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy is characterised by its semi-developed location within the remaining elements of its designed landscape (Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape; HLT 13). Its immediate surroundings comprise its location in a topographic depression, surrounded by mature trees, with views from the house to the south-west (across the drive and avenue) limited as a result. The integrity of the relationship between the house and other estate buildings, such as Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall (Asset 110), and the remaining landscape elements has been maintained to an extent, despite the encroachment of modern development in all directions. Intermittent traffic and noise from the surrounding modern locality form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The historic association of the estate with the Forbes family, as well as the early house's connection to the Battle of Culloden (see HLT 12), contribute to the appreciation of this cultural heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Culloden House, Gate Piers And Gardeners' Bothy. Available online: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8039 [Accessed: 10 April 2018].</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 09 July 2018</p>

Asset Number	110
Asset Name	Culloden House Stables And Yard Wall
NGR	NH7206846262
Form	Historic Building
Designation	Category A Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	LB10954
Value	High
Description	Circa 1788. Single storey, wide 7-bay range with slightly advanced and pedimented outer bays to E and W elevations. Pinned random rubble, harled pointed N return gable, tooled and polished ashlar dressings. E

	<p>elevation; arcaded centre bays fronted by Roman Doric screen; centre arched entrance flanked by blind bays with lunettes. Carriage entrances in outer bays (to carriage houses) with lunettes. 5 small panted dormers. Forbes arms in right pediment. W elevation; similar arcading to E front; band course at springing of arcade and below loft windows. Formerly panted platform roof, but now roofless (1985). Yard wall; semi-circular high rubble wall encloses yard fronting W elevation.</p> <p>Stables appear to have been built at the same time as Culloden House. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall is characterised by is semi-developed location within the remaining elements of its designed landscape (Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape; HLT 13). Its immediate surroundings comprise its location adjacent to Barn Church Road, surrounded by mature trees with other estate buildings, including the dovecote (Category B Listed Building), in proximity. The integrity of the relationship between this cultural heritage asset and other estate buildings, such as Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall Culloden House, Gate Piers and Gardeners' Bothy (Asset 109), and the remaining landscape elements has been maintained to an extent, despite the encroachment of modern development in all directions. Intermittent traffic and noise from the surrounding modern locality form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The historic association of the estate with the Forbes family, as well as the estate's connection to the Battle of Culloden (see HLT 12), contribute to the appreciation of this cultural heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Culloden House Stables and Yard Wall. Available online: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB10954 [Accessed: 10 April 2018].</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 09 July 2018</p>

Asset Number	111
Asset Name	Ashton Farm Possible Pit Group and Enclosure
NGR	NH6988145412
Form	Archaeological Remains
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	High
Description	<p>Anomaly C4: Across Parcel 4 an increased number of pit-like anomalies were interpreted, many of which may or may not be archaeological (C1-C6). These were based on comparison with known pits located in the Scheduled Monument areas. It may be that with further intrusive works these are located as being natural in origin; however, equally, other less well defined pit like anomalies may also be encountered across the parcel.</p> <p>The discrete pit-like anomalies would appear to be a combination of isolated (e.g. C1 and C6) as well as clustered groups of pits (e.g. C2 and C4). Interestingly, some of these pits do appear to coincide with circular features of an unclear origin e.g. C4 and it is possible that they may be</p>

	<p>related and archaeological in origin. However, these clusters of discrete pit like anomalies may rather be pockets of differing geology.</p> <p>Anomaly C12: The possible enclosure features (C7, C12, C14 and C16) are all formed by a number of possible trends forming enclosure shaped patterns. In particular, C7 would appear to show a possible enclosure with two circular features associated with it. By contrast, C12 appears to be much narrower and less enclosure-like, but does contain possible pits and suggestions of rectilinear features. [1]</p> <p>While tentatively interpreted as a possible pit group, the similarity in character and form of this cultural heritage asset with the pits associated with the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), and its proximity to other possible prehistoric features, could potentially contribute to our understanding of unenclosed prehistoric settlements, regional traditions in settlement and land use dating to the prehistoric period. In consideration of this group value, Asset 111 has been assessed to be of High value.</p> <p>The setting of Asset 111 is characterised by its semi-rural location within a large enclosed field to the west of Ashton Farm. This cultural heritage asset's spatial and temporal relationship with other possible prehistoric archaeology identified within the study area, such as Assets 52, 65 and 72, as well as prehistoric monuments, including the Scheduled Monument (Asset 14), contributes to our understanding of Asset 111 within the wider prehistoric landscape of the area. Distant traffic and intermittent aeroplane and train noise form part of this cultural heritage asset's setting. The value of this cultural heritage asset is principally derived from its buried remains and the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement form and distribution. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] AOC Archaeology Ltd. 2018. A9/A96 Inshes to Smithton Inverness, Scotland: Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Aerial Imagery Analysis. AOC 51877.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 17 September 2018</p>

HLT Number	HLT 2
HLT Name	Rectilinear Fields and Farms
NGR	NH6984145295
Designation	None
Type	Agriculture and Settlement; 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	<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>

References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/rectilinear-fields-and-farms [accessed 30/01/17]
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HLT Number	HLT 5
HLT Name	Industrial or Commercial Area
NGR	NH6919245275
Designation	None
Type	Built-up Area; 19th Century-Present Industrial or Commercial Area
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	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. In some instances factories and mills have closed down, and have either been demolished or refurbished to provide housing or recreational facilities. [1]
References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: : http://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area [accessed 30/01/17]

HLT Number	HLT 6
HLT Name	Recreation Area
NGR	NH6875345188
Designation	None
Type	Leisure and Recreation;
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	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. With an increasing urban population, land used for recreation is increasingly being redeveloped, for housing and other uses. [1]

References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: http://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/industrial-or-commercial-area [accessed 30/01/17]
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HLT Number	HLT 7
HLT Name	Urban Area
NGR	NH6880544962
Designation	None
Type	Built-up Area;
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	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. 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]
References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: http://hlamap.org.uk/types/2/built-area/urban-area [accessed 30/01/17]

HLT Number	HLT 8
HLT Name	Holdings
NGR	NH6921644284
Designation	None
Type	Agriculture and Settlement; 20th Century Holdings
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Description	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. With an increasing urban population, some holdings have been redeveloped for housing and other uses. [1]
References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map http://hlamap.org.uk/types/1/agriculture-and-settlement/holdings [accessed 30/01/17]

HLT Number	HLT 9
HLT Name	Motorway and Major Roads
NGR	NH6886845062
Designation	None
Type	Transport; Late 20th Century-Present Motorway
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Description	Modern transport systems have focussed on the construction and extension of multi-laned motorways, with their associated service stations. Providing links between major cities, they cover considerable areas of land. Dual carriageways, major junctions and associated park-and-rides are also recorded as HLA data but other roads are excluded because they are too small and narrow. [1]
References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: https://hlamap.org.uk/types/10/transport/motorway [accessed 14/08/18]

HLT Number	HLT 10
HLT Name	Rough Grazing
NGR	NH6866245853
Designation	None
Type	Agriculture and Settlement
HER Reference	N/A
Designation Reference	N/A
Value	Low
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]
References	[1] Scotland's Historic Land Use HLA Map: http://hlamap.org.uk/types/7/moorland-and-rough-grazing/rough-grazing (accessed 30/01/17)

HLT Number	HLT 12
HLT Name	Culloden Inventory Battlefield
NGR	NH742450
Designation	Registered Battlefield
Type	
HER Reference	
Designation Reference	BTL6
Value	Very High
Description	<p>Overview and Statement of Significance</p> <p>The battle of Culloden was the last pitched battle fought on the British mainland. It was also the last battle of the final Jacobite Rising that commenced in 1745 when Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie), grandson of the exiled King James VII & II, arrived in Scotland from France in July and raised his standard at Glenfinnan on 19 August. His aim was to put his father on the throne in place of the Hanoverian George II. The battle was a total and bloody defeat for the Jacobites which effectively marked the end of almost sixty years of the Jacobite struggle, as never again would an armed uprising be used in the attempt to return the Stuarts to the throne. The Government victory also paved the way for a sustained programme to destroy the power base of the rebel clans. Culloden is one of the most important battles in the history of the British Isles, and has international significance. It is the final battle fought on the British mainland, and brings to an end more than half a century years of Jacobite conflict, itself played out against a background of wider international wars. Its aftermath transforms the Highlands, bringing to an end the traditional way of life of the area and contributing to the subsequent Clearances. The battle also holds a prominent place within the Scottish cultural legacy, frequently depicted and commemorated in art, music, literature and film. The battlefield itself is one of the most visited tourist sites in the Highlands, and the site holds a particularly high significance and emotional connection to many within Scotland and to the ancestors of the Scottish diaspora. The Inventory boundary defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have taken place (landscape context) and where associated physical remains and archaeological evidence occur or may be expected (specific qualities). The landscape context is described under battlefield landscape: it encompasses areas of fighting, key movements of troops across the landscape and other important locations, such as the positions of camps or vantage points. 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, enabling events to be more fully understood and interpreted in their landscape context. Specific</p>

	<p>qualities are described under physical remains and potential: these include landscape features that played a significant role in the battle, other physical remains, such as enclosures or built structures, and areas of known or potential archaeological evidence.</p> <p>The Inventory boundary for the Battle of Culloden is defined on the accompanying map and includes the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culloden House and grounds. The headquarters of the Jacobite army prior to the battle and the lodgings of Bonnie Prince Charlie. - The west side of the moor. The initial position of the Jacobite army as determined by archaeological survey. This includes the location of the Culloden Park and Culwhiniac enclosure. - The east side of the moor. The direction of the advance of the Government army from Nairn and their initial position on the battlefield. This includes Leanach farmstead and adjacent lands, the former marshland to the north and the Cumberland Stone. - The Leanach enclosure and the Field of the English and lands to the north and south. The centre of the battlefield and the location of hand-to-hand fighting as determined by archaeological survey. This includes the former track which ran across the moorland which was an important feature in the battle and the route of the dragoon movement behind the Jacobite line. - Lands to the south and south-east of the Leanach farmstead. The route of Jacobites who had broken through the Government lines as determined by archaeological survey. This includes the NTS visitors centre and car-park. - Land to the west of Culloden Park and Culwhiniac enclosures. The route of the Jacobite flight. This includes the King's Stable cottage. - The Clan cemetery, the Field of The English and other memorial cairns within the battlefield. This land has high potential to contain graves associated with the battle. [1] <p>The setting of Culloden Inventory Battlefield is characterised by its and location within semi-rural agricultural land to the east of Inverness. The Inventory Battlefield comprises two areas; one on Culloden Muir and the other centred on Culloden House and grounds, one of the battlefield specific qualities identified on The Inventory. These areas are severed by modern residential development in Culloden itself, and The Highland Mainline railway, which surrounds the battlefield to the north, east and south. The battlefield is also bisected from east to west by the B9006. This HLT is largely open, with views in all directions, however these are somewhat limited by topography and mature vegetation and by residential development to the north and west. Traffic noise from the B9006, and other minor roads within the defined area, form part of this cultural heritage assets setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Historic Scotland. 2012. The Inventory of Historic Battlefields - Battle of Culloden</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p>

HLT Number	HLT 13
HLT Name	Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape
NGR	NH7205146448
Designation	Registered Park and Garden

Type	Designed Landscape; 17th-20th Century Designed Landscape
HER Reference	
Designation Reference	GDL00122
Value	High
Description	<p>Historically important due to its close association with the Battle of Culloden (1746), as well as personalities connected with major events and contemporary politics, this 17th century designed landscape has been modified in the 18th and 19th centuries. This very significant landscape is well managed and still mostly intact, despite the encroachment of 20th century suburban housing. 17th century designed landscape, considerably modified in the late 18th century. Culloden Wood (part of the original policies) lies adjacent to Culloden Moor, and incorporates elements commemorating personages and events of the Battle of Culloden. A site included in the Inventory is assessed for its condition and integrity and for its level of importance. The criteria used are set out in Annex 5 of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (December 2011). The principles are represented by the following value-based criteria and we have assigned a value for each on a scale ranging from outstanding value to no value. Criteria not applicable to a particular site have been omitted. All sites included in the Inventory are considered to be of national importance. The policies of Culloden House have been adversely affected and reduced by recent building development. Their integrity and value as a Work of Art is consequentially diminished in extent. Culloden House and its designed landscape are documented for over four centuries. The site plays a central role in the nation's history as the seat of the Lord President, Duncan Forbes, for its association with the Battle of Culloden and the 19th century concept/recognition of it as a historic landscape of importance. This gives the site outstanding Historical value. The collection of ornamental and ancient trees and the fine espaliers in the Walled Garden give the site high Horticultural value. The complement of fine buildings and structures within the designed landscape and the high architectural quality of Culloden House itself give the site outstanding Architectural value. The integrity of the core area, its architecture and its trees contributes greatly to the character of this suburban area. The site thereby has high Scenic value. The woodlands and mature trees combined with some areas of unimproved grassland give the site some value for Nature Conservation. The curtilage of the 16th century tower house and the archaeology of the battlefield give the site some Archaeological value. Culloden House is situated 3km east of Inverness, between Smithton and Balloch, on the south shore of the Moray Firth. It is accessed via 'C' class roads from the A96(T) or B9006. An area of housing development is now situated to the west of the designed landscape.</p> <p>The site sits on the north-west facing slopes below Culloden Moor, within 2km of the coast. Woodland belts and housing development restrict views from the site. A major vista, northwards from the house, is interrupted by traffic entering Smithton. To the south and east of Culloden House, coniferous plantations on higher ground form the upper horizon of all views. The principal vista within the designed landscape is still defined by the principal avenue from the south-west.</p> <p>Only the core of the designed landscape remains intact. Available documentation indicates that the extent of the designed landscape increased during the 18th and 19th centuries (Roy, 1745-55; 1870, OS 6"; 1903, OS 25"). It has contracted during the 20th century, mainly due to</p>

	<p>urban development. Coulloddin Castle', a tower house belonging to the MacIntosh family, existed by the late 16th century (Pont, 1595). 'Grey' Duncan Forbes (1572-1654), Commissioner to Parliament and provost of Inverness, acquired it in 1626.</p> <p>Duncan Forbes (1644-1704), Nairnshire Commissioner to Parliament, was politically active and involved in the expulsion of James VII. Following this, his estates at Culloden and Ferintosh were 'ravaged' by Jacobites resulting in damage to a cost of some £54,000 Scots. The Parliament met his claim for compensation.</p> <p>By 1746 the house had been remodelled to form a 'plain four-storied edifice, with battlemented front and central bell-turret' (Groome, 1882), probably for Duncan Forbes (1685-1747), who succeeded his brother in 1734. Forbes studied law, became Sheriff of Midlothian and, in 1737, Lord President of the Court of Session, one of his supporters being John, 2nd Duke of Argyll. He was in residence at Culloden House until 1746, when the advance of the Jacobite army and the withdrawal of the Hanoverian garrison from Inverness forced him to withdraw to Skye. In February 1746 Prince Charles gave orders for the protection of the House, but the Battle of Culloden took place within the policies (16 April 1746) and within a short distance of the house. Tradition tells of eighteen Jacobite officers concealed within one of the vaults for three days, in the care of Forbes' steward, before they were discovered and led out to be shot in woods nearby by order of the Duke of Cumberland.</p> <p>Forbes opposed the government's repressive measures after Culloden. He protested at the 'cruel reprisals' (Dictionary of National Biography, 1917) instigated by the Duke of Cumberland and against the imprisonment and trial of Scots prisoners in England, as, he argued, this demonstrated the government's lack of faith in the Scots Judiciary, Scots Justice and was in breach of the Treaty of Union. He collected money to support the Scottish prisoners and wrote an anonymous letter to Robert Walpole, protesting against the severity of their punishment. This, in the eyes of the state, made him a Jacobite. The Duke of Cumberland is said to have described him as 'that old woman who talked to me of humanity.' Even his own expenses, in raising troops for the defence of the Hanoverian government, went unrewarded.</p> <p>Mid 18th century engravings show the mansion set within a square, walled court with a corner belvedere. A straight, formal approach drive led through a gateway into the court, on an axis with the central entrance into the house. Woodland extended behind the house. This corresponds with the layout depicted on Roy's Survey (1747-55) which, in addition, shows enclosed fields set out regularly around the house, and to either side of the approach drive (oriented south-west/north-east), which is set on an axis with house. The tree-lined enclosure fields were variously grassed parks, arable and plantations. Pennant referred to 'the great plantations of Culloden House' (Pennant, 1772), said to have been planted in the 1720s (Old Statistical Account, 1793).</p> <p>Forbes' mansion house was demolished between 1772-83, when a new house was built for Arthur Forbes. It incorporated the vaults of the earlier house. The walled garden, doocot and stables are contemporary with this existing house. Statues decorating the quadrant walls on the north-east garden front of the house represent 'Zenonia', 'Odenetus', 'Cato', and 'Scipio'. This may allude to the Stoic ideas of reason and virtue, the Forbes' political role (equated with that of Odenetus who was entrusted with the protection of Rome's Eastern empire) and his criticisms of the government, the ideal of the balanced constitution and the ideal</p>
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	<p>statesman. The naming of the 'Lord President's Seat', a rock outcrop in Culloden Wood may date to this time. Sometime in the late 18th/early 19th centuries a series of estate buildings were constructed and an orangery built within a formal garden, south of the Walled Garden.</p> <p>An 1837 survey, (Brown, 1837) depicts the designed landscape by then essentially informalised, including a few surviving formal elements; viz., the south avenue and the oval entrance lawn, south of the house. This layout remained substantially without alteration throughout the 19th century (1870, OS 6").</p> <p>Duncan Forbes (1851-97) succeeded in 1879, by which time the estate comprised 2,288ha (5,655 acres) (Groome, 1882). Culloden Battlefield lies immediately south-east of the Culloden House designed landscape. Forbes was responsible for documenting the landscape of the battle, initially by marking some of the graves and battlefield locations. These came to form the nucleus of 'The Culloden Memorials', later maintained by the Gaelic Society of Inverness and in 1944 part of a series of bequests to The National Trust for Scotland, which today comprise the Culloden Battle site.</p> <p>The 'Great Cairn' (6.5m/20ft in height and 5.8m/18ft diameter at the base) was erected in 1881. A stone incorporated in the face of the cairn has an inscription 'Culloden, 1746 – EP fecit 1858', carved by Edward Power, who planned to incorporate it into a cairn in the 1850s. Originally the crevices in the rock were filled with soil, planted with ferns, and ivy was planted around the cairn's base. A slab at the base is inscribed 'The Battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th April 1746. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans.' Other memorials erected by Duncan Forbes in the 1880s include one at a little spring called 'The Well of the Dead' since 1746, which marks the spot where Alexander MacGillivray of Dunmaglass, Commander of Clan Chattan was found; and headstones distinguishing the various clan graves: Mackintoshes, Camerons, Frasers, Stewarts lying to either side of the road. The Prince's Stone, a large boulder capping a rock outcrop, said to be where Prince Charles took his stand during the battle, was removed to Culloden House, where it was displayed until 1897.</p> <p>On Duncan Forbes' death in 1897, the house and 31.5ha (78 acres) of parkland were sold, although the Home Farm was excluded. It was probably then that the garden statuary was sold. Many historic and interesting Jacobite relics were dispersed at the sale. The 'Brangas tree', an English elm to which was fixed an iron 'branks' (Gaelic form brangas) traditionally used to padlock a malefactor's neck, was enclosed within railings at the head of the avenue (1903, OS 25"). The tree has since been felled.</p> <p>During the mid 20th century, the estate was further fragmented by construction of roads and housing within its former boundaries. The Home Farm has been restored and the house is now a hotel.</p> <p>Architectural Features Culloden House, built in 1788, is an astylar, double pile, two-storeyed mansion house with mansard-roofed attic, linked to lower pavilions by quadrants. The architect is unknown. The walls of are of cherry-caulked red rubble with contrasting polished sandstone dressings. The basements and quoins are of rusticated yellow ashlar and the links of polished yellow ashlar. The Gate Piers in front of the house are also c 1788.</p>
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The Dovecote c 1788, is rubble-built, octagonal, slated roof with three dormer windows. Raised quoins and a string course implies that it was harled. Nearby are the Stables and Yard Wall, c 1788. The stables comprise a courtyard block with seven-bays, with slightly advanced and pedimented outer bays on the east and west fronts. The Loch Lann Kennels, now severed from the core area by the public road, are 18th century with 19th century additions and alterations. They are cottage ornée in style with Gothic windows.

The Gardener's Bothy, c 1788 is a simple two-storey brick house with polished ashlar dressings and rusticated quoins. The large rectangular Walled Garden (c 1788) is of brick with ashlar copes and square rusticated ashlar piers with caps and lead urns flank its entrance. The early 19th century Ice House comprises a single chamber built into a slope, with a square-headed entrance. The public road bisects the core area of the designed landscape thereby severing the Ice House and Loch Lann Kennels from the nucleus.

Drives & Approaches

The principal approach is from the Inverness direction (i.e. to the south-west), along the formal avenue axial with the house. Mature lime trees form the avenue, which was originally about 0.7km in length. It has been severed in three places by public roads (all 20th century) and is consequently no longer used for vehicular access, but as a footpath. It terminates at the main gate to Culloden House Hotel gardens. At the gate, the drive divides at right angles to lead eastwards and westwards, but roads now sever the drives in both directions. In front of the house is an extended-oval entrance lawn, which functions as a turning circle.

Parkland

The outer parklands associated with the 19th century policies have been developed for housing or playing fields. The surviving parklands extend around the house, except on its west side. Immediately west of the south oval lawn is an area of parkland leading up to Culloden Home Farm, with copper beech and lime. East of the house, an area of parkland extended to Culloden Wood. The wood has now been divorced from Culloden House by a public road and late 20th century housing. The small parkland surviving directly east of the House has informal planting and groups of specimen trees including significant specimens of copper beech, Wellingtonia, Douglas fir, oaks and lime.

To the north is another area of parkland, now bounded by a road. It is managed as mown rough-grass and has a number of trees surviving from 18th and 19th century plantings. An adjoining area to the east is pasture.

Water Features

East of the oval entrance lawn is a rectangular canal, set with a central artificial island. The island was decorated with a statue, removed in the late 19th century.

Other water features include the channeled burns and drainage ditches which run along the western boundary and across the site from the old dam to the Home Farm.

Walled Gardens

The Walled Garden lies north-west of the house. It is trapezoidal in plan and divided into two major compartments by a central path lined by apple and pear espaliers, trained along fences which retain their original iron posts and strainers. The garden walls are of rubble with stone copings. A glasshouse range, now demolished, stood within the south-east angle of the garden (1903, OS 25"). Currently, the gardens are disused. [1]

	<p>The setting of this HLT is predominantly characterised by its location within the settlement of Culloden. Culloden House Garden and Designed Landscape (HLT 13) is surrounded on all sides by modern residential developments, that have encroached in its parkland and limit views in all directions from the HLT. Additionally, two small areas of the designed landscape are severed by Barn Church Lane to the south and west. This cultural heritage assets association with the Battle of Culloden, as the headquarters of the Jacobite force and the accommodation used by Bonnie Prince Charlie, as well as link to other political figures of the 18th and 19th centuries, in addition to the integrity of the relationship of the remaining landscape features and estate buildings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of this HLT. [2]</p> <p>Work of Art Value: Some The policies of Culloden House have been adversely affected and reduced by recent building development. Their integrity and value as a Work of Art is consequentially diminished in extent.</p> <p>Historical Value: Outstanding Culloden House and its designed landscape are documented for over four centuries. The site plays a central role in the nation's history as the seat of the Lord President, Duncan Forbes, for its association with the Battle of Culloden and the 19th century concept/recognition of it as a historic landscape of importance. This gives the site outstanding Historical value.</p> <p>Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural Value: High The collection of ornamental and ancient trees and the fine espaliers in the Walled Garden give the site high Horticultural value.</p> <p>Architectural Value: Outstanding The complement of fine buildings and structures within the designed landscape and the high architectural quality of Culloden House itself give the site outstanding Architectural value.</p> <p>Scenic Value: High The integrity of the core area, its architecture and its trees contributes greatly to the character of this suburban area. The site thereby has high Scenic value.</p> <p>Nature Conservation Value: Some The woodlands and mature trees combined with some areas of unimproved grassland give the site some value for Nature Conservation.</p> <p>Archaeological Value: Some The curtilage of the 16th century tower house and the archaeology of the battlefield give the site some Archaeological value.</p> <p>Location and Setting Culloden House is situated 3km east of Inverness, between Smithton and Balloch, on the south shore of the Moray Firth. It is accessed via 'C' class roads from the A96(T) or B9006. An area of housing development is now situated to the west of the designed landscape.</p>
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	<p>The site sits on the north-west facing slopes below Culloden Moor, within 2km of the coast. Woodland belts and housing development restrict views from the site. A major vista, northwards from the house, is interrupted by traffic entering Smithton. To the south and east of Culloden House, coniferous plantations on higher ground form the upper horizon of all views. The principal vista within the designed landscape is still defined by the principal avenue from the south-west.</p> <p>Only the core of the designed landscape remains intact. Available documentation indicates that the extent of the designed landscape increased during the 18th and 19th centuries (Roy, 1745-55; 1870, OS 6"; 1903, OS 25"). It has contracted during the 20th century, mainly due to urban. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Culloden House: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00122 [accessed 10/04/18].</p> <p>[2] Jacobs walkover 16-18 May 2018</p> <p>[3] Historic Environment Scotland, details relating to Culloden House: http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00122 [accessed 04/07/2018].</p>