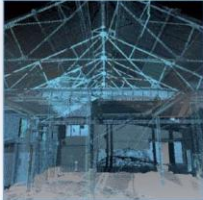
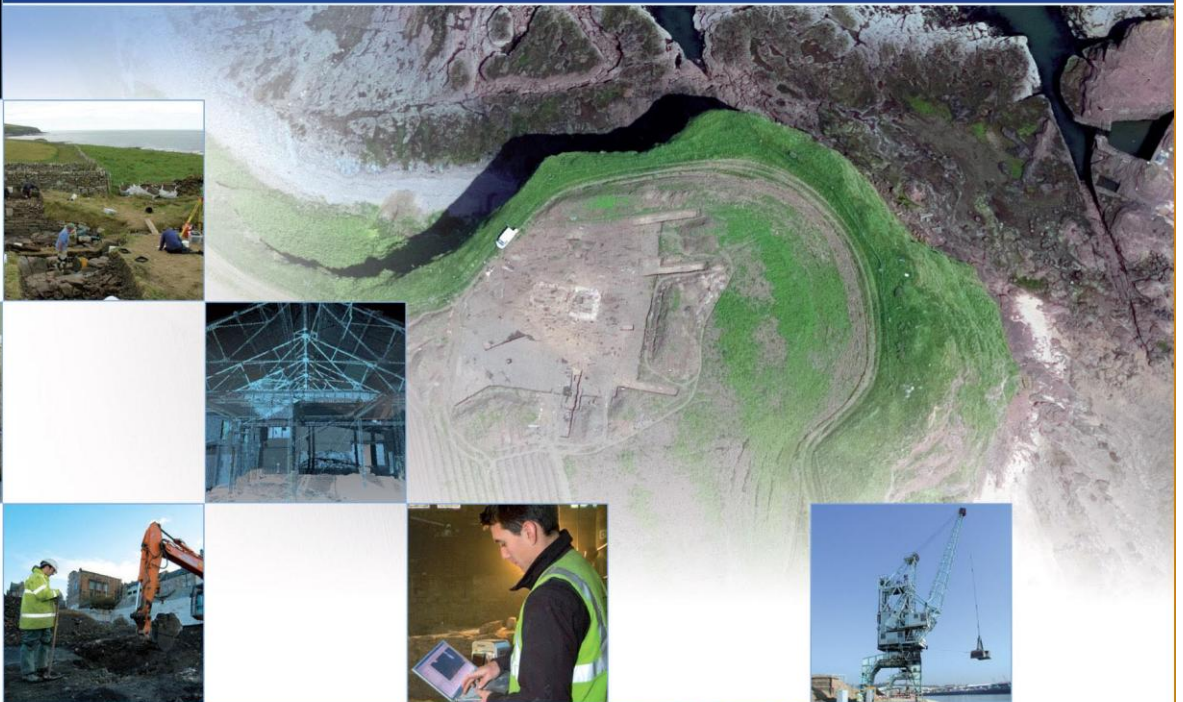


# Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, Highland Visual Setting Assessment

AOC Project Number 22838

February 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, Highland

## Visual Setting Assessment

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**On Behalf of:**     **The Highland Council**  
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**National Grid Reference (NGR):**   NT 22356 47597

**AOC Project No:**     22838

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**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by The Highland Council to undertake a visual setting assessment of the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, which represents an extension to the existing Culloden Battlefield Conservation Area. Historic Scotland include the Culloden battlefield on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields, designating two separate areas. These include a southern larger area extending across Culloden Muir, where the two armies met and a smaller area to the north. The northern area encompasses Culloden House and its policies, where the Jacobites were headquartered and their forces gathered in the days prior to the battle. The proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area includes all of the southern Inventoried area but omits the northern portion surrounding Culloden House, which is partially covered by the separate Culloden House Conservation Area. Urban development and commercial forestry now intervene between the two Inventoried segments of the battlefield meaning that the visual relationship between them is now lost. This means that it is not possible to determine, on the ground, how the Jacobite headquarters at Culloden House, where Charles Edward Stuart lodged, functioned in relation to their forces deployed on the elevated moor to the south as any lines of communication between the two have now been broken by suburban housing on the land to the south of the house and commercial forestry on the ridgeline to the north of Culloden Muir.
- 1.2 Highland Council propose to extend the conservation area south of the River Nairn, beyond the Inventoried Battlefield so as to include the important Neolithic and Bronze Age relict landscape represented by the Balnuarin Clava Cairns (**Site 50-53**) and other Clava group Scheduled burial monuments (**Sites 13, 41, 42, 44 and 60**) and standing stones (**Sites 58**) positioned both north and south of the river along the axis of its valley.
- 1.3 This assessment uses viewshed analysis supported by on-site observations to assess in detail both the settings of and visual significance of the statutory designated assets within the proposed conservation area, including the southern part of the inventoried battlefield. The significance of views within and extending beyond the proposed conservation area are also considered.
- 1.4 This assessment has been prepared in support of a conservation area character appraisal by Highland Council which will support the proposal to extend Culloden Muir Conservation Area. It will be included as an appendix to the published document.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Culloden Muir

- 2.1.1 The proposed conservation area straddles a broad ridge which extends east of Inverness on a distinct southwest to northeast alignment. Along its southeastern edge the ridgeline drops sharply towards the flat base of the Nairn Valley. On its northwestern edge the topography falls away more gradually through Culloden Wood towards the low coastal plain which fringes the southern shore of the Moray Firth. The landscape is open to the southeast with extensive views being afforded from the plateau over the hills and grouse moors to the south.
- 2.1.2 Culloden Muir is globally renowned as ‘Culloden Moor’. It is the site of the last land battle in the British Isles, which was fought on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April 1746 between Jacobite forces loyal to the exiled Stuart dynasty, under the command of Charles Edward Stuart, and Government forces under the command of the Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland second son of the Hanoverian George II. The Jacobite defeat at Culloden effectively marked the end of the religious conflict which had divided Scotland for two centuries. The battle and its outcome had enormous ramifications. It is often seen as the trigger for the Highland Clearances, the forced removal of defeated clansmen both overseas to the colonies of the New World and, less famously but equally critically, southwards to the rapidly industrialising towns and cities of central Scotland. Although Scottish regiments, including Highland ones, fought for the Hanoverians at Culloden and the development of Edinburgh as a mercantile centre predates the battle, Culloden is often seen as the catalyst which led Scots to serve overseas both within the army and independently as traders and subsequently resulted in the central role played in development of the Empire. The open landscape resulting from the forced removal of communities from the Highlands and the allocation of the land initially for sheep and then, subsequently, for grouse, ultimately led to the romanticism of both the Highlands and its cultural identity by, ironically, the elite in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.1.3 The battle was fought astride a drove way, which crosses the plateau from east-northeast to west-southwest marking a route from Nairn to Inverness. In 1881 Duncan Forbes, laird of Culloden erected a substantial round cylindrical memorial cairn (**Site 2**) c.5m in diameter and 5m high on the northern side of the drove way, by then a road, at the edge of the graveyard within which the Jacobite dead are believed to be interred within mass graves. Forbes also erected ‘clan markers’ at the ends of each burial pit and could conceivably have restored, or indeed created, the long low mounds which define these graves on the surface. A radar survey carried out across the mounds in 2001 confirmed the presence of pits beneath the mounds. The Category A Listed cairn is visually conspicuous in views across the battlefield, although commercial plantations presently largely impede its visibility from the north. Although the graveyard and the cairn, which are collectively protected through Scheduling (**Site 1**) occupy only an extremely limited and discrete portion of the battlefield, they were, prior to the National Trust for Scotland’s (NTS) public interpretation of the battlefield, the only identifiable marker of the events of the 16<sup>th</sup> of April within the landscape. Over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the NTS gradually accumulated a block of land in the central part of what was to become the Inventoried area. They interpret this land for the public as a ‘battle field park’ with flags defining the southern ends of both the Government lines and the Jacobite charge. This interpretation is based on detailed archaeological research undertaken on the NTS property since 2001.
- 2.1.4 Whilst the portion of the battlefield owned and managed by the NTS is central to its modern visual identity, historical research and contemporary 18<sup>th</sup> century cartographic evidence shows that the Trust owns only a small part of the overall battlefield. The Jacobites initial starting lines and the

northern (left) flank of the Government lines lay outwith their landholding on ground now occupied by farmland and commercial forestry.

- 2.1.5 The proposed conservation area extends the current conservation area south-eastwards across the Nairn valley so as to include the line of Scheduled Early Bronze Age cairns and standing stones (which may be remnants of stone circles or indeed cairns) at Clava (**Sites 41, 42, 43, 50-53, 58 and 60**) and their immediate valley floor setting. The thick walled circular cairns which nestle within the valley at Clava, form part of a group of around 50 similar monuments, known collectively as Clava Cairns, found only in the Inverness/ Moray Firth area. Four of the Scheduled cairns (**Sites 50 - 53**) are in the care of Historic Scotland and are interpreted; lying within tree covered grassland accessed from an adjacent car park. A further three Scheduled cairns (**Site 44**), located to the southwest, are also in the care of Historic Scotland as are the Scheduled remains of a chapel (**Site 43**). These latter monuments are located in open ground and are accessed via a dedicated footpath. A standing stone (**Site 58**) and three further cairns (**Sites 41, 42 and 60**) survive in varying states of preservation on the floor of the valley beyond the areas interpreted by Historic Scotland.
- 2.1.6 The remains of a further Clava-type cairn (**Site 13**) are located to the west of the Nairn Valley on the southeastern edge of the Culloden Muir plateau. A substantial Scheduled Monument, possibly originally surrounded by a stone circle, the cairn measures 28m in diameter and by virtue of its position on the plateau, within the Inventoried battlefield, provides a visual link between the prehistoric relict landscape of the Nairn Valley and the battlefield heritage of Culloden Muir.
- 2.1.7 Four Listed Buildings are located within the Conservation Area, a comparatively low figure which reflects its rural character. Forbes's 1881 battlefield cairn (**Site 2**) is Category A Listed as is the Nairn Viaduct (**Site 65**) of 1898 which carries the Highland Mainline over the River Nairn. Two Category B Listed Buildings, the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century King Stable Cottage (**Site 19**) and the Old Leonach Farmhouse (**Site 7**), both have associations with the Battle of Culloden. However, recent archaeological research dates the current structure at Old Leonach to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.1.8 Although undesignated the cluster of low single storey cottages at Leonach add to the character of the proposed conservation area, representing a small traditionally-scaled rural settlement.

## 2.2 Proposed Conservation Area Boundaries

- 2.2.1 The Highland Mainline railway loops to the east of Inverness passing between the modern settlement of Culloden, now a suburb of Inverness and Culloden Muir to the south, before looping southwards crossing over the Nairn Viaduct and turning south-westwards towards Daviot where it runs along the southern slopes of the Nairn Valley. The boundaries of the proposed conservation area will be broadly U shaped, following this loop of the railway, although in places it will run along adjacent roads and boundaries rather than the track itself.
- 2.2.2 The southeastern boundary, connecting the two 'ends' of the railway loop will use field boundaries, and public highways, the boundary turning inwards to exclude the modern housing estate at Westhill.
- 2.2.3 The proposed conservation area is characterised by open fields interspersed with forestry. Whilst the majority of the woodlands are commercial plantations, in some areas more historic woodland survives, including woodland in the northwest corner of the conservation area, which provides the setting for St. Mary's Well which is both contemporary with and has associations with the Battle of Culloden.

2.2.4 Individual houses and small clusters of housing form a dispersed spread across the area. The style of the properties suggests that many have been built within the past 20 years. House building is ongoing and two dwellings were observed under-construction at the time of AOC's site visit in September 2014. Whilst many of the buildings, including the NTS's contemporary styled visitor centre, contribute positively to the built environment, others, most notably the Culloden Moor Inn and arguably some of the post-war housing, are less positive in their impacts and detract from the rural character of both the Inventoried Battlefield and proposed Conservation Area. Two conjoined post-war housing estates lie at the extreme eastern end of the proposed conservation area at Newlands of Culloden.

## 2.3 Government and local planning policies

### 2.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

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

2.3.2 The implications of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic Scotland 2011) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, SHEP '*Scottish Historic Environment Policy*' and PAN 2/2011 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ* and in an appropriate setting. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

*'The planning system should:*

- promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*
- enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced'* (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).

2.3.3 SPP 2014 deals with Conservation Areas at Paragraph 143, stating that:

*143. Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as preserving its character or appearance. Where the demolition of an unlisted building is proposed through Conservation Area Consent, consideration should be given to the contribution the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where a building makes a positive contribution the presumption should be to retain it.*

*144. Proposed works to trees in conservation areas require prior notice to the planning authority and statutory Tree Preservation Orders<sup>60</sup> can increase the protection given to such trees. Conservation Area Appraisals should inform development management decisions.*

2.3.4 Scheduled Monuments are dealt with a Paragraph 145, which states:

*145. Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development.*

2.3.5 Inventory Battlefields are dealt with at Paragraph 149.

*149. Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields.*

2.3.6 SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) sets out the Scottish Executive's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that *'there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it'* (1.14.b).

2.3.7 The Highland Council is advised on all historic environment matters by its in house Historic Environment Team.

2.3.8 *Local Planning Policy*

2.3.9 *The Highland-Wide Local Development Plan*

2.3.10 The Highland-Wide Local Development Plan was adopted in 2012. Three Area Plans are in production, including the Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan, which was published for consultation in 2013. The latter will replace the General Policies and other related material of the Inverness Local Plan (adopted March 2006, continues in force 2012).

2.3.11 Policy 57 of the Highland-Wide Local Development Plan pertains to archaeological or cultural heritage issues:

*"Policy 57 Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage*

*All development proposals will be assessed taking into account the level of importance and type of heritage features, the form and scale of the development and any impact on the feature and its setting, in the context of the policy framework detailed in Appendix 2. The following criteria will also apply:*

*1. For features of local/regional importance we will allow developments if it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that they will not have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource.*

*2. For features of national importance we will allow developments that can be shown not to compromise the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource. Where there may be any significant adverse effects, these must be clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of*

*national importance. It must also be shown that the development will support communities in fragile areas who are having difficulties in keeping their population and services.*

*3. For features of international importance developments likely to have a significant effect on a site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation will be subject to an appropriate assessment. Where we are unable to ascertain that a proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of a site, we will only allow development if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. Where a priority habitat or species (as defined in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive) would be affected, development in such circumstances will only be allowed if the reasons for overriding public interest relate to human health, public safety, beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment, or other reasons subject to the opinion of the European Commission (via Scottish Ministers). Where we are unable to ascertain that a proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of a site, the proposal will not be in accordance with the development plan within the meaning of Section 25(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.*

*Note: Whilst Appendix 2 groups features under the headings international, national and local/regional importance, this does not suggest that the relevant policy framework will be any less rigorously applied. This policy should also be read in conjunction with the Proposal Map*

*In due course the Council... intends to adopt the Supplementary Guidance [adopted January 2013, see 2.3.15 below] on the Highland Historic Environment Strategy. The main principles of this guidance will ensure that:*

- *Future developments take account of the historic environment and that they are of a design and quality to enhance the historic environment bringing both economic and social benefits;*
- *It sets a proactive, consistent approach to the protection of the historic environment<sup>6</sup> (Highland Council, 2012).*

#### 2.3.12 *Proposed Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan*

2.3.13 The Proposed Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan aims to guide development in the area through a number of land allocations and policy principles. Following public consultation in late 2013 the plan is currently being examined by Scottish Ministers. Paragraph 4.3, page 29, sets out the need for Conservation Area Management Plans.

*The historic areas of Inverness at the Riverside, Clachnaharry, Culloden House and Crown are key to the character of the City and are designated as Conservation Areas. The Council intend to undertake Conservation Area Appraisals and draft Conservation Area Management Plans. To help implement the Management Plans, the Council also expects to prepare Supplementary Guidance which identifies the appropriate scale, massing and location for new development as well as appropriate types of materials to be used for such development and in the alteration, extension and refurbishment of traditional buildings throughout these Conservation Areas. The Supplementary Guidance relating to Culloden House also covers Culloden Battlefield as defined in the national Inventory of Historic Battlefields, and this will*

*guide the management of both the Inventory site area, the Culloden Battlefield Conservation Area and their wider setting.*

2.3.14 *National Planning Guidance*

2.3.15 The Scottish Government recently published *Our Place in Time: Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland* (2014), which places emphasis on the importance of people's experiences of the historic environment. *Our Place in Time* lays out a vision in which 'Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced. It is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations' (Scottish Government 2014). The strategy outlines four key priorities two of which are particularly relevant to this assessment.

*C – Protect: Care and Protect*

*Key aim: to care for and protect the historic environment in order to both enjoy and benefit from it and to conserve and enhance it for the benefit of future generations.*

*Strategic Priorities*

*Continue to develop a holistic and sustainable approach to the management of the historic environment.*

*Continue to apply (and develop) effective and proportionate protection and regulation with controls and incentives.*

*Ensure capacity by supporting and enabling people to engage with the historic environment, making the values of the historic environment accessible to everyone.*

*D – Value: Share and Celebrate*

*Key aim: sharing and celebrating the richness and significance of our historic environment, enabling us to enjoy the fascinating and inspirational diversity of our heritage.*

*Strategic Priorities*

*Enhance participation through encouraging greater access to and interpretation and understanding of the significance of the historic environment.*

*Continue to develop a broad-ranging approach to learning to grow understanding and active participation across all groups in society.*

*Support historic environment tourism and encourage access by making full use of our heritage assets to promote Scotland to domestic and international audiences.*

(Scottish Government 2014)

2.3.16 Historic Scotland has published a series of notes on Managing Change in the Historic Environment intended to explain how the policies contained in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) should be applied. Two of these guidance notes; *Setting* (Historic Scotland, October 2010) and *Historic Battlefields* (Historic Scotland, March 2011 (interim)) are relevant to this assessment of the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area.

2.3.17 In their *Setting* guidance note Historic Scotland highlight six key issues concerning setting and its consideration within the development management process:

1. *'Setting can be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated or experienced. Planning authorities must take into account the setting of historic assets or places when drawing up development plans and guidance, when considering various types of environmental and design assessments/statements, and in determining planning applications.*
2. *Where development is proposed it is important to:*
  - *Identify the historic assets that might be affected;*
  - *Define the setting of each asset;*
  - *Assess how any new development would impact upon this.*
3. *Setting often extends beyond the property boundary, or 'curtilage', of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context. Less tangible elements can also be important in understanding the setting. These may include function, sensory perceptions or the historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations of places or landscapes [AOC emphasis].*
4. *If proposed development is likely to impact upon setting, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision making process. The conclusions should take into account the significance of the historic asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any detrimental impact. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case.*
5. *In the light of the assessment described above, finalised development proposals should seek to avoid or mitigate detrimental impacts on the settings of historic assets.*
6. *Advice on whether a planning application should include an assessment of the development's impact upon setting should be sought from the planning authority (Historic Scotland 2010, 2)*

2.3.18 Historic Scotland also highlights the setting of the Clava Cairns in their setting guidance, noting that they represent *'an important Bronze-Age cemetery complex of burial cairns and standing stones. Intervisibility of elements of the complex is key to understanding the monuments'* (Historic Scotland 2010, 3).

2.3.197 Historic Scotland's noting of the contribution that *'less tangible elements'* (Historic Scotland 2010, 2), including historical and artistic associations, can make to setting is particularly relevant in the case of historic battlefields, as comparatively few traces of the contemporary battlefield and the events themselves may survive within the upstanding built and natural environment. Building on this AOC would argue that the visual significance of battlefield can often be derived from the ability of an observer to relate of topography and views in the contemporary landscape to the events of the battle as recorded in the historical record. SHEP makes clear that *'The landscape of the battlefield may help to explain exactly why events unfolded as they did'* (2011, Para 279) further stating that *'Change should be managed carefully in an informed and sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields and protects, conserves or enhances their key landscape characteristics and specific qualities'* (2011, Para 3.85).. Historic Scotland's Managing Change guidance note on battlefields highlights the importance of landscape context in understanding battles and thus makes clear that

change which would affect the ability of the landscape to contribute to such an understanding must be considered.

2.3.20 Artistic works derived from battles including battlefield monuments and, if legible within the modern landscape, depictions of the battle on maps and paintings can also add to the visual significance and setting of historic battlefields. Historic Scotland recognise these values in the 'guiding principles' section of their historic battlefield guidance noting that '*battlefields also have less tangible values, relating to a sense of place, cultural identity, commemoration and remembrance*' (Historic Scotland 2011, 7).

2.3.21 Historic Scotland highlight six key issues in their historic battlefield guidance concerning the consideration of historic battlefields within development management, noting that:

1. *'Battlefields are an important element of Scotland's historic environment and landscape. They contribute greatly to our culture and sense of national identity, and offer significant opportunities for tourism and recreation.*
2. *To ensure that the most important battlefields survive into the future within a dynamic environment, it is important that change affecting them is managed in a sympathetic way that respects their value to us and that retains the key landscape characteristics and important features that underpin our understanding and appreciation of them.*
3. *Managing the impact of change within a battlefield means ensuring that its value is taken into consideration as change occurs; that options for protection, conservation and enhancement are considered; and that its potential to make a positive contribution to the community, environment and tourism is recognised and, where possible, promoted.*
4. *To achieve this, planning authorities and other public bodies should take account of battlefields in their plans policies and programmes, and within their decision making frameworks.*
5. *It is important to assess the potential impact of any proposed change on a battlefield in order to inform decision-making and identify options for managing any impact.*
6. *The creation of a conservation plan is a useful process for developing a vision and strategy for protecting conserving and enhancing a battlefield, for engaging local communities and for establishing partnerships among key stakeholder groups and interest groups* (Historic Scotland 2011, 2).

2.3.20 *Local Planning Guidance*

*Highland Historic Environment Strategy*

2.3.22 Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Historic Environment Strategy was adopted by Highland Council in January 2013. This supplementary guidance is intended to compliment Policy 57

of the adopted Highland Wide Local Development Plan (Highland Council, 2012). The SPG lays out 34 strategic aims for the Historic Environment of which 26 are relevant to the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area. These included Strategic Aims 1-3, 6, 9-17, 19, 23-34. Strategic Aims 9-12 are particularly relevant given the proposal for a Culloden Muir Conservation Area and as such are produced in full below.

*Strategic Aim 9:*

*To ensure that all areas of special historic or architectural interest within Highland are assessed and where appropriate designated as conservation areas.*

*Strategic Aim 10:*

*To encourage a greater level of public participation in the conservation area designation and review process.*

*Strategic Aim 11*

*To seek funding for and implement enhancement schemes to protect, reinstate and reinforce the character of designated conservation areas within Highland.*

*Strategic Aim 12*

*To progress towards ensuring that all of the designated conservation areas within Highland have in place a detailed character appraisal to inform future decisions regarding their management.*

## **2.4 Limitations of Scope**

- 2.4.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2, Ordnance Survey cartographic information supplied by The Highland Council and visits to both the proposed conservation area and all the designated heritage assets within it which were undertaken by AOC in September 2014.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The methodology used for this assessment is drawn from AOC's experience of analyzing the settings of Inventoried Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas during the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment chapters on behalf of commercial developers. This methodology complies with National Planning Policy and Guidance on cultural heritage as contained within Scottish Planning Policy (2014), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011) and PAN 2/2011 Archaeology & Planning and is in line with Historic Scotland's 2010 guidance *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. It has also been tested and found to be sound at Public Local Inquiry.
- 3.2 Viewshed maps have been prepared of the land within the proposed enlarged Conservation Area using digital terrain models in GIS to create maps showing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). These maps show all land within 15km which would be theoretically visible from the proposed conservation area if the topography was bare and there were no intervening trees, hedges, structures, buildings or other intrusions in the way. In reality commercial plantations, buildings and structures mean that there will be less visibility than the ZTV suggests. In order to rectify this AOC

gauged the extent of actual visibility during the site visit during which the settings of both the proposed enlarged Culloden Muir Conservation Area and those individual designated assets within it were assessed in detail. The assessment recognises that plantations could potentially be felled, significantly altering views. The assessment of the setting of the Inventoried Battlefield is informed by an understanding of the events of the battle, including key troop movements, the points of contact and the subsequent rout with particular weight being given to the visual sensitivity of crucial locations within the Inventoried Area.

- 3.3 The Highland Council has identified five key receptors within the proposed enlarged conservation area. Two of the receptors correspond with individual designated assets, the other three are roof of the visitor centre at Culloden and the other two are along the B9006; the first at Westhill offers panoramas over the western end of the battlefields, the second taken slightly west of Newlands of Culloden offers views from the eastern end of the battlefield as well as southeast across the Nairn Valley towards the Nairn Viaduct. 360 degree panorama photographs have been prepared from each of these viewpoints, and with other locations, they were used to inform the assessment of the setting.
- 3.4 The assessment's methodology is based on establishing the Cultural Heritage Value of each individual designated asset as well as the wider Inventoried Battlefield and proposed enlarged Conservation Area. This is derived from consideration of the type, age, rarity, group value, condition and context of each designated asset, as well their association with the Battle of Culloden, an event of international significance, historical associations (i.e. with well-known persons or historical events). The prehistoric relict landscape relating to the Clava Cairns is also considered using the same approach. The assessment considers the relative sensitivity of the monuments to change in their current setting. This is because the ability of assets and their settings to accommodate change is variable. For example, monuments with high sensitivity to change will be most vulnerable to changes to their setting and even slight changes may impact upon their significance. This study is then used to establish and then map the extent areas of sensitivity across the landscape. Account is taken of the extent to which the proposed Enlarged Conservation Area sensitivity to change will vary according to the scale and type of development proposals.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the Institute for Archaeologists. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.3 AOC is ISO 9001:2008 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

### 4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this assessment:
- National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):

For NMRS data, aerial photographs, archive photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;

- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):  
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):  
For Scheduled Monument data, Listed Buildings data and Inventory Battlefield data;
- The Highland Council:  
For Historic Environment Record data and modern Ordnance Survey mapping.

### 4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, HER number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset, including archaeological or historical sites, monuments or buildings, referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (**Figure 1**) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The proposed conservation area is outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 A data extract was obtained from the Highland HER which included all undesignated heritage assets within a 1 km radius of the edge of the proposed conservation area. This extract was used to inform our understanding of the historic environment context within which the proposed conservation area is set.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed in the Bibliography at the end of this report.

### 4.4 Mapping Visibility

- 4.4.1 Viewshed maps have been produced for the key viewpoints identified by the Council and all the statutorily designated heritage assets within the proposed enlarged Conservation Area. Viewshed maps were produced by importing the GIS shapefile for the proposed enlarged Culloden Muir Conservation Area into QGIS version 1.7.4. Random points within the enlarged CA were created using the QGIS tool *Research Tools* for generating random points within a polygon. Given the size of the proposed expanded Conservation Area it was felt that 200 random points would offer reasonable coverage for creation of a cumulative viewshed map. The map indicates theoretical visibility from within the expanded CA and represents what an observer (2 m in height) would be able to see of the landform in the surrounding area. These maps do not take account of how views may be obscured by vegetation or built features.
- 4.4.2 The viewsheds themselves were created by importing the shapefile containing the 200 randomly generated points into ArcGIS 9.3. The 5 meter digital terrain model (DTM) was also imported into ArcGIS. The DTM files, provided by Highland Council, were combined into a single raster file using the *Raster Mosaic* tool in Data Management Tools of Arc Toolbox.

- 4.4.3 Fields were added to the attributes table for the random points shapefile. These fields, called OFFSETA and OFFSETB, represent the observer at a height of 2 M and the ground at 0 m. They allow an observer to ground viewshed to be produced.
- 4.4.4 The viewshed was created using Spatial Analyst Tools in Arc Toolbox and *Surfaces* and *Viewshed* tools were selected. The digital terrain model and the polygon were selected and the viewshed showing areas as either visible or not visible was created.
- 4.4.5 The reader will note there are a number of areas within the proposed conservation area which the viewshed has indicated as being 'not visible'. Obviously these locations would be visible if an observer were standing within them. The results of the viewshed, in indicating 'not visible' areas within the conservation area boundary is a consequence of the limitation of the 5 m digital terrain mapping and the random placement of points within the boundary to create the viewshed. There will always be some small degree of approximation with such digital terrain mapping and the reader should be aware that these areas, being within the boundary themselves, are visible from within the proposed conservation area.
- 4.4.6 Viewsheds have also been produced for a number of individual viewpoints/heritage assets. These have been created using the same method used above though they are based on single point inputs rather than a number of points within a polygon. All are based on an observer of c. 2m in height. The only exception to this is Viewpoint 2 which is from the roof of the National Trust for Scotland Visitor Centre. For the moment a roof height of 8m has been assumed, we have asked the NTS to confirm this, and an observer height of 2 m. Viewsheds for individual viewpoints or heritage assets have been zoomed to 5km for the purposes of presentation in this report.
- 4.4.7 Figures 19 to 23 indicate provide cumulative viewsheds from the proposed conservation area. These are observer to structure viewsheds and show theoretically what height of structure could be seen in the surrounding landscape from within the conservation area. These viewsheds have been produced relating observer to 4.5m, observer to 7.5m, observer to 20m, observer to 80m and observer 125m. The observer height has been set at 2m. The structure heights are meant to be generally representative of a one storey structure, a two storey structure and a small, medium and large wind turbine.
- 4.4.8 As viewsheds only show theoretical visibility, obstacles such as plantations or intervening buildings which impede visibility have been identified during site visits. 360 degree photographic panoramas have been taken from each viewpoint (Viewpoints 1-11) within the proposed enlarged Conservation Area. These demonstrate true visibility and are included within the assessment. The site visit observations have been used to create a second suite of GIS shapefile data and series of maps showing actual current visibility from each viewpoint. These maps are included within the assessment.
- 4.4.9 A third series of maps (**Figures 15 - 17**) has been produced to illustrate key views both within and extending beyond the proposed conservation area; **Figure 15** shows the key landscape views; places where visibility extends out from the conservation area to take in views of the mountains to the northwest of the Moray Firth or the conspicuous range to the south of the Nairn Valley. **Figure 16** shows critical views and alignments associated with the prehistoric landscape encompassing the Clava Cairns, these include within the Nairn Valley itself, lines of sight between the cairns, which may now have been lost or compromised but are central to their group value and the lines of axis of the cairns themselves. Neolithic and Bronze Age burial cairns were laid out along precise alignments

and views along these alignments, which could potentially extend for a considerable distance are deemed to be especially sensitive. **Figure 17** shows critical views relating to the Battle of Culloden; including surviving views across the northern (open) part of the battlefield from viewpoints behind the Jacobite and Government lines, which are central to our ability to 'read' the events of that day within the modern landscape as well as more open general views from within the NTS section of the battlefield. Clava Cairns

## 4.5 Impact assessment methodology

4.5.1 This Assessment has been constructed using the following methodology which conforms to the accepted professional standards.

### **Glossary**

#### *Heritage asset*

4.5.2 Those parts of the historic environment that have significance and are worthy of consideration in planning matters are referred to as heritage assets. Heritage assets include standing, buried or submerged remains, buildings, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes including designated sites and those identified by the local planning authority. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, protected wreck sites, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields and Conservation Areas are all heritage assets.

#### *Monument*

4.5.3 A monument is a heritage asset visible at ground level that by its survival holds the potential to inform this and future generations about persons, actions, periods, or events in the past<sup>1</sup>.

#### *Site*

4.5.4 A site is a heritage asset, or arrangement of heritage assets, **not now visible at ground surface**<sup>2</sup> made, caused or installed by human activity, that by its survival holds the potential to inform this and future generations about persons, actions, periods, or events in the past.

4.5.5 A conceptual site is one for which the physical link between some important cultural or historical event and the surviving landscape is not represented by any material remains. This may be because there never were any physical deposits or structures associated with the event or because these have subsequently been lost. Many battlefield sites are conceptual sites. The Battle of Bannockburn, for example, has extremely high cultural value for Scots but its precise location remains unknown – , indeed, five separate locations on the carse to the south and east of Stirling have been proposed with great and equal conviction by separate authors in the recent past. The absence of physical remains does not reduce the cultural value of conceptual sites because the collective, if imprecise, memories of a people establish their values. Conceptual sites are commonly, perhaps usually, Cultural Landscapes.

<sup>1</sup> A monument can also be located within a site, for instance a field of buried debris associated with the construction, use and destruction or abandonment of the monument, or further remains originally associated with it which are now buried. However sites are not monuments, in terms of the definitions used here.

<sup>2</sup> Sites may be revealed by the use of special techniques like aerial photography or geophysical survey

*Cultural Landscape*

4.5.6 A landscape is made up of the physical realities of a landform and the human appreciation of and imposition on that landform. The European Landscape Convention (ELC), which was published in 2000, was ratified by the United Kingdom in 2006 and became binding in 2007. The ELC defines landscape as ‘...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors...’ (2000, 3). Similarly UNESCO has stated that:

‘...cultural landscapes represent the combined works of nature and of man. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal...’ (Fowler 2003, 18).

4.5.7 Cultural landscapes are thus created by the interaction between people and place in ways which are idiosyncratic of a particular place and time. It is the ability of a landscape to inform about such relationships that could be potentially impacted upon by new developments. Where a new development hinders the ability to understand the interaction between people and place this will result in a reduction in the cultural significance of that landscape.

4.5.8 In discussing cultural landscapes for this assessment it is therefore proposed to use the UNESCO World Heritage definitions as these form a globally accepted terminology which has been in use since 1992 and which has been repeatedly tested and widely applied.

4.5.9 Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:

- (i) **Landscape designed and created intentionally by man.** This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
- (ii) **Organically evolved landscape.** This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:
  - a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
  - a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time
- (iii) **Associative cultural landscape.** The inscription of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

*Setting*

4.5.10 The *X'ian Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas* adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS in October 2005 (ICOMOS 2005) states that:

*'The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character'*

4.5.11 In October 2010, Historic Scotland released a guidance document on setting as part of their Managing Change in the Historic Environment series of guidance notes. The document is intended to explain how to apply the policies contained in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP). This document defines setting thus:

*'Setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated.*

*Monuments, buildings, gardens and settlements were not constructed in isolation. They were often deliberately positioned with reference to the surrounding topography, resources, landscape and other monuments or buildings. These relationships will often have changed through the life of a historic asset or place.*

*Setting often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape'* (Historic Scotland 2010, 3).

4.5.12 It also states that:

*'The setting of a historic structure can incorporate a range of factors, not all of which will apply to every case. These include:*

- *current landscape or townscape context;*
- *visual envelope, incorporating views to, from and across the historic asset or place;*
- *key vistas, framed by rows of trees, buildings, or natural features that give an asset or place a context, whether intentional or not;*
- *the prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area;*
- *character of the surrounding landscape;*
- *general and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
- *relationships between both built and natural features;*
- *aesthetic qualities;*
- *other non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors;*
- *a 'Sense of Place': the overall effect formed by the above factors'* (Historic Scotland, 2010, 3-4).

#### *Cultural Significance (value) & Importance*

4.5.13 The definition of cultural significance is readily accepted by heritage professionals both in Britain and internationally and was first fully outlined in the Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999) which states in article one that 'cultural significance' or 'cultural heritage value' means *aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations* (Article 1.2). This sentiment has since been

adopted by heritage organisations including Historic Scotland and in their Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) they note that to have cultural significance a monument must have a particular '*artistic; archaeological; architectural; historic; traditional (factors listed in the 1979 Act); aesthetic; scientific; [or] social [significance] – for past, present or future generations*' (2011, 71).

- 4.5.14 All heritage assets have some significance, however some assets are judged to be more important than others. The extent of that importance is determined by establishing the asset's capacity to inform present or future generations about the past. In Annex X of SHEP, Historic Scotland sets out the differences in establishing significance of an asset and in defining an asset as being of National Importance. They outline the designation criteria for determining whether assets are of National Importance. In the case of many heritage assets their importance has already been established through the scheduling, listing and inventory processes applied by Historic Scotland.

*Setting sensitivity*

- 4.5.15 A monument's setting sensitivity refers to its capacity to retain its ability to inform this and future generations in the face of changes to its setting. For example, monuments with high sensitivity will be vulnerable to changes which affect their setting and even slight changes may reduce their information content. Less sensitive monuments will be able to accommodate fairly drastic changes which affect their setting, without losing their ability to inform.

*Aesthetics*

- 4.5.16 The formal and rational recording of the physical parameters of the monument and its surrounding landform, including the observer's emotional response to it, sets out the framework from within which an aesthetic appreciation can be developed. This approach is well established in critical artistic and architectural aesthetics and attempts to avoid the biases of contemporary zeitgeist through contextualisation of works of art taking cognisance of criteria such as the social, economic, political, historical and technological backgrounds from which the work of art originated and through which it has survived retaining high human approbation. Such an approach can be taken in assessing heritage assets and the criteria applied where heritage assets are concerned are noted in Appendix 2.

*Contemporary Appreciation*

- 4.5.17 Contemporary appreciation refers to an acquired cultural value. This value may bear no relation to the intended or authentic significance of a monument or indeed its ability to inform this and future generations about the past. Such an appreciation may result from a perception in the current zeitgeist, with the monument having gained value due to its accordance with popular, modern sentiment or visual appreciation.
- 4.5.18 Contemporary appreciation can mean that a monument has gained some intangible cultural heritage value, being thus identified by persons or groups of persons as being part of their cultural heritage, whether or not this meaning in any way reflects the original or authentic meaning of the monument. Intangible cultural heritage is defined by UNESCO '*as practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage*' (UNESCO 2003, 4 Article 2.1). Contemporary appreciation may also cause the over or under valuation of a monument by placing more or less value on the monument. This concept is similar to that of associative cultural landscapes '*...where powerful religious, artistic or cultural*

*associations [are placed upon] the natural element [of the landscape] rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent* (UNESCO 2009).

- 4.5.19 While contemporary appreciation should be considered a factor when assessing a monument's setting; it should be considered secondary to the monument's cultural significance or value. Indeed SHEP notes that in establishing National Importance 'its [a heritage asset's] place in the national consciousness is a factor that may be considered in support of other factors' (2011 Annex 1 pg 73); that is, that on its own it does not signify national importance.

#### ***The Relative Importance of Heritage Assets***

- 4.5.20 The rating of importance of Statutorily Designated culture heritage assets within the proposed development area has been guided by criteria used by Historic Scotland for scheduling monuments and classifying listed buildings. Monuments are generally considered for scheduling based upon factors such as age, rarity, condition and archaeological context, while listed buildings are designated and categorised based upon similar criteria as well as technical innovation/virtuosity, architectural design and associations with well-known architects, historical persons or events. In some cases, a site or building which does not have a protective designation assigned to it could nonetheless still be rated as having the same significance as another one which *is* protected. This is because the selection of items for listing and scheduling is an ongoing national activity. Generally, the criteria for judging heritage significance are gradually evolving, with an increasing trend towards including more recent types of structures. In some cases, important heritage assets may have been overlooked during the designation process, or could now be judged worthy of designation, whereas they were not previously.
- 4.5.21 The criteria used to rate importance of heritage assets in the proposed development area are presented in Table 1 below.

**TABLE 1**  
**CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS**

Asset Importance	Criteria
International and National	World Heritage Sites; <i>or</i> Iconic Sites and Monuments; <i>or</i> Scheduled Monuments (Actual and Potential); <i>or</i> Category A Listed Buildings; <i>or</i> Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes; <i>or</i> Inventory Battlefields; <i>or</i> Remains of national or international importance, or fine, little-altered examples of some particular period, style or type.
Regional	Category B Listed Buildings; <i>or</i> Conservation Areas; <i>or</i> Remains of regional or more than local importance, or major examples of some period, style or type, which may have been altered;  Remains of national importance that have been partially damaged.
Local	Category C Listed Buildings; <i>or</i> Remains of local importance, lesser examples of any period, style or type, as originally constructed or altered, and simple, traditional sites, which group well with other significant remains, or are part of a planned group such as an estate or an industrial complex;  Cropmarks of indeterminate origin;  Remains of regional importance that have been partially damaged or remains of national importance that have been largely damaged.
Negligible	Relatively numerous types of remains, of some local importance;  Findspots of artefacts that have no definite archaeological remains known in their context;  Remains of local importance that have been largely damaged;  Isolated findspots;  Undesignated structures.

**Setting Sensitivity**

4.5.22 The sensitivity of a heritage asset to changes to its setting may differ from its cultural significance for the reasons outlined above in Paragraph 4.5.15. The method of establishing setting sensitivity is outlined in Table 2 below.

**TABLE 2: CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING RELATIVE SETTING SENSITIVITY**

Sensitivity*	Definition
High	<p>A monument which retains an overtly intended or authentic relationship with its setting, particularly its visual setting, and the surrounding landscape. In particular ritual monuments which have constructed sightlines to and/or from them or structures intended to be visually dominant within a wide landscape area i.e. castles, tower houses, prominent forts etc.</p> <p>A monument or landscape, the current understanding of which, relies heavily on its modern aesthetic setting regardless of whether or not this was intended by the original constructors or authentic users of the monument.</p>
Medium	<p>A monument which had overtly intended authentic relationship with its setting, particularly its visual setting, and the surrounding landscape but where that relationship has been moderately compromised either by previous modern intrusion affecting the setting or landscape or whereby the monument itself is in such a state of disrepair that the relationship cannot be fully determined.</p> <p>A monument or landscape, the current understanding of which, relies partially on its modern aesthetic setting regardless of whether or not this was intended by the original constructors or authentic users of the monument.</p>
Low	<p>A monument which had an overtly intended authentic relationship with its setting, particularly visual setting, and the surrounding landscape but where that relationship has been significantly compromised either by previous modern intrusion to the setting or landscape or whereby the monument itself is in such a state of disrepair that the relationship cannot be determined.</p> <p>A monument whose placement within the landscape was not determined by visual setting but by some other factor whether that be industrial, agricultural or simply functional etc.**</p>
Marginal	<p>A monument whose placement within the landscape was not determined by visual setting but by some other factor whether that be industrial, agricultural or simply functional etc; and is additionally in such a state of disrepair that its relationship to its setting cannot be determined.</p>

None	A site whose remains are located fully below the current ground surface (i.e. crop mark sites), and subsequently for which neither the full extent nor significance of the site itself nor its setting can be determined without archaeological investigation.
<p>* Note that the determination of a monument's sensitivity is first and foremost reliant upon the determination of its setting; i.e. a country house may have a high sensitivity within its own landscaped park or garden but its level of sensitivity may be less when considered within the wider landscape area.</p> <p>**While the immediate setting of such monuments is clearly significant, their relationship to the wider landscape is less sensitive to visual change. Where the immediate setting of such sites is to be impacted by development this will be taken into consideration.</p>	

- 4.5.23 In addition to the sensitivity classifications set out above, the landscape context of battlefields and the ability of an observer to relate of topography and views in the contemporary landscape to the events of the battle as recorded in the historical record is important. This speaks to how authentic the landscape is today when compared with the landscape at the time of the battle. The degree of authenticity of the landscape can aid an understanding and appreciation of the events of the battle including, for example, strategic and tactical positions and movements during the battle. This will be an important consideration in assessing the sensitivity of the battlefield, including landscape context, specific qualities, and views, to change.
- 4.5.24 The assessment of sensitivity of the proposed Conservation Area is based on our understanding of the battlefield at Culloden and the battle itself, Clava Cairns and other designated assets within the proposed conservation area. The assessment of sensitivity has been informed by viewshed mapping and site visits.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Neolithic and Bronze Age Evidence (4,000-700BC): The Landscape of the Clava Cairns

- 5.1.1 The 'Clava Cairns', a series of distinctive circular Early Bronze Age passage graves and ring cairns extend along the level floor of the Nairn Valley, to the south of the modern course of the River Nairn. The cairns are iconic and of at least National importance, and more likely International importance as the type-sites for a whole class of important monuments.
- 5.1.2 A distinct grouping of two passage cairns (**Sites 50 and 53**), a ring cairn (**Site 52**) and the remains of a kerb cairn (**Site 51**) lie within tree sheltered grounds at Balnuarin of Clava. The grounds are in the care of Historic Scotland. All three cairns lay within stone circles, a feature characteristic of the wider 'Clava Type' cairns which are found to the south of the Moray Firth. The four Balnuarin cairns have all been the subject of various phases of reconstruction and excavation, commencing in 1876 when the standing stones surrounding the south west passage grave (**Site 50**) were reset and concluding in 1994-95 when **Sites 50, 52 and 53** were re-examined by Richard Bradley of Reading University.
- 5.1.3 An isolated standing stone (**Site 58**) is located within an open field to the northwest of the interpreted Balnuarin group (**Sites 50- 53**). It is also Scheduled and could potentially represent the sole remnant of a now lost cairn. A further Scheduled ring cairn, Mains of Clava South East (**Site 60**) lies east of

the standing stone on the opposite side of the road. Although this cairn was reported lost beneath vegetation in the 1960's, this has now been cleared and the remains are evident.

- 5.1.4 A further three Scheduled cairns (**Sites 44, 42 and 41**) lie in a line to the southwest of Balnuarin at Culdoich (**Site 41**), Ballaggan (**Site 42**) and Milton of Clava North (**Site 44**). Although these cairns are less understood than the Balnuarin examples it is believed that Culdoich and Milton of Clava North were ring cairns, surrounded by a stone circled whilst Ballaggan could potentially have been either a ring cairn or a passage grave though there is no indication that it was circled. A fourth Scheduled Monument, the remains of the medieval Kings Chapel (**Site 43**) lies between the Ballaggan and the Milton of Clava North cairns on both the precise alignment and approximate spacing of the Bronze Age monuments. Whilst various stones within the ruins would suggest that the chapel was built from material redeposited from a cairn it is unclear whether it represents the site of a fourth cairn or whether the stones were brought in from the adjacent cairn at Milton of Clava North.
- 5.1.5 It is clear that more cairns originally stood at Clava than survive in the landscape today. The undesignated remains of a further ring cairn (**Site 57**), were identified and excavated to the east of the Balnuarin group (**Sites 50 - 53**) in 1996, whilst an upstanding, but now lost, cairn or stone circle (**Site 64**) was reported 'above Culloden Station' in 1879. Discoveries of cup-marked stones (**Sites 45, 62, 91 and 92**) and a Neolithic polished stone axehead (**Site 59**), reported within the Nairn Valley in the NMRS, all suggest that associations extended out beyond the cairns to encompass the valley itself.
- 5.1.6 Although the majority of the upstanding Clava monuments lie on the floor of the Nairn Valley, archaeological evidence suggests that the relict landscape continued westwards across Culloden Muir and what subsequently became the battlefield. The Scheduled remains of a substantial chambered cairn (**Site 13**), possibly surrounded by a stone circle survives to the west of the Nairn Valley upon the Culloden Muir Plateau at Culchunaig. Additionally three undesignated monoliths (**Site 10**) reported to the north at Leanach during the late 1950's may represent the remains of a stone circle surrounding a now lost chambered cairn. By the late 1960's only two monoliths survived. Two flanged axeheads one (**Site 5**) found close to the Cameron grave on the battlefield, the other at Leonach could potentially represent deposits associated with burials.
- 5.1.7 Whilst no known *in situ* evidence for Bronze Age monuments survives to the north of the B9006 the discovery of a stone axehead (**Site 21**), a bronze halberd (**Site 22**), a bronze socketed axehead (**Site 23**), two flat bronze axes (**Site 24 and 27**), a late Bronze Age leaf sword and a bronze kettle (**Site 26**) within the fields north of the road are indicative of grave goods, a suggestion supported by the discovery of human bones with the kettle.
- 5.1.8 Prehistoric relict landscapes such as the one at Clava and Culloden Muir were typically kept clear of domestic settlement, perhaps to leave space for the dead or to set aside lands for belief. As such, the NMRS reports of the discovery of a cropmark of a roughly circular enclosure at Easter Daltullich (**Site 38**), a possible hut circle set within an oval enclosure (**Site 88**) picked up during a geophysical survey on the battlefield, and the well preserved earthwork remains of a hut circle (**Site 79**) within Culloden Wood all potentially relate to later prehistoric settlement which post-dates the relict landscape.

## 5.2 The Battle of Culloden: 16<sup>th</sup> of April 1746

- 5.2.1 Culloden, the last pitched battle on the British mainland, was an iconic event, representing as it does the defeat of the Jacobites and the securing of the British State. Having defeated the Highlanders, the State subsumed the clansmen into its army paving the way for the expansion of the

overseas empire. The Jacobite forces were led by the Young Pretender Charles Edward Stuart, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'; the Hanoverian government forces by Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of George II. The Duke of Cumberland was known as 'Butcher Cumberland' on account of the war crimes his forces committed in the aftermath of the battle. Both men were 25 years old at the time of the battle.

- 5.2.2 Born and raised in Rome, the catholic Charles Edward Stuart landed in Scotland in July 1745 raising his standard at Glenfinnan on the 19<sup>th</sup> of August. Stuart progressed eastwards through the Highlands, drawing forces from loyal clans into his army. He reached Perth in September where he was joined by the experienced Jacobite commander Lord George Murray. Stuart initially had considerable success securing an undefended Edinburgh, whilst the Government army under General Sir John Cope were sailing south from Aberdeen. The Jacobites then defeated Cope's forces at Prestonpans. Spurred on by his victory at Prestonpans, Stuart turned his forces south hoping to swell his army with English volunteers and remove the Protestant Hanoverians. Although the Jacobites were able to capture Carlisle, the number of recruits were insufficient. By the time the Jacobites reached Swarkestone Bridge, which crosses the River Trent to the south of Derby, it was clear that further advance was futile. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of December Stuart turned the army north for Scotland, crossing the border on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December. The Jacobites again defeated the Government forces at Falkirk on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January 1746, although they failed to capitalise on this and were forced to abandon the siege of Stirling on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February. Stuart then withdrew to the Highlands, securing Inverness on the 21<sup>st</sup> of February.
- 5.2.3 Following the Jacobites withdrawal to the Highlands, the Duke of Cumberland assumed command of 9,000 Government troops at Edinburgh and headed north, crossing the Spey on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April. In response to this, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, Stuart arrayed his forces, by now diminished, poorly provisioned and out of condition, on the Moor at Culloden and close to his headquarters at Culloden House. Cumberland's forces were encamped at Nairn, nine miles to the east. The situation led to a fateful suggestion by Murray to march 4,500 Jacobite troops overnight to attack the Government camp. However nights were shortening and by the time the Jacobites reached Nairn the sky was lightening and a drum was beating in the Government Camp. Thus the Jacobites, turned back for Culloden, followed by a rested Government army.
- 5.2.4 On the morning of the battle, the Jacobites were tired, sleep deprived, awaiting reinforcements and missing men who were away gathering food for troops. Stuart and Murray positioned the 5,000 troops at their disposal in two lines bisecting the drove way to Inverness, which largely follows the line of the present B9006. In order to prevent Government cavalry from outflanking them, swinging around their sides and attacking them from the rear, the Jacobites anchored their lines on two enclosures, substantial drystone boundary dykes. One enclosure was at Culloden Park to the west and the other at Culwhiniac to the east (**Figure 2**). The clan regiments formed the first line, the Irish and French troops the second and the Jacobites limited cavalry made up the rear. Although the Jacobites use of the enclosures would suggest that they were intent on fighting a defensive battle, Cumberland declined to attack and instead lined up 14 battalions, in two lines, 700m to the east and at a slight angle to the Jacobite line. Unlike the exhausted Jacobites, the well equipped Government forces were able to hold back at least one battalion in reserve.
- 5.2.5 Both sides opened the battle with artillery fire at 12:30pm, an exchange which gave the Government the advantage and left the Jacobites battered. Forced to charge forward at 12:35pm, they were led by the Clan Chattan in the centre and left the security provided by the two enclosures. On the eastern right wing of the Jacobite charge, across the land now owned and interpreted by the NTS, Lord George Murray's Atholl Brigade reached the Government lines first. At 12:40, under heavy

musket fire, the Atholl's and Locheil's, succeeded in breaking the Government lines, inflicting the majority of the fatalities which the Government forces suffered that day. However the intensity of the Government's sustained fire was such that Atholl's and Locheil's lost around 700 men in two to three minutes between 12:45 and 12:50 (NTS Resource pack). By 12:50 the entire Jacobite line was either surrounded or bogged down and by 12:55 they were beginning to retreat under attack from their flank by Argyll Highlanders serving with the Government forces. 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' had left the field by 13:00.

- 5.2.6 Although the Jacobites were still able to muster around 1500 men at Ruthven Barrack's the following day, Cumberland's brutal 'mopping up' of his defeated enemy both on the battlefield and beyond is notorious. Those left wounded on the battlefield or too slow to escape were rapidly dispatched with musket fire. Those wounded, who sought shelter were dragged from their hiding places and shot against walls or burnt within the barns in which they hid. The survivors at Ruthven received orders from Stuart to disperse and he himself fled to the west coast before finally escaping to France.

### 5.3 The Authentic Contemporary Battlefield Landscape

- 5.3.1 In the immediate aftermath of Culloden and mindful of the need to control the Highlands, the Board of Ordnance commissioned William Roy, a Lanarkshire surveyor, to map the Highlands in detail. Starting single-handedly in Fort Augustus, Roy mapped the Highlands between 1747 and 1752. His commission was subsequently extended to cover the Lowlands and his team completed this between 1752 and 1755. Roy's Military Survey represents a cartographic milestone, for not only was he the first surveyor to map Scotland in detail, but as the B.O (Board of Ordnance), subsequently became the OS (Ordnance Survey) his maps represent the birth of modern governmental mapping. Thus it is reasonable to argue that the Ordnance Survey is one of the legacies of Culloden.
- 5.3.2 Unlike other maps of the period Roy's maps were functional and as precise as the methods of the day would allow. They did not sentimentalise features within the landscape, for instance no references are made to landowners. This is borne out in Roy's study of Culloden (**Fig. 2**), which makes no reference to the battle fought there shortly before his arrival. Roy shows the original Culloden House to the north of the battlefield set along the diagonal axis of a southwest to northeast aligned avenue, the southern part of which survives to the present day. A long rectangular series of enclosures the largest of which is wooded extend south-eastward from the avenue stopping just short of the Inverness drove road (the B9006) along which the battle was fought. Although they are not named by Roy these enclosures are the Culloden Parks against which the left (western) flank of the Jacobite line was anchored.
- 5.3.3 The wooded enclosure remains wooded today, forming the western portion of the modern Culloden Wood, within which the tree planting is more varied than elsewhere. The boundaries of the two enclosures (fields) at the southern end of the park, appear to be respected by modern field boundaries at Blackpark Farm and consequently are the only surviving field boundaries which can be shown to relate to the Battle of Culloden. The historical record suggests that the Jacobites anchored their flank against the southeast corner of these open enclosures at a point which Roy's map would suggest lies slightly to the north of the present B9006, although 1746 battlefield map (**Fig. 3**) prepared by Jasper Lee Jones on behalf of the Board of Ordnance, suggests that the Jacobites positioned their line slightly to the south of the road in order to allow a field of fire for their artillery, which they positioned within the southeast corner of the enclosure (**Viewpoint 3**).
- 5.3.4 Roy shows the drove way cutting from northeast to southwest across the moor, with the second enclosure, *Cullunnack* (Culwhiniac), clearly evident to the southeast. It was against this enclosure that the right (eastern) flank of the Jacobite line was anchored. The considerably smaller Leanach

Enclosure is evident immediately to the north. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Jacobites charged through the Leanach enclosure. Three farmsteads *Little Lionach*, *Wr (Wester) Urachill*, *Er (Easter) Urachill* and *Miekle Lionach*, are shown to the north and east of the Leanach Enclosure. *Little Lionach* is shown in approximately the same position as the surviving Old Leanach Farmhouse (**Site 7**); however archaeological analysis indicated that the surviving structure is of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin, although a more recent survey (omitted from the Listing Description) suggested that its origins are indeed early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Gow *et. al* 2009). Curiously Roy does not show Kings Stable Cottage (**Site 19**) although archaeological evidence and historical work suggests that it is likely to predate the battle and it is traditionally seen as the house from which, according to a 1748 reference, 12 wounded Jacobites were carried and shot in a hollow (Addyman 2000). Jasper Lee Jones's 1746 battlefield map shows a series of buildings immediately west of the Culwhiniac Enclosure, which presumably relate to the settlement annotated as *Cullunnack* by Roy.

- 5.3.4 A 1994 documentary study of the Culwhiniac and Leanach Enclosures, the 'Culloden Dykes' on behalf of the NTS quotes an early 20<sup>th</sup> century discussion of an 1836 visit to the battlefield where visitors saw '*the mouldering remnants of that old and shattered wall*' which '*still stretch across the moor in the very course laid down on the original plans of the battle*' (Aitchison, K.R 1994, 4)

## 5.4 Post-Battle Commemorations, Monuments and Impacts

- 5.4.1 In the immediate aftermath of Culloden attempts were made to suppress Highland culture and even 'Scottishness' itself by the imposition of the Hanoverian state. The Highland's were mapped by Roy, opened up by military roads and cleared of their traditional settlements and communities by 'improving lairds'. The wearing of tartan was banned and attempts were made to rebrand Scotland as 'North Britain'. Against this background it is perhaps hardly surprising that monuments to the battle, and more particularly the Jacobites, only began to be erected in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was at this time, that the Royal family was ensconced at Balmoral and the fashion for the 'Highland Season' led to Jacobite rebellion being romanticised.
- 5.4.2 Perhaps unsurprisingly the principal markers of the battle, a brutal collision which lasted half an hour, within the landscape today, are commemorative rather than authentic to the 18<sup>th</sup> century events. Commemoration commenced with the erection of the Jacobite memorial cairn (**Site 2**) in 1881. It is ongoing today with the NTS's recent representation of the site, including the erection of a new visitor's centre and the laying of flags and paths representing battle lines.
- 5.4.3 The memorial cairn is positioned adjacent to the 'Graves of the Clans' (**Site 3**), which, by long held tradition, hold the Jacobite dead within mass graves. There seems little doubt that the mounds conceal burial pits and the 1871 Ordnance Survey Name Book notes that '*the principal graves are on an elevated piece of ground and consist of two or three grass covered mounds rising slightly above the adjoining heath*'. A recent geophysical survey has indicated the presence of pits (Historic Scotland Battlefield Inventory). However it is clear that the graves, as presently displayed have been 'commemorated' during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the formalising of the graves and the placing of 'clan markers'. There is no evidence that the clan names on the marker stones correctly represent the individuals interred there, indeed it is unlikely, that in the urgency to bury the dead, the victorious Hanoverians would have taken the time to separate the bodies, or even that they would have recognised Highland clan divisions. Pollard believes that the placing of the burials alongside the drove road (the B9006 was realigned away from the burials during the 1980's) was not coincidental arguing that:

*"the grave pits were deliberately dug alongside the road in order to facilitate the delivery of bodies from various parts of the battlefield to the grave site by horse and cart (Pollard*

2006a). *Many of the bodies would have come from close by, as the cemetery is not far away from where the hand to hand fighting on the government left took place but some of them would have come from further afield, having been killed in the earlier or latter parts of the battle*" (Pollard 2009,19).

- 5.4.4 Old Leonach Farmhouse (**Site 7**) was, until recently, believed to date to the time of the battle, although it has now been shown to be a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century replacement on the site of the building shown on Roy's Highland survey though Gow has suggested its origins do lie in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The cottage has clearly been 'restored' several times and now appears as a representation, perhaps romanticised, of how a traditional Highland dwelling would have looked.
- 5.4.5 There are a number of undesignated structures and features within the landscape of the proposed conservation area which have associations with the battle. Cumberland's Stone (**Site 69**) a large glacial erratic traditionally marks the spot where the 'Butcher Duke' took breakfast, although the Government army did not reach the area until around midday. The stone is inscribed 'Position of the Duke of Cumberland during the Battle of Culloden' and was formerly Scheduled, having been de-Scheduled in 1996. A second glacial erratic, The Prisoner Stone, is located within cleared forestry at Culloden Wood and is traditionally believed to have been used as an execution wall against which 17 Jacobite prisoners were shot. The hollow adjacent to the Category B Listed Kings Stable Cottage (**Site 17**) is also traditionally held to be an execution site. Tradition also holds that that defeated Jacobites quenched their thirst and presumably treated wounds at 'St Mary's Well' (**Site 29**) a spring well within Culloden Woods. Although dedicated to a Christian saint, rags have been hung from branches around the well in accordance with pagan tradition since at least 1878. Whilst the association with the Prisoner Stone, Kings Stable Cottage and St Mary's Well with the fleeing Jacobites cannot be corroborated, they lie on the path between the battlefield and both the Jacobite headquarters at Culloden House and Inverness, both of which are places where the defeated Jacobites could conceivably have sought refuge. The western part of Culloden Wood, shown clearly on Roy's Survey, is a traditional forest of mixed species bisected by deeply incised watercourses as such it may have provided an ideal refuge for an escaping combatants..
- 5.4.4 The drove road across the battlefield was widened during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, disturbing graves. It was in the 1980's re-routed away from the graves. The path of the drove road follows the route of the current B9006 and the central footpath through the NTS property. A large commercial plantation was laid out in a belt extending on a southwest to northeast alignment across the battlefield, extending beyond the boundaries of the proposed conservation area both to the southwest and northeast. Historical photos show that the cairn and graves were once set within a clearing within this plantation. Whilst the portion of the battlefield within the ownership of the NTS has now been cleared of trees, the plantations to the southwest and northeast still intrude upon the setting of the battlefield. The southeastern part of the battlefield around Leanach and Culchnaig and the northwestern part extending across Blackpark Farm, Hollybush and Viewhill remain unforested and as a consequence were not impacted.

## 5.5 Cultural Landscape/Group Value

- 5.5.1 The definition of a cultural landscape is set out above in paragraphs 4.5.6 to 4.5.9. An examination of those heritage assets contained within the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, taken as a group, confirms that a strong case can be made for describing the Muir as a cultural landscape. The peripheral nature of the landform has contributed to and has constrained the anthropic functions of the landscape and helped define its land use throughout time. In turn the use of the landscape has affected the perceptual and cultural associations which surround it.

- 5.5.2 As a relatively marginal piece of landform, human interaction with and use of this landscape has, in the main, excluded settlement, other than single farms, until the relatively recent expansion of Inverness. The area has always been peripheral to larger settlement areas and this factor may have facilitated or contributed to its use for burial and ceremonial purposes in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, as ritual landscapes from these periods were often distinctly set apart from settlement. Similarly, the location of the Battle of Culloden was partly dictated by the peripheral, and in this case strategic, position of Muir in relation to the port at Inverness and the drove road which bisected it. It could also be argued that the very openness of the Muir informed the Jacobites selection of it for the battlefield as it allowed space for them to array their lines, and enclosures which they could use to protect their flanks. Thus it can reasonably be argued, that the secluded nature of the Nairn Valley contrasted with the openness of the Muir was a critical factor in their utilisation both during prehistory and the on the day of the battle.
- 5.5.3 Given this it is clear that the landscape greatly contributes to our understanding and appreciation of all the heritage assets contained within it. Heritage assets, particularly prominent ones such as the Clava Cairns and the Jacobite Memorial Cairn, can be critical components of the landscape and in many cases become central to an observer's understanding of it. This is particularly true of prehistoric burial monuments such as the Clava Cairns, as the set alignments of these monuments, defined by passages and standing stones, extend beyond the physical and structural remains of the monuments themselves. In these instances it is reasonable to argue that where a group of broadly contemporary monuments survive such as at Clava and Culloden Muir, value was attached to the spaces between the monuments as well as the structures themselves. Battlefields are the diametric opposites of burial landscapes. The battlefield represents a fluid event, in this case characterised by the build up to the battle, a 30 minute burst of extreme violence and the equally brutal rout which followed on from it. The battle can thus reasonably be seen as the sum of these events and the surviving elements of the battlefield landscape; in particular the remaining open areas contribute significantly to our understanding of it. As such the heritage assets within the proposed conservation area can be seen to have a high group value for the evidence they provide of human interaction with this landscape over time. In general the landscape will need to remain rural and peripheral if access to this understanding is to be maintained.

## 6 VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

- 6.1 Viewshed maps indicate visibility primarily along northeast to southwest alignments from locations within the proposed conservation area. This, of course, reflects the series of ridges along Culloden Muir and the Nairn Valley which are aligned in these directions. There is limited visibility to the south from within the proposed conservation area and from the individual viewpoints and heritage assets. The summits of the hills that area Beinn a' Bhuchanaich (c. 400m AOD), Carn Dubh Beag (437 m AOD; Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor (548 m AOD), Carn a' Choire Odhair (510 m AOD) and others in this direction prohibit views beyond.
- 6.2 Views to the north and northeast are more far reaching, though from many individual locations the Moray Firth and the land around it cannot be seen given its much lower height AOD and the breaks of slope in these directions. It can of course be seen from a number of locations within the conservation area boundary as indicated by the cumulative viewshed. Ben Wyvis features in and terminates many views to the north.
- 6.3 A number of additional viewshed maps have been produced which demonstrate visibility between an observer (2m) within the proposed conservation area and structures that are 4.5 m, 7.5 m, 25 m, 80

m and 125 m in height. These heights were chosen to be generally representative of a one storey building, a two storey building and a small, medium and large scale wind turbine. These viewsheds are produced in Figures 19 to 23.

## 7 SETTING ANALYSIS: INDIVIDUAL DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

### 7.1 Scope

- 7.1.1 Five Scheduled Monuments (two of which incorporate multiple sites), two Category A Listed Buildings (one of which is also included within the Culloden Battlefield Scheduled Monument) and two Category B Listed Buildings fall within the proposed conservation area. The proposed conservation area also encompasses the southern element of the Battle of Culloden Inventoried Battlefield and the existing Culloden (Battlefield) Conservation Area.
- 7.1.2 The Category A Listed Nairn Viaduct (**Site 65**) dating from 1898 is included within the assessment as it forms a distinctive marker on the extreme eastern edge of the proposed conservation area effectively terminating views north-eastward along the Nairn Valley.
- 7.1.3 The existing Culloden (Battlefield) Conservation Area has been excluded from the assessment as it lies entirely within the boundaries of its intended replacement.
- 7.1.4 The individual settings of the each of the remaining designated heritage assets are assessed in the following sections.

### 7.2 Clava Cairns: Ring Cairn, Stone Circle and Chapel (Sites 43, 44, 50 – 53, 58 and 60)

- 7.2.1 Eight of the Clava monuments are grouped together under a single Scheduling. Whilst seven of the monuments are prehistoric, **Site 43** comprises the remains of a medieval chapel, which could potentially have been erected on the site of a now lost cairn. All eight monuments lie on the floor of the Nairn Valley on flat level ground at the southern edge of the flood plain. The valley is comparatively secluded, parallel low ridges run from southwest along both its northern and southern sides, shielding for example both the Culloden Battlefield Visitor Centre and the greater proportion of the high ground to the southwest of the proposed conservation area from view. The valley is angled southwest to northeast and views are afforded along the valley floor in both directions, although visibility is hampered in places by intervening trees, field boundaries, dwellings and commercial premises which do interrupt these views in places .
- 7.2.2 Four of the Scheduled Monuments; Balnuarin of Clava Southwest Chambered Cairn (**Site 50**), Balnuarin of Clava Kerb Cairn (**Site 51**), Balnuarin of Clava Centre Ring Cairn (**Site 52**) and Balnuarin of Clava North East Chambered Cairn (**Site 53**) stand in a group within a small wooded 'designed landscape' under the guardianship of Historic Scotland (**Viewpoint 5**) Whilst this presentation removes any visual relationship with both the Clava standing stone (**Site 58**) or the Mains of Clava Ring Cairn (**Site 60**) to the north or the line of Scheduled Cairns to the south (**Sites 41, 42 and 44**) (**Viewpoint 9**), in may not necessarily have been out of keeping with their authentic early Bronze Age context as the valley floor may have been more wooded than it is now. It is possible that tree cover may have added to the seclusion already afforded by the positioning of the cairns on the valley floor.
- 7.2.3 Although all have been reconstructed to a degree the three principal cairns; the two Chambered Cairns (**Sites 50 and 53**) and the ring cairn (**Site 52**) are all substantial monuments giving a clear

impression of how it is believed the cairns authentically appeared. This impression is supplemented by the encircling stone circles. The three principal cairns are therefore easily legible examples of early Bronze Age burial monuments and are clearly of at least National Importance (**Table 1**), as is reflected by their Scheduled status, if not International Importance. Though it has to be recognised that the three monumental Balnuarain cairns, may not necessarily have been the most significant within their original early Bronze Age grouping, they are simply the best preserved and most easily accessible of the surviving monuments. Despite their reconstruction the principal cairns retain a High Relative Setting Sensitivity (**Table 2**) as all three were clearly overtly intended to have a relationship with their visual setting, in particular all were purposefully laid out along specific sight lines, axis's and orientations. Their modern aesthetic setting also contributes to an understanding and appreciation of them and thus can affect the asset's Sensitivity to changes to its setting. The modern aesthetic setting of the cairns defines the way that the monuments are understood by visitors today and the cairn's make a major contribution to the local distinctiveness of the proposed conservation area.

- 7.2.4 A smaller Kerb cairn (**Site 51**), lies immediately west of the three principal cairns (**Sites 50, 52 and 53**) within the landscaped area maintained by Historic Scotland. The overlying cairn has been removed and only a small circle of contiguous recumbent stones, representing the former kerb survives. Excavation within the centre of the cairn identified a shallow grave, confirming its interpretation as a cairn. The cairn is a Scheduled Monument, well preserved and it also derives a group value from its relationship with the neighbouring larger cairns. It is clearly nationally important. Whilst the kerb's authentic relationship with the neighbouring cairns remains intact the loss of the overlying cairn mound seriously effect's people's ability to recognise it as a cairn, indeed it may have originally been interpreted as a stone circle. The cairns current aesthetic setting and its relationship with the neighbouring cairns make its Sensitivity to changes to its setting High.
- 7.2.5 A single Scheduled standing stone (**Site 58**) stands to the south of the principal cairns within a field at Clava. The monument was first recorded as a single standing stone in 1881. It is unclear whether it was erected in isolation or whether it originally formed one component of either a stone circle or a stone circle enclosing a cairn. Whilst the NMRS notes it as a possible cairn, for the purpose of this setting assessment, it will be considered as a single standing stone. The standing stone stands conspicuously within a pasture field on the floor of the Nairn Valley. Though it is now conspicuous, its original visibility would have depended upon whether it was erected on open ground or within woodland. The low ridgelines which define the edges of the immediate Nairn Valley are visible in places between breaks in the surrounding tree cover and it is also one of locations along the valley floor where the high ground which lies beyond the valley to the southeast can be detected. This is the landscape which defines the monuments setting. The standing stone was clearly intended to have an overt intended relationship with its visual setting, although the precise nature of that relationship is dependent upon the monuments original form, which may now have been lost. If for example the monolith originally formed part of a larger stone circle, there may well have been alignments between the stones critical to their interpretation which are now lost. Nevertheless even as an individual monolith, the standing stone still retains a High Sensitivity to changes to its setting, derived in part from its placing within the landscape by its original builders and in part from its modern aesthetic setting as an isolated monolith within the field. Its position means that it is the first monument visitors see as they approach the cairns.
- 7.2.6 A second Scheduled ring cairn (**Site 60**), lies to the southeast of the standing stone and is shielded by gorse on the opposite side of the undesignated road. The cairn was in fragmentary condition when visited in 1881, found to be heavily overgrown within waste ground in 1957 but undetectable beneath gorse by 1962. Whilst the cairn is still partially surrounded by gorse, it has now been cleared

and was located by AOC during the September 2014 site visit. The cairn is much reduced although its ring shaped outline remains readily identifiable. Four stones laid out in a line across the centre of the monument could potentially be redeposited, although they may well have been relocated from elsewhere within the monument. The cairn's position in relation to the Balnuarin cairn group (**Sites 50 - 53**) and its status as an unexcavated example of a Clava ring cairn, all give it National Importance. The cairn clearly originally had an overt authentic visual relationship with its visual setting though its condition means that it is no longer possible to identify any sightlines on the ground beyond the immediate ridgelines of the Nairn Valley, although views towards these are largely concealed by trees and other vegetation. The cairn is also hard to access as it can only be reached by crossing a drystone wall and passing through breaks in an area of gorse. Despite being less conspicuous than the nearby Properties in Care this monument it also judged to have High Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

- 7.2.7 Four Scheduled monuments (**Sites 41 - 44**) lie in a line on a distinct southwest axis in the fields to the southwest of Milton of Clava Cottage. The southernmost two (**Sites 41 and 42**) have been designated separately by Historic Scotland and are considered in Sections 7.3 and 7.4.
- 7.2.8 The northernmost of these monuments Milton of Clava North (**Site 44**) (**Viewpoint 9**) represents the remains of a circular Clava kerbed ring cairn. Measuring c.10m in diameter, the ring cairn is surmounted by a modern rectangular field clearance cairn. The field within which the cairn sits is grassed, meaning that with the notable exception of a large upstanding monolith and two possible kerb stones, the only stone rubble evident on the surface relates to the modern clearance cairn rather than the prehistoric monument. The cairn stands immediately northeast of the remains of a medieval chapel (**Site 43**) which could conceivably have been constructed over an earlier cairn. If this is the case it is likely that there would have been a relationship between the cairns, pertinent to their settings, although any relationship would have been removed by the destruction of the possible second cairn. The cairn is Scheduled as a result of National Importance, a finding derived in part from its group value which it derives from its relationship with the other Clava Cairns. Whilst it clearly had an intended relationship to its visual setting the condition of the cairn and the presence of the overlying clearance cairn, mean that the precise nature of this relationship is difficult to define. However the presence of an upstanding monolith, c.2.4m high on the southwest side of the monument could, if it were *in situ*, suggest that particular importance was placed on views along the southwest to northeast alignment of the Nairn Valley and that the significance of views in these directions may have been particularly high. The cairn is judge to have a High Sensitivity to changes to its setting.
- 7.2.9 The Scheduled, but poorly preserved remains of a chapel (**Site 43**), lie immediately southwest of the Milton of Clava North Cairn (**Site 44**). The form of the chapel is defined by low earthworks and depressions and distinct piles of cleared rubble. The principal features are two monoliths, one recumbent and one upstanding, which could potentially relate to a now lost cairn, or alternatively may have been relocated from the cairn to the northeast. Although a graveyard is recorded on the NMRS, no grave markers are visible on the site and there is nothing which could readily enable to viewer to identify the monument as the remains of a chapel. Whilst the chapel is Scheduled and of National Importance, that importance is clearly derived largely from the potential offered by the buried elements of the monument, particularly the possible presence of human remains and an earlier concealed cairn rather than its visual presence within the landscape. The Chapel's condition is such that it can be difficult to determine specifics of its setting however it has a locational relationship to the prehistoric monuments in the valley and can be understood to have an enclosed valley setting. Its Sensitivity to changes to its setting is High.

### 7.3 Ballaggan, Mound 420m WNW of (Site 42)

7.3.1 The Scheduled remains of a mound (**Site 42**) lie beneath an arable field immediately to the southwest of the chapel. The mound is reported on the NMRS to be 0.7m high and have stones spread on its surface, suggesting the presence of a further Clava type cairn, however it could not be readily identified by AOC during the site visit although the field could not be inspected in detail due to the presence of a young crop overlying the monument. Although the Scheduled mound is of National Importance the monument does not have a conspicuous visual presence in the landscape today and the greater proportion of its cultural significance must as a consequence be derived from its buried components. Excavation would be the only way to confirm the true character of the mound. For these reasons the mounds Sensitivity to changes to its is judged to be Low as its poor field characteristics means that it's true character and therefore the contribution of its setting to its significance cannot be clearly determined.

### 7.4 Culdoich, Ring Cairn 490m NW of (Site 41)

7.4.1 The final cairn in the line of monuments along the Nairn Valley bottom is at Culdoich (**Site 41**). It marks the southern end of the early Bronze Age cemetery. The Scheduled area encompasses the remains of both a ring cairn and a single fallen standing stone and it is clearly of national importance. Although it is not publically accessible, the cairn stands within an open field from which views both along the axis of the valley and across it to the ridges which border it are clearly obtained.

### 7.5 Culchunaig, Cairn and Standing Stone 300m SE of (Site 13)

7.5.1 A substantial chambered cairn (**Site 13**) (**Viewpoint 8**) stands above the ridge overlooking the Nairn valley from the northeast. Although it is reduced and its remains have been added to by more recent clearance of stones, the cairn's monumental nature remains evident. Its outer kerb and a single upstanding monolith 8m to the south define its extent and the monument is clearly of National Importance. Although the cairn now stands in isolation, the NMRS records that a second undesignated chambered cairn originally stood to the north at Leanach, suggesting that the Culchunaig cairn originally formed part of a group.

7.5.2 The cairn stands on considerably higher ground than the Clava cemetery group within the Nairn Valley and as a consequence views can be obtained to a far greater distance. Views extend to the northwest across the Moray Firth to the high ground beyond and southwards to the high ground beyond the Nairn Valley. The single monolith stands to the south of the cairn and, whilst this is likely to be coincidental as it most probably represents the single upstanding remnant of a stone circle, evidence from other chambered cairns suggests that burial monuments were often aligned to overlook the axis of river valleys. The Culchunaig cairn is placed directly overlooking the axis of the Nairn Valley and in all probability this placing was deliberate. This would elevate the importance of southern views down the valley. For all these reasons the cairn is deemed to have a High Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

### 7.6 Culloden Battlefield: Graves of the Clans, Cairn and Well of the Dead (Sites 1 - 4)

7.6.1 A small compact portion of the battlefield encompassing the Jacobite Memorial Cairn (**Site 2**) (**Viewpoint 1**), the Graves of the Clans (**Site 3**) and the Well of the Dead (**Site 4**) has been Scheduled (**Site 1**). Prior to the recent interpretation of the site by the NTS these monuments represented the only specific commemorations of the battle as opposed to buildings and features, such as Cumberland's Stone which are associated with it.

7.6.2 The Scheduled Monuments lie within open ground which has been returned, in as far as is practicable, to the ground conditions which would have been present at the time of the battle. Views

south-eastward from the Memorial Cairn afford considerable panoramas across the moor, over the top of the concealed Nairn Valley and towards the Highland ridges to the south. These views are significant as they are the only direction within which the open landscape within which the battle was fought can be fully appreciated. Views to the southwest and northwest are by contrast curtailed by commercial plantations which extend into the boundaries of the inventoried area and subsume portions of both the Jacobite 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> lines as well as parts of the Government 2<sup>nd</sup> line and the entirety of their 3<sup>rd</sup>. Although views to the northwest are also blocked by a plantation on the northern side of the B9006, this wood is much thinner and critically a gap in the trees affords a view northwards from the Jacobite Memorial Cairn (**Site 2**) (**Figure 17**) towards Viewhill, which marked the starting point of the Government cavalry. This is accordingly one of the few points where the breadth of the Government lines both north and south of the B9006 can be appreciated.

- 7.6.3 The Graves of the Clans (**Site 3**) lie within the centre of the NTS interpreted area and form a coherent group with the adjacent Jacobite Memorial Cairn. Whilst geophysical evidence suggests that the grave mounds indeed overlie burial pits, the grave site has clearly been altered and monumentalised. Pollard argues that the Hanoverians deliberately set the mass graves alongside the drove road (Pollard 2009). This drove way continued in use until it was re-routed away from the graves during the 1980's, by which time it was an asphalt highway carrying the B9006. Though a footpath now follows the route of the original droveway, the removal of the road makes the reasons for positioning the graves where they are less obvious to the visitor. The Graves of the Clans represent one of the few examples of mass battle burials in the British Isles. If they were ever to be excavated, evidence from other battlefield graves such as the one at Towton (Yorkshire), suggests that they would considerably expand our understanding of the battle. Whilst the potential for human remains, would on their own make the graves of National Importance, the graves function within the commemorative landscape is also critical to their importance. The clan markers may be 19<sup>th</sup> century but they were placed not simply with nostalgia, but with hindsight, they could be considered to represent not simply those Jacobites who died at Culloden, but also clearances of the those clans which followed. It is perhaps for these reasons that the graves have significance for the descendants of those clans who now visit from the New World. It can therefore be reasonably argued that the Graves of the Clans are of International Importance and the commemorative monuments which define them are highly sensitive to changes in their visual setting.
- 7.6.4 The turf capped, drum shaped Jacobite Memorial Cairn (**Site 2**), stands immediately west of the graves. It does not directly relate to the events of the battle, being a purely commemorative monument erected in 1881 by a local landowner, who was descended from the, ironically Hanoverian, laird who had occupied Culloden House at the time of the battle. Whilst the monument has no direct relationship with the battle, it is a significant commemorative asset and a prominent landmark across the battlefield. It has similar modern cultural associations to those of the Graves of the Clans discussed above. Given these factors it is clearly of at least National or potentially International Importance and this importance has been recognised in its designation as a Scheduled Monument and a Category A Listed Building.
- 7.6.5 The cairn was placed slightly to the north of the now removed drove way and appears prominently in westward views from the point at which the modern B9006 has been redirected from its original course. Thus, inadvertently, the cairn highlights, with a slight off set the alignment of the original track, potentially increasing the significance of views westwards from Leanach. The monument is concealed in views towards it from the southwest, northwest and northeast by the presence of the plantations, although if these plantations were to be cleared to return the battlefield to an open moorland, the cairn would be much more conspicuous and visible from across the battlefield landscape. However it needs to be acknowledged that the plantations are recorded on 1870's

Ordnance Survey mapping and therefore predate the cairn. The cairn's landmark status affords significance to views out from it across the battlefield, both northwards through the gap in the plantation towards Viewhill and southwards across the battlefield towards the high ground south of the Nairn Valley. Any significant imposition in these views could potentially affect the visual setting of the Jacobite Memorial Cairn. For these reasons it is clear that the cairn possesses a High Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

- 7.6.6 The Well of the Dead (**Site 4**) forms the final component of the Culloden Scheduled Monument. The 'well' is a low stone lined cavity containing water which is fed by a spring. It is set within an indented hollow which conceals it from view beyond a couple meters and as such it cannot reasonably be said to be conspicuous within the landscape. A 19<sup>th</sup> century marker stone adjacent to the well, states that the Chief of the McGillivray's fell at the spot and a further battle association noted by the NMRS holds that the wounded and the dying crawled to the well to quench their thirst. The well is of National Importance although, given that its relationship to the battle cannot be confirmed archaeologically, this is derived from its commemorative associations. Given that it is concealed within a hollow its setting is limited to its immediate surroundings, which given that they are within NTS ownership are unlikely to be threatened by development, however given that a significant proportion of its cultural heritage value is derived from its modern aesthetic setting it has a Medium Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

## 7.7 Old Leonach Farmhouse (Site 7)

- 7.7.1 The Category B Listed Old Leonach Farmhouse stands within the approximate position of a steading recorded on Culloden Muir on Roy's immediate post-battle survey. Although archaeological evidence suggested that it is of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin, a more recent archaeological survey (Addyman 2009), indicated that it could indeed date to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It also has clearly been heavily restored, a process which has resulted in its 'romanticisation'. While Category B Listed status is normally ascribed to buildings of Regional Importance, it could be argued that it's strong cultural associations with the battle could elevate its Importance to National, particularly as it is one of the most visible pre-21<sup>st</sup> century landmarks on the battlefield. The building stands adjacent to the NTS's visitor's centre, which is constructed in a low key, modernist, complimentary style and designed to be unobtrusive in the landscape. The farmhouse stands on the Culloden plateau and considerable views are afforded out from it, to the southwest over the top of the Nairn Valley and onto the high ground beyond and to the northwest over the concealed Moray Firth towards the peaks beyond. Views to the southwest provide a low level prospect of the battlefield from the Hanoverian lines allowing the viewer an impression of the landscape across which the Jacobites charged and for these reasons the cottage is deemed to have a High Sensitivity to changes to its setting.

## 7.8 Culloden Moor: Kings Stable Cottage (Site 19)

- 7.8.1 Although in the ownership of the NTS, Kings Stable Cottage lies beyond the Trust's interpreted area of the battlefield. Historical research suggests that the cottage is positioned immediately in front of the Jacobite first line as it was arrayed at the start of the battle. Although the cottage is omitted from William Roy's post-battle survey, archaeological evidence for the cottage is consistent with an early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The cottage also has associations with the execution of wounded Jacobites in the immediate aftermath of the battle. Although Category B Listed Building would normally be considered to be Regionally Important, the positioning of the cottage in relationship to the Jacobite lines, its historical associations with the battle and the archaeological evidence for its date, all allow its significance to be elevated to National. Whilst the walls of the cottage are intact it is currently roofed with asphalt sheets which detract from its character, it's immediate setting is also currently compromised by a conspicuous timber fence marking the boundary of an adjacent property and a

mobile home within the curtilage of the listed building itself. Although the mountains to the north of the Moray Firth are clearly visible from the rear of the cottage where the ground is open and the cottages rural setting can be appreciated, views of the cottage from the street frontage are concealed by tree cover. The cottage can be reasonably said to have a Medium Sensitivity to changes to its setting, as although the reasons for its original placing within the landscape were functional it derives an important part of its cultural heritage value from its associations with the Battle of Culloden, which helps define its aesthetic, although this has admittedly been compromised by intrusions both within and on the periphery of its curtilage.

## 7.9 The Nairn Viaduct (Site 65)

7.9.1 The Category A Listed Nairn Viaduct crosses the Nairn Valley on the eastern edge of the proposed conservation area, it is a fine multiple arched redbrick structure which is conspicuous in views both north eastward down the Nairn Valley and to the southeast from the Junction of the B851 and the B9006 at Newlands of Culloden (**Viewpoints 4 and 9**). As a Nationally Important structure, the Viaduct is Category A Listed. Its high aesthetic quality means that although its positioning within the landscape was entirely functional, it possesses a significant visual presence in the landscape. The Viaduct is therefore particularly sensitive to impositions which might intrude on views south-eastwards from the B9006/ B851 junction, which would include the Highlands south of the Nairn Valley or those which might intrude in views to the northeast down the Nairn Valley.

## 7.10 Summary

7.10.1 The Significance and the Setting Sensitivity of the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings located within the proposed conservation area are summarised on Table 5 below:

**TABLE 5 SUMMARY OF THE SENSITIVITY OF SETTING OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS TO CHANGE**

Site No	Site Name	Status	Significance of Asset	Other Factors Affecting Visibility or Understanding	Relative Sensitivity to changes to setting
2	Jacobite Memorial Cairn	Scheduled Monument/ Category A Listed Building	National	Trees to the northeast and southwest block views in these directions. Views are also partially obscured by trees to the northwest	High
3	Graves of the Clans	Scheduled Monument	National	Trees to the northeast and southwest block views in these directions. Views are also partially obscured by trees to the northwest	High
4	Well of the Dead	Scheduled Monument	National	Set within a low hollow	Medium
7	Old Leonach Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Regional		High
13	Culchunaig: Chambered Cairn/ Possible Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	National		High
19	Kings Stable Cottage	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Temporary roof compromises the historic character of the property, which is also obscured from view from the roadside by tree cover	Med
41	Culdoich Clava: Stone Circle/ Ring Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National		
42	Ballaggan: Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	The mound lies under arable crop beneath an arable field.	Low
43	Milton of Clava: Burial Ground, Chapel, Possible Ring Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	The monument is in poor condition and the earthworks cannot be readily identified those of a chapel.	Medium

44	Milton of Clava North: Ring Carn/ Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	National		High
50	Balnuarin of Clava South-West: Chambered Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	Tree cover within designed landscape setting impedes distant views	High
51	Balnuarin of Clava: Kerb Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	Tree cover within designed landscape setting impedes distant views	High
52	Balnuarin of Clava Centre: Ring Cairn, Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	National	Tree cover within designed landscape setting impedes distant views	High
53	Balnuarin of Clava North-East: Chambered Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	Tree cover within designed landscape setting impedes distant views	High
58	Clava Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	National		High
60	Mains of Clava South-East: Ring Cairn	Scheduled Monument	National	Gorse cover obscures views in certain directions	Medium
65	Nairn Viaduct	Category A Listed Building	National	Topography and intervening trees block views of the viaduct from the road to the southeast	High

## 8 SETTING ANALYSIS: THE PROPOSED CULLODEN MUIR CONSERVATION AREA

### 8.1 Scope

- 8.1.1 Highland Council has identified five specific viewpoints within the proposed conservation area which they consider to be key to understanding and appreciating the heritage value of Culloden Muir landscape. Two of the viewpoints correspond with individual designated heritage assets discussed above; The Jacobite Memorial Cairn (**Viewpoint 1, Site 2**) and the Clava Cairns (**Viewpoint 5, Site 52**), the other three include the roof of the NTS visitor centre (Viewpoints 2a and 2b), a location on the B9006 at Westhill (**Viewpoint 3**) and the junction of the B9006 and the B851 (**Viewpoint 4, Site 69**).
- 8.1.2 A further six viewpoints were identified by AOC during the site visit. These include the road bridge over the railway line at Castletown (**Viewpoint 6**) which allows clear elevated views across both the proposed conservation area and the wider landscape from its extreme southeast periphery and the B9006 at Blackpark (**Viewpoint 7**) which allows the relationship between the battlefield and Inverness, the key port which the Jacobites were seeking to hold to be appreciated. **Viewpoint 8** shows views out from and including the Culchunaig chambered cairn (**Site 13**), whilst **Viewpoint 9** shows the views out from and including the Milton of Clava North ring cairn (**Site 44**), both of which are set within wide expansive landscapes. **Viewpoint 10** shows the open fields across which the Government Forces arrayed, taken from a point on the public road to the rear of the Government line, **Viewpoint 11** at the extreme western edge of the proposed conservation area shows the battlefields relationship with Inverness, the critical objective which the Jacobites were seeking to defend, on the low ground below as well as the wider landscape of the Moray Firth.
- 8.1.3 The assessment will be structured around these viewpoints but informed by a general understanding of the character of the proposed conservation area. The Inventoried Battlefield at Culloden is divided into two separate areas; the northern area surrounding Culloden House falls outwith the proposed conservation area and need not be considered; the southern part by contrast lies entirely within the proposed boundaries of the conservation area and it is considered as an integral part of this assessment.
- 8.1.4 The proposed conservation area will be assessed in this report from the southeast to the northwest.

### 8.2 The Clava Cairns and the Nairn Valley

- 8.2.1 The southeast boundary of the proposed conservation area extends along the railway line and an undesignated road which run parallel to one another along the upper slopes of the Nairn Valley. Views from the boundary afford wide ranging views across the valley, Culloden Muir and the Battlefield Visitors Centre to the land beyond (**Viewpoint 6**). The southeast is consequently one of the few places where you can take in an extensive panorama across the conservation area and appreciate the landscape setting of both the intimate Nairn Valley and the elevated flat plateau of Culloden Muir across which the battle was fought. From the vantage point on the railway bridge (**Viewpoint 6**) it is possible to appreciate the open landscape of arable fields, and plantations which comprise the greater proportion of the conservation area. Although the most proximate landscape is the flat floor of the Nairn Valley, within which the majority of the Clava Cairns sit, this is largely concealed by topography from this position.
- 8.2.2 The best-preserved of the Clava Cairns (**Sites 50 – 53, Viewpoint 5**), within Historic Scotland's care at Balnuarin, are set within a shaded landscape of trees and grassland. As a result they are largely obscured from views from the surrounding landscape and they cannot be readily appreciated from

any great distance. However, the southeastern cairn (**Site 50**) is more visible lying, as does, closest to the road. The entrances to both the passage graves (**Sites 50** and **53**) share a common southwest facing alignment positioned so that both tombs would face up the Nairn Valley, and indicating an emphasis on views in that direction and also along a southwest to northeast axis. This is the same alignment that the Culchnaig chambered cairn (**Site 13**) was probably orientated on, suggesting that the Clava Cairns are particularly sensitive to visual changes to the southwest.

- 8.2.3 The remaining Clava Cairns (**Sites 41, 42, 44 (Viewpoint 9), and 60**) are undeniably in poorer condition, although their settings are still highly sensitive to change. Their settings are more open than the Balnuarin examples and it is easier to appreciate their positioning within the valley and the ridgelines to the southeast and northwest may have been a factor in the decision to place the cairns in these positions. The single standing stone (**Site 58**) may have once formed part of a larger stone circle or cairn; it is set within open ground and is sensitive to changes in its setting in the same manner as **Sites 41, 42, 44 and 60**.
- 8.2.4 To summarise, the concentration of a distinct group of regionally specific, passage, ring and kerb cairns on the floor of the Nairn Valley suggests that the valley itself and the river which passed through it had significance to the early Bronze Age community. It can therefore be reasonably argued that prehistoric relict landscapes, such as the one which undeniably existed within the Nairn Valley, do not simply provide the setting for individual Scheduled Monuments but are themselves integral to our ability to understand and appreciate the Scheduled Monuments therein. For these reasons it is recommended that extreme caution be exercised when planning development within the portion of the Nairn Valley which lies within the proposed conservation area.

### **Key Characteristics to be Protected**

#### *Topographic and Specific Features*

- The wide river valley floor, particularly its flat base and relationship with the River Nairn which, in landscape terms are visually significant, and in cultural heritage terms provided the platform upon which the majority of the Clava Monuments were purposefully placed.
- Skyline/ridgelines to the southeast and northwest which provide a sense of enclosure which sets the valley floor apart from the surrounding landscape and segregated the valley floor monuments from their wider surroundings.
- The Category A Nairn Viaduct, which is the most prominent visual landmark within the proposed conservation area.

#### *Views/Alignments*

- Views along the axis of the valley (southwest to northeast) from cairns
- Panoramic views (north to east) from the Castletown railway bridge (Viewpoint 6) which provide an overview of the Conservation Area and allow an appreciation of its essential rural open character.

#### *General Setting*

- Rural, intimate and tranquil valley setting with open views along the axis of the valley floor and also from the ridges which line its sides.

### 8.3 The Battle of Culloden

#### *Culloden Muir Plateau*

- 8.3.1 Before considering the events of the 16th of April 1746, it is worth considering the wider character of the landscape over which it was fought both historically and in the present day.
- 8.3.2 The presence of a single Scheduled chambered cairn at Culchunaig (**Site 13**) and the noting of an undesignated example nearby would strongly suggest that the prehistoric relict landscape originally extended from the Nairn Valley north-westwards up onto the plateau. However views from the plateau are considerably wider than within the valley below and it is harder to define the setting of the Culchunaig cairn beyond noting that its setting comprises open ground and that it is potentially susceptible to change in any direction. However, like the Clava chamber cairns (**Sites 50 and 53**), it is likely that the cairn at Culchunaig (**Viewpoint 8**) was orientated towards the southwest, down the Nairn Valley and as such it is likely to be more vulnerable to changes in that direction (**Figure 16**). The setting of this cairn therefore needs to be fully considered when planning any development either within its vicinity or along the southwest to northeast axis extending out from it.
- 8.3.3 The Culloden Muir plateau extends from southwest to northeast across the proposed conservation area. It is bordered by the Nairn Valley to the southeast and the lowlands bordering the Moray Firth to the northwest. It is currently occupied by a mixture of arable fields, interspersed with commercial plantations, including substantial belts within both the central and north-eastern parts of the proposed conservation area. Both farms and private housing are present and these are arranged in clusters or singularly. Many of the dwellings appear to have been built within the past 25 years suggesting that the settlement pattern is gradually becoming denser. The presence of the commercial plantations impedes distant southwest to northeast views across the centre of the Muir, the only open ground in this area being the NTS's interpreted battlefield area, which is also one of the few places where open moorland survives; it having been reinstated following the felling of commercial plantings. To the north of the rerouted B9006 the Muir has been enclosed and the land improved for grazing. The oldest field enclosures are those at Blackpark. Originally this land was part of Culloden Park and consequently the enclosures pre-date the battle. The landscape north of the B9006 is more open than that within the centre of the Muir and clear views both across the northern half of the battlefield and across the wider landscape beyond are available.

#### *The Battle*

- 8.3.4 It was not a coincidence that the final conflict of the 45' occurred on Culloden Muir. The conclusion of the Jacobites long northern retreat left them holding only one port, Inverness. The retention of the port was critical to their cause, as, if it were to fall under government control, it would allow the Royal Navy to reinforce and re-supply the central Highlands from the sea. Culloden Muir extends across what is effectively the last area of high ground before one reaches Inverness to the west. It is for this reason that the Jacobites stood in wait for the Government forces on the Muir the day before the battle and returned there after their abortive Nairn venture. It was here that they lay out a position between two enclosures which would have afforded them a strong line of defence. However, upon their arrival, the Government forces chose to line up 700m east of the rebel positions and at a slight angle to them so as to hinder any charge. When the Jacobites were forced to charge forward, so as to escape their opponent's artillery fire; the line of the charge forced part of their line through boggy ground hampering their advance. It is therefore clear that the physical layout of the battlefield, its topography and its terrain, were central to how events unfolded that day.

- 8.3.5 At the western end of the battlefield two viewpoints positioned alongside the B9006 at Blackpark (**Viewpoint 7**) and Westhill (**Viewpoint 3**) allow appreciation of the western end of the battlefield. The first panorama (**Viewpoint 7**) was taken from the entrance drive to Blackpark Farm, at a point which lay immediately to the rear of the Jacobites second line and immediately south of the southernmost boundary of the Culloden Park enclosures. This boundary is still respected in part by surviving field boundaries at Blackpark. Not only does this viewpoint allow appreciation of the site of the parks, with the wood depicted by Roy still standing to the north., It is the only part of the battlefield from which Inverness can be seen on lower ground to the west and also from which the battlefield's hill top location can be appreciated. The second panorama (**Viewpoint 3**) was taken slightly to the west of **Viewpoint 7**, opposite Westhill. Selected by the Council, this panorama marks the northern end of the Jacobite second line, close to the point where it was secured against the southeast corner of the enclosure at Culloden Park. It shows the clear view northeast from the former driveway (the B9006) towards Viewhill. Viewhill was the point at which the Government cavalry positioned the extreme northern end of their first line. Jacobite forces in this position would have had a clear view of the Government first line extending from Viewhill on the left to Old Leanach on the right and by implication the land across which they were shortly to charge. Unlike the battlefield south of the B9006, the portion of the battlefield to the north remains open and clear of trees and it is easy to appreciate the terrain across which the Jacobites charged. The opposing perspective, the lands along which the Jacobites lined up can be appreciated from **Viewpoint 11**, taken from the public road immediately to the rear of their lines. It can therefore be argued that views across the northern part of the battlefield (**Viewpoints 3, 7 and 11**) are crucial to our understanding of the events which occurred there, whilst views westward from the Blackpark Farm entrance and also further west from Westview (**Viewpoint 11**) allow us to appreciate the battlefield's proximity to Inverness and consequently its strategic position.
- 8.3.6 Three panoramas from the Jacobite Memorial Cairn (**Site 1, Viewpoint 1**), Old Leanach Farmhouse (**Site 7**), and the NTS Visitor Centre (**Viewpoints 2a and 2b**) are taken from within the interpreted portion of the battlefield where the moorland has been restored. As previously noted views from both the cairn and the farmhouse allow appreciation of the battlefield's moorland context and its relationship with the hills to the south. Whilst commercial plantations impede visibility to the southwest, northwest and northeast, a gap in the tree belt to the north of the Memorial Cairn allows views across to the location of the Government cavalry's starting point at Viewhill and it is therefore one of the few places from which the true width of the Jacobite and Hanoverian lines can be appreciated. The viewing platform on the roof of the visitors centre (**Viewpoints 2a and 2b**) allows for panoramic views across not only the battlefield but also the hills to the southeast and the mountains to the northwest beyond Inverness. Whilst it is an artificial elevated viewpoint, it is one of the few places from which the battlefield's wider Highland context can be appreciated.
- 8.3.7 The final panorama (**Viewpoint 4**) taken from the junction of the B9006 and the B851 to the west of Newlands of Culloden shows the land to the east over which the Government forces approached and the original alignment of drove road, which is respected in part by the B9006 as it extends westwards onto the battlefield. It also affords a clear view to the southwest towards the Nairn Viaduct allowing a clear appreciation of its valley context and the circumnavigation of the Muir by the railway line. Anecdotal evidence (*McKenzie pers com*) indicates that the railway was deliberately looped so as to avoid the battlefield and a station erected on the north side of the viaduct at Culloden to serve battlefield tourists.

*Culloden Wood*

- 8.3.8 Culloden Wood extends along the northern edge of the battlefield. The greater majority of the wood contains modern commercial forestry, particularly in its eastern and central sections; the western end the woods, where St. Mary's Well is located, comprises traditional mixed planted woods which respect the original boundaries of the enclosure associated with Culloden House and Park as recorded by Roy. . As such they represent one of the very few surviving authentic features of the landscape which would have existed at the time of the battle and they contribute greatly to the character of the proposed conservation area.

### Key Setting Characteristics to be Protected

#### *Topographic and Specific Features*

- The drove road from Nairn to Inverness preserved in the route of the B9006 and the footpath through the NTS property as the need to defend Inverness was central to the Jacobites decision to make a stand at Culloden.
- Ridgeline to the south of Culloden Muir which forms the visual boundary in this direction, visually it sets the battlefield, representative of a critical moment in Highland history, apart from the Highlands to the south.
- The southwestern portion of Culloden Wood, which corresponds to the boundaries of the wooded enclosures within Culloden Parks shown on Roy's map of 1747-52. The wood survives as a traditional mixed planted woodland. This both adds to the character of the proposed Conservation Area as a historical feature and contains specific features (e.g. St Mary's Well) which are associated with the battle or the rout which followed.
- Field boundaries at Blackpark which appear to correspond to those shown on Roy's map and thus are evidence of historic enclosure and may have been the boundaries at Culloden Park on which the Jacobites anchored themselves. They may therefore represent a critical and rare survival of a built landscape feature corresponding to features associated with the battle.

#### *Views and Alignments*

- The northeast to southwest alignment of Culchunaig Cairn, and views outward from the cairn in these directions
- Views south from the cairn which allow for appreciation of its position on the ridge above the Nairn Valley and the essential openness of its setting.
- Views eastwards from Blackpark Farm (Viewpoint 7). Commercial plantations elsewhere, mean that this is the only point within the battlefield where the position of the Government lines are clearly visible from the Jacobite lines and the full breadth and open nature of the battlefield survives. These views are therefore central to the understanding and character of the battlefield.
- Views, westwards from Blackpark Farm (Viewpoint 7). Views westward take in both the drove road and Inverness, illustrating both the critical objective (Inverness) and the route to it which the Jacobites needed to hold. The entrance to Blackpark is therefore one of the few positions from which one can gain an appreciation of the strategic reasons for fighting the battle on Culloden Muir.
- Views between Westhill and Viewhill (Viewpoints 3 & 11) which allows for an appreciation of the position of the Jacobite and Government lines and land across which the charge was made
- Views north and south from the Memorial Cairn which allow for an understanding of the true breadth of the Government and Jacobite lines
- Views from the top of the NTS visitor centre which allow for appreciation of the proposed conservation area's wider landscape setting and in particular the high ground to the south.

#### *General Setting*

- Open rural and agricultural character

## 8.4 Leanach

- 8.4.1 Whilst it post-dates the battle and none of its buildings are Listed, the small hamlet to the south of the crossroads at Leanach is the only traditional settlement within the proposed conservation area. The buildings within the hamlet are built at a smaller scale than the larger, recently built properties which are beginning to encroach on it. As such further out of scale development within or adjacent to the hamlet has the potential to harm its character, local distinctiveness and sense of place.

## 9 IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 The proposed conservation area at Culloden Muir faces a range of possible development challenges including; agricultural dwellings and structures, single house plot developments, small grouped housing developments and large scale housing development, as well as potentially wind turbine developments at scale ranging from individual household turbines, to commercial wind farms where turbine heights often exceed 100m. This assessment has demonstrated that, depending on their location, character and scale, all these development types have the potential to adversely impact the setting of the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area as well as the settings of individual designated assets within it. The reader is directed to Figure 18 which can be used in conjunction with this section and Section 10. Figure 18 provides a simple map which indicates core and ancillary areas of setting which need to be considered when assessing development proposals.
- 9.2 Of particular concern would be developments which are either located within or intrude into either the Nairn Valley or the area of the Culloden Muir plateau where the Culchunaig chambered cairn stands, such that they interrupt views/alignments southwest from the Scheduled cairns. Development which affected the extremely rural and enclosed character of the valley would also have the potential to adversely impact upon the setting of the cairns and other designated monuments therein, and thus would impact upon an observer's ability to understand and appreciate them.
- 9.3 The short brutal battle at Culloden marked a turning point in both Scottish and British History. This assessment has demonstrated that all of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments associated with the battle are of National Importance and that The Graves of the Clans and the Jacobite Memorial Cairn are conceivably of International Importance due to their cultural associations with the Battle of Culloden. The Inventoried Battlefield is clearly of National Importance. All these designated assets are visually sensitive and extreme care needs to be taken when planning developments which could adversely impact upon their settings. This assessment has also found that beyond the designated battlefield monuments, key views which facilitate our understanding of the events of the battle survive within the landscape. This is particularly true to the north of the B9006 where the landscape is more open and where, consequently, it is easier to relate it to the events of that day. Any development to the north of the B9006 could therefore potentially diminish our ability to understand and appreciate the northern extents of both the Jacobite and Government lines. As noted above ability of an observer to relate of topography and views in the contemporary landscape to the events of the battle as recorded in the historical record is important as it can aid in an understanding and appreciation of the events of the battle including, for example, strategic and tactical positions and movements. The authenticity of the landscape of the battlefield makes a major contribution to the ability of the landscape to inform about the events of the battle and thus it contributes directly to the cultural significance of the battlefield.
- 9.4 The eastern edge of the proposed conservation area is in part defined by the Category A Listed Nairn Viaduct. Whilst the viaduct's position within the Nairn Valley prevents it from being widely

visible from across the proposed conservation area. It provides a landmark back drop to the north facing views down the Nairn Valley and is also visible from the junction of the B9006 and the B851. Although the railway viaduct is functional, its engineers clearly intended it to have a high aesthetic appeal. It is therefore considered necessary to ensure that proposed developments do not visually compete with it especially in terms of views of it from within the conservation area.

## 10 SENSITIVITY TO DEVELOPMENT

### *Within the Proposed Conservation Area*

- 10.1 Areas with the proposed boundary for the Culloden Muir Conservation Area are particularly sensitive to change as they contribute to the significance of the heritage assets which lie within. The landscape of the Muir itself contributes a great deal to the understanding of the battle and its events and the Nairn Valley provides an appropriate setting for the Clava Cairns contained therein, contributing to our understanding, appreciation and experience of these monuments. As discussed in Section 5.5 the area could itself be considered a cultural landscape given the relationship between the place and people throughout time. The peripheral nature of the landform has constrained and informed land use in the area throughout time, even informing specific events and actions which took place there such as the Battle of Culloden. To ensure that this relationship can be understood it is essential that the landscape retain its rural, agricultural and moorland character. As such, changes, resulting from insensitive development, which would diminish our understanding of the heritage assets and the landscape as a whole, as defined by the proposed conservation area, should be considered adverse.
- 10.2 Areas of particular sensitivity extend beyond the National Trust for Scotland landholding, to include the land to the north of the B9006, encompassing Blackpark, Treeton Farm and Viewhill, and also the western portion of Culloden Wood itself. These areas contribute highly to our understanding the landscape context of the Battle of Culloden, they make appreciable the tactical and strategic reasons for fighting the battle on Culloden Muir and they facilitate an understanding of the positions of both armies and movements across the battlefield and during the subsequent rout.
- 10.3 The Nairn Valley is also particularly sensitive to change given that it provides the setting for the Clava Cairns. The area between the Nairn Viaduct and the burn at Allt Ruidhe Moire are particularly sensitive and care should be taken that the relationship between cairns is not interrupted. The alignments of the cairns follow the alignment of the valley floor and these lines of sight, while in some cases currently inhibited by trees, should also be preserved. Care should be taken to preserve the skylines which are visible from the designated assets within the valley. The ridges visible at the top of the Nairn Valley contribute greatly the sense that these monuments were placed in a relatively enclosed landscape. Further, contemporary understanding of these monuments sometimes places emphasis on their alignment to features on the horizon or astronomical events which would have broken the horizon. As such any change which would obscure the horizon could have an adverse impact upon both the experiential aspects of the setting of these cairns, affecting sense of place, and our understanding of the placement and alignment of the monuments.
- 10.4 The area surrounding the Scheduled cairn at Culchunaig is also highly sensitive to change. Both during site visits and as a result of the viewshed maps it appears clear that the monument was set on the midpoint of a ridge above the Nairn Valley taking in views along roughly northeast to southwest alignment. As such this alignment is seen as particularly sensitive, however the area surrounding the cairn in general is sensitive to change as in the current landscape its relationship to key

topographical features, such as the valley to the southeast is readily appreciable. Any development which would affect the ability to appreciate this should be seen as adverse.

- 10.5 Areas along the southwest edge of the proposed conservation area and the area in the northeast corner of the proposed conservation area, to the east of the Culloden Road and to the north of the B9006, are less sensitive to change than those areas noted above. However, they, in a sense, provide a buffer for the more sensitive areas. In their current rural and wooded state they contribute to the overall character of Culloden Muir and development/change within them could result in a severance of the Muir from its wider landscape context.
- 10.6 Given the above it is suggested that changes within the proposed conservation area should be limited to low density, small scale development of a quality and design in keeping with the existing character of the proposed conservation area, Whilst development located within either the curtilages or footprints of existing buildings and properties is clearly preferable to greenfield development on open ground, care should be taken to ensure that it remains in keeping with the existing character of the proposed conservation area. The proposed locations of such development should ensure that important views, landscape context and specific features are not compromised such that the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the historical and architectural importance of the conservation area and the individual heritage assets therein is lessened or lost.

*Developments Within 1 km*

- 10.7 Development/change within 1 km of the proposed conservation area has the possibility to impact upon its setting and character. While the sensitivity of the conservation area and individual assets therein, might be less sensitive to small scale residential and agricultural developments in the immediate surrounding area, any proposal for development would need to be assessed to ensure that they do not affect the important, lines of sites and/or the character of the Muir.
- 10.8 The conservation area and the individual heritage assets within it are likely to be highly sensitive to large scale development and particularly tall developments such as multistorey structures or wind turbines within 1 km of its boundaries. The cumulative, observer to 4.5m viewshed (Figure 15) indicates that theoretically an observer moving around the proposed conservation area would be able to see a structure of this height were it to be constructed within 1 km of the conservation area boundary. This of course does not take account of vegetation or existing structures nor does it mean that such a development would be visible from all locations within the conservation area. As such Attention should be paid to ensuring particular sightlines, topographic features and key characteristics of setting identified as important herein, are not affected and that the overall character of the Muir and the Nairn Valley is not adversely impacted.

*Developments within 5 km*

- 10.9 The conservation area is judged to have low sensitivity to change between 1km and 5km to the north west of the B851, though the potential impacts of tall developments e.g. above **7.5 m** may still need to be considered. Note that the observer to 7.5m viewshed (Figure 20) indicates that structures of this height within 5 km would be theoretical visible to an observer within the conservation area. The conservation area is considered to have medium to high sensitivity to change to development southeast of the B851 up to a distance of 5km. This is because such development would be likely to impact upon views to the hills above the Moray Firth which form a natural visual boundary and contribute highly to the sense of place.

*Within 15 km*

- 10.10 The conservation area is judged to have low sensitivity to change between 5km and 15km. However, tall developments such as wind turbines over 25m could potentially impact upon the setting of the conservation area. Where the conservation area is included in any ZTV for a proposed wind farm, impacts upon the conservation will need to be considered. Figure 23 indicates the areas from which a 125m structure could be seen from within the Conservation Area.

## 11 REFERENCES

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## **11.2 Cartographic References**

1746 Jones, J.L. A Plan of ye Battle of Culloden

1747-55 Roy, W. *Military Survey of Scotland* (Highland)

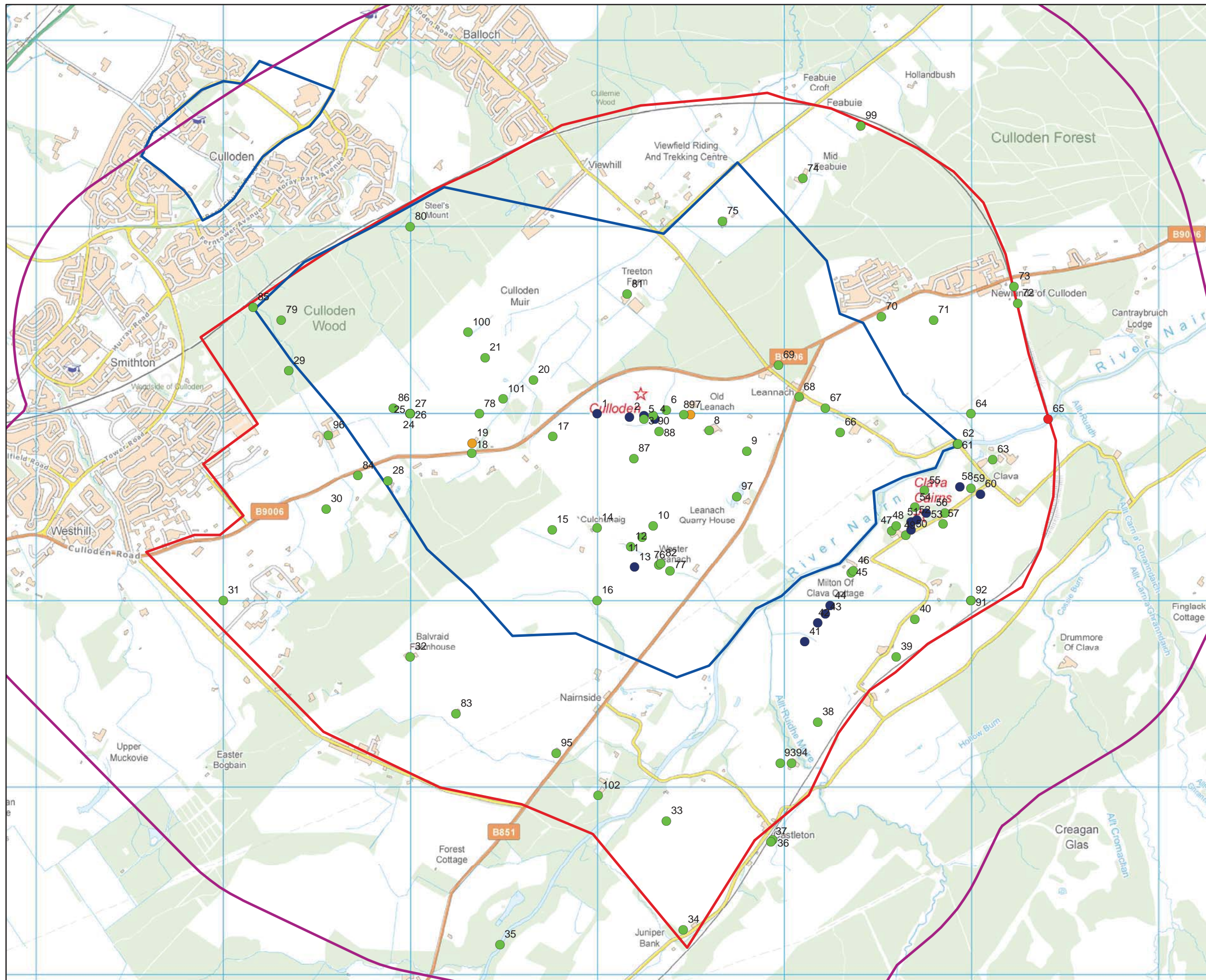


Figure 1  
Gazetteer map  
showing heritage  
assets within 1km of  
proposed conservation  
area

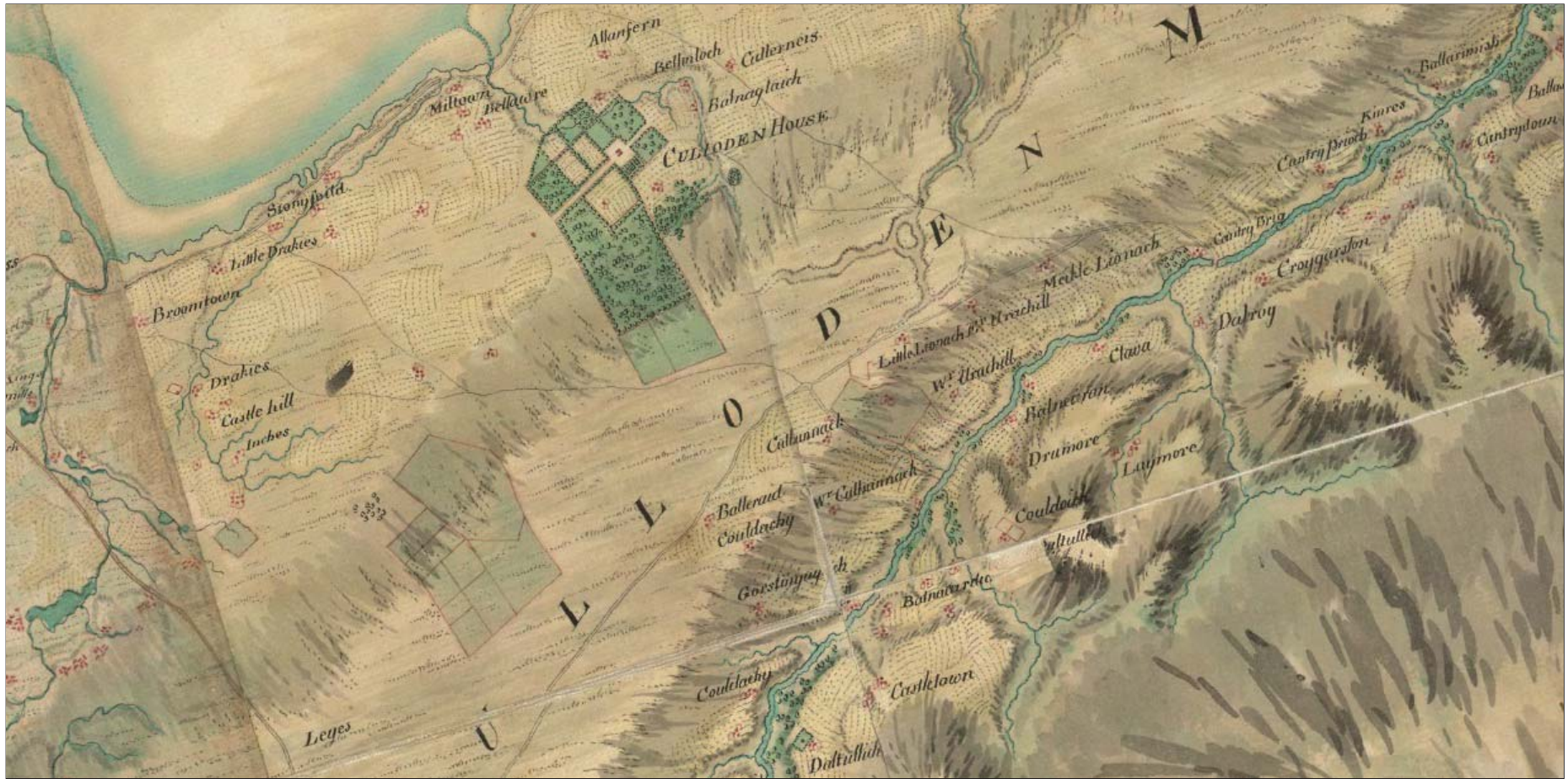
- Legend**
- Gazetteer Events Status**
- Undesignated
  - Category A Listed
  - Category B Listed
  - Scheduled Monuments
  - 1km Buffer
  - Inventoried Battlefield
  - Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area

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<b>Scale at A3</b>	1:28,000



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Figure 2: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-52



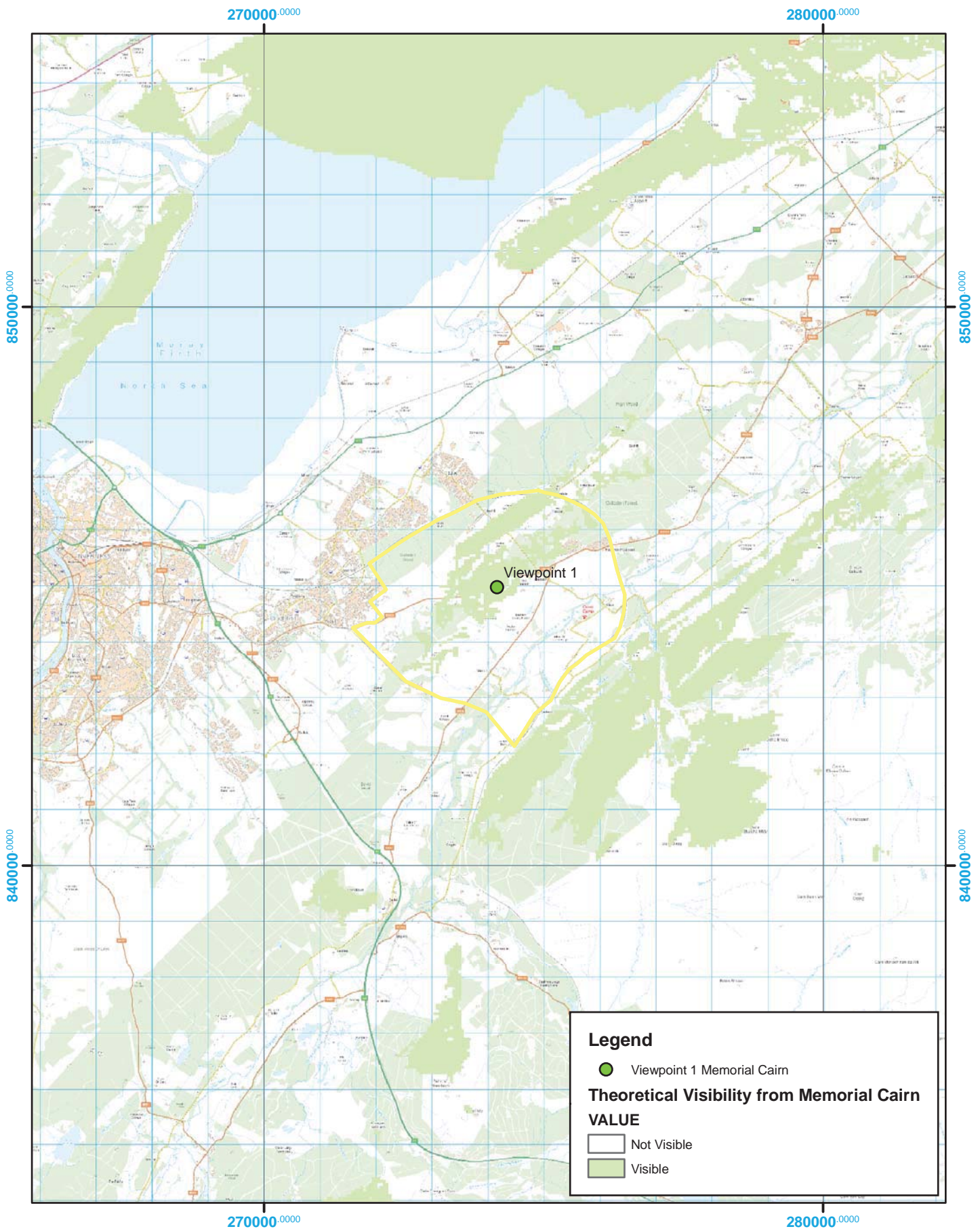
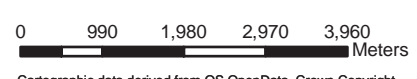


Figure 4: Theoretical Visibility from the Memorial Cairn (Viewpoint 1)

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<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657

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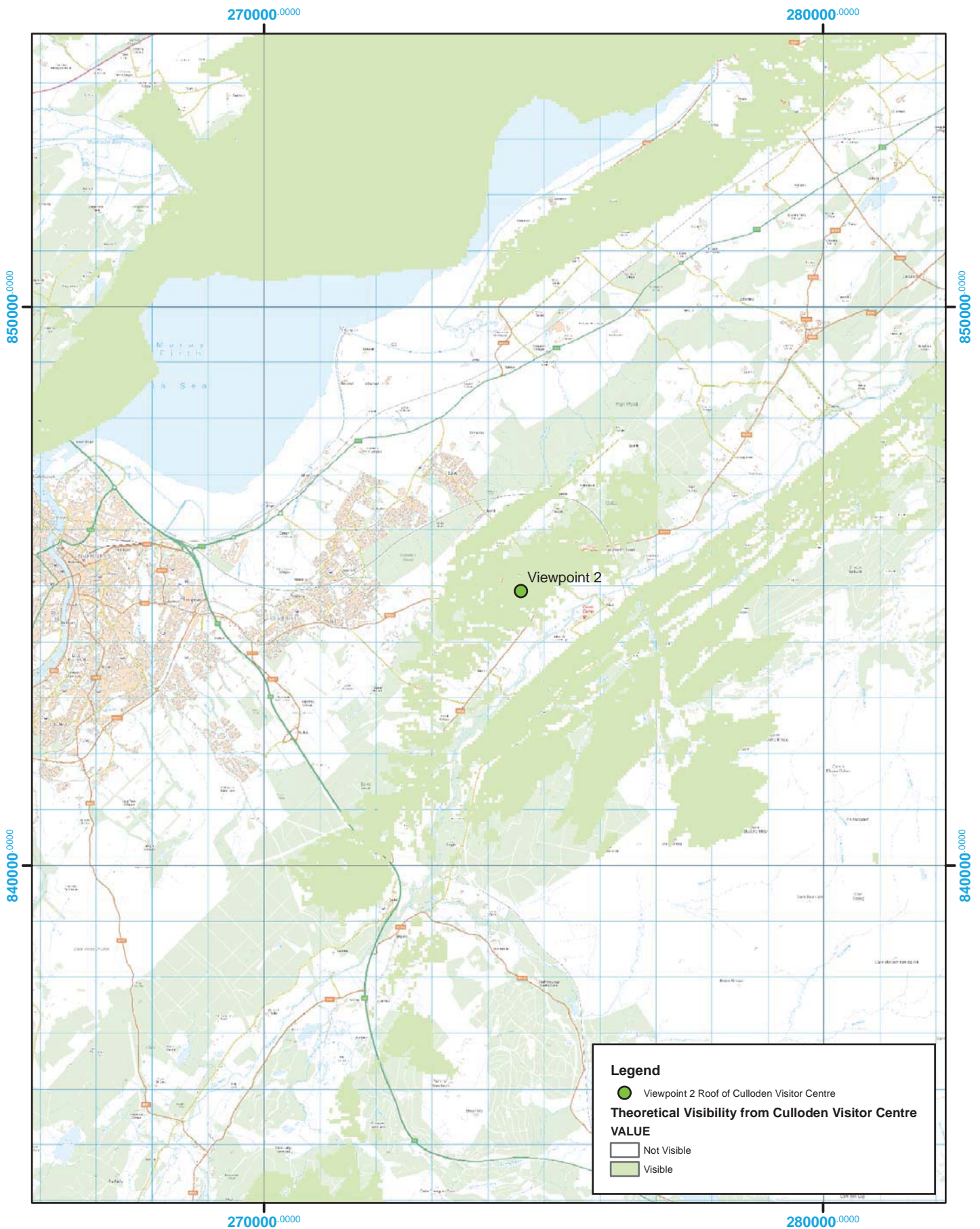


Figure 5: Theoretical Visibility from the roof of Culloden Visitor Centre (Viewpoint 2)

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<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657



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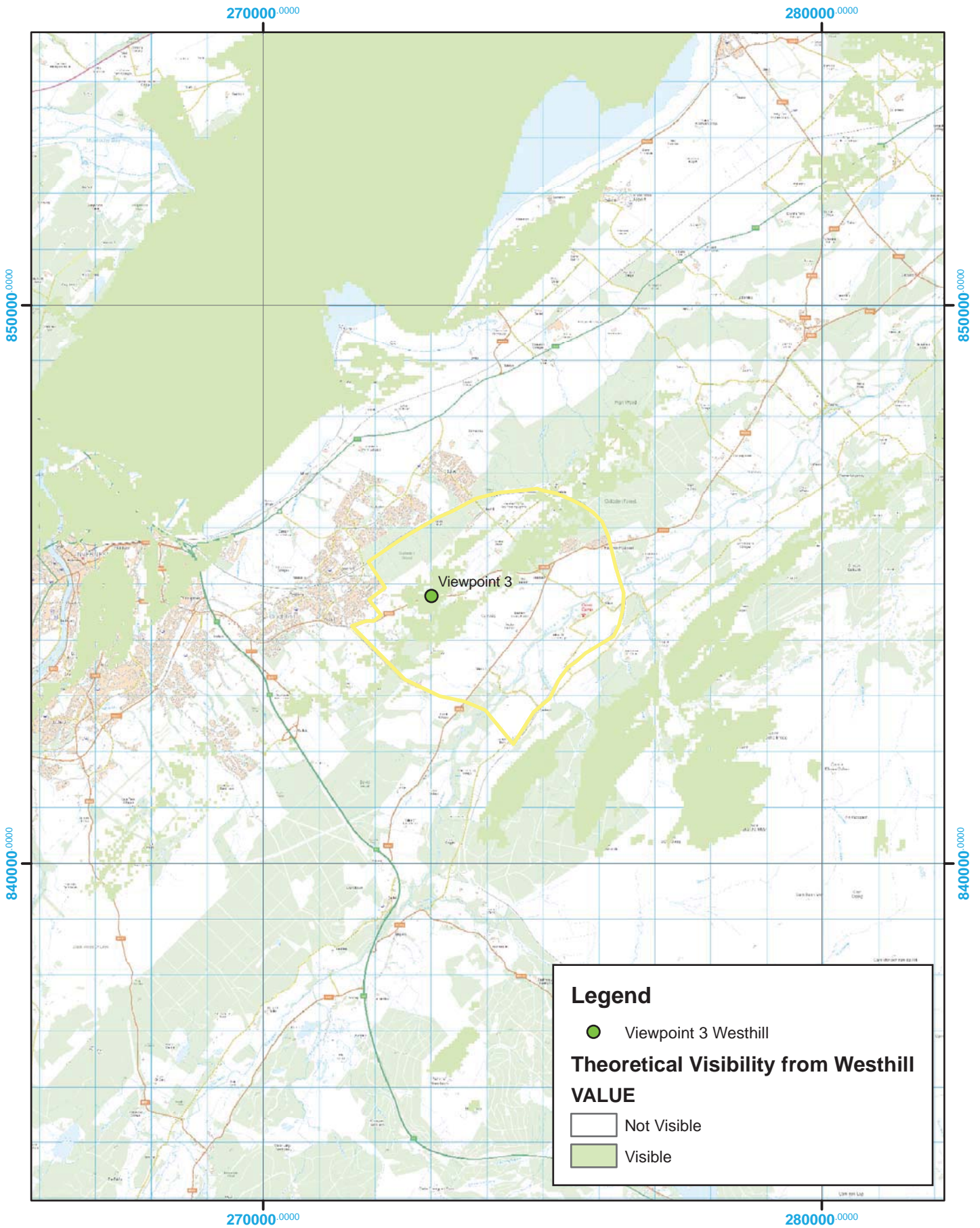



Figure 6: Theoretical Visibility from Westhill (Viewpoint 3)

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<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014	
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657	

0 870 1,740 2,610 3,480  
Meters



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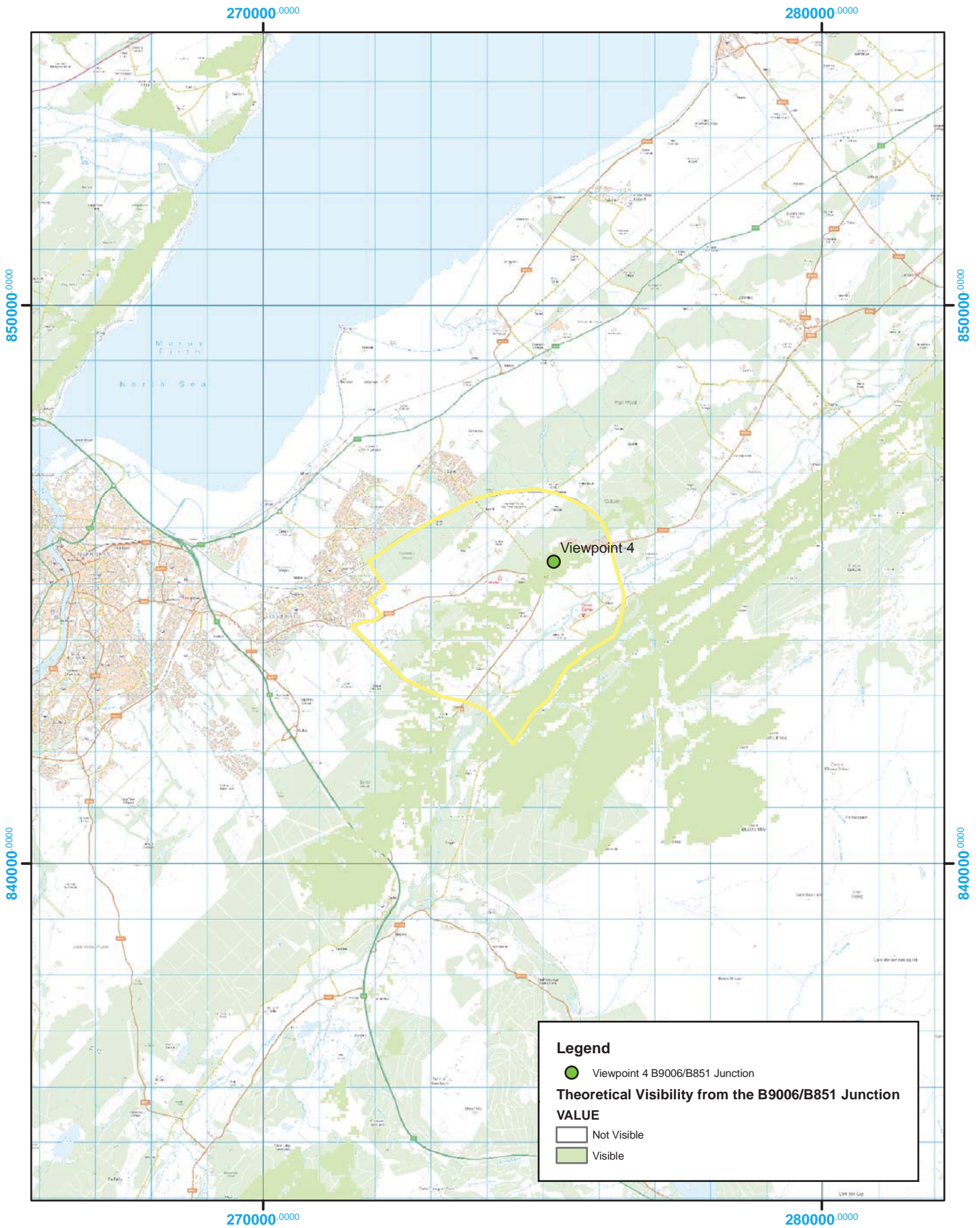

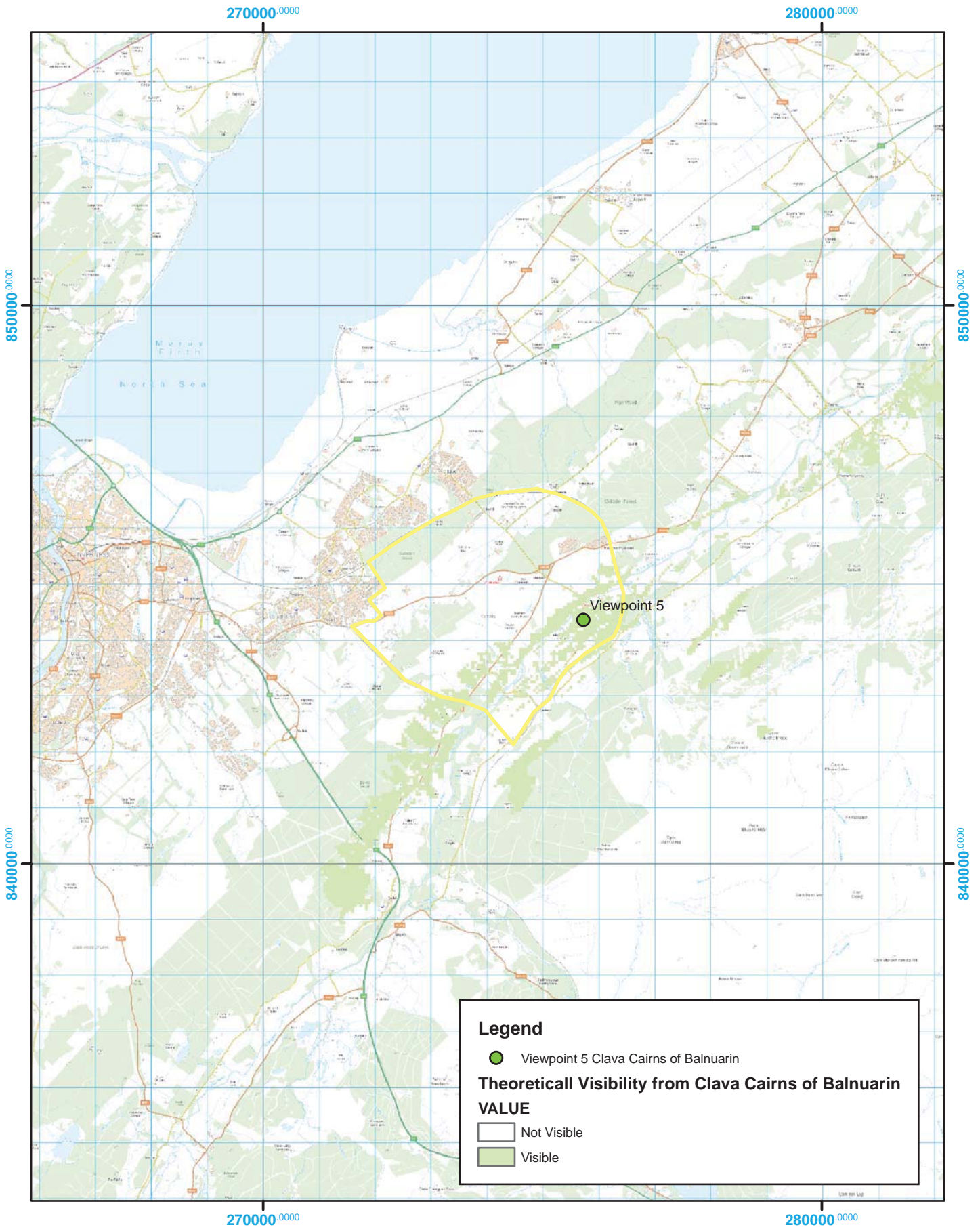


Figure 7: Theoretical Visibility from the B9006/B851 Junction (Viewpoint 4)

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<b>Date:</b>	23.06.2014	
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657	



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**Legend**

- Viewpoint 5 Clava Cairns of Balnuarain

**Theoretical Visibility from Clava Cairns of Balnuarain**

**VALUE**

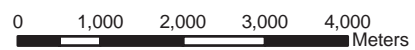
- Not Visible
- Visible

Figure 8 Theoretical Visibility from the Clava Cairns of Balnuarain

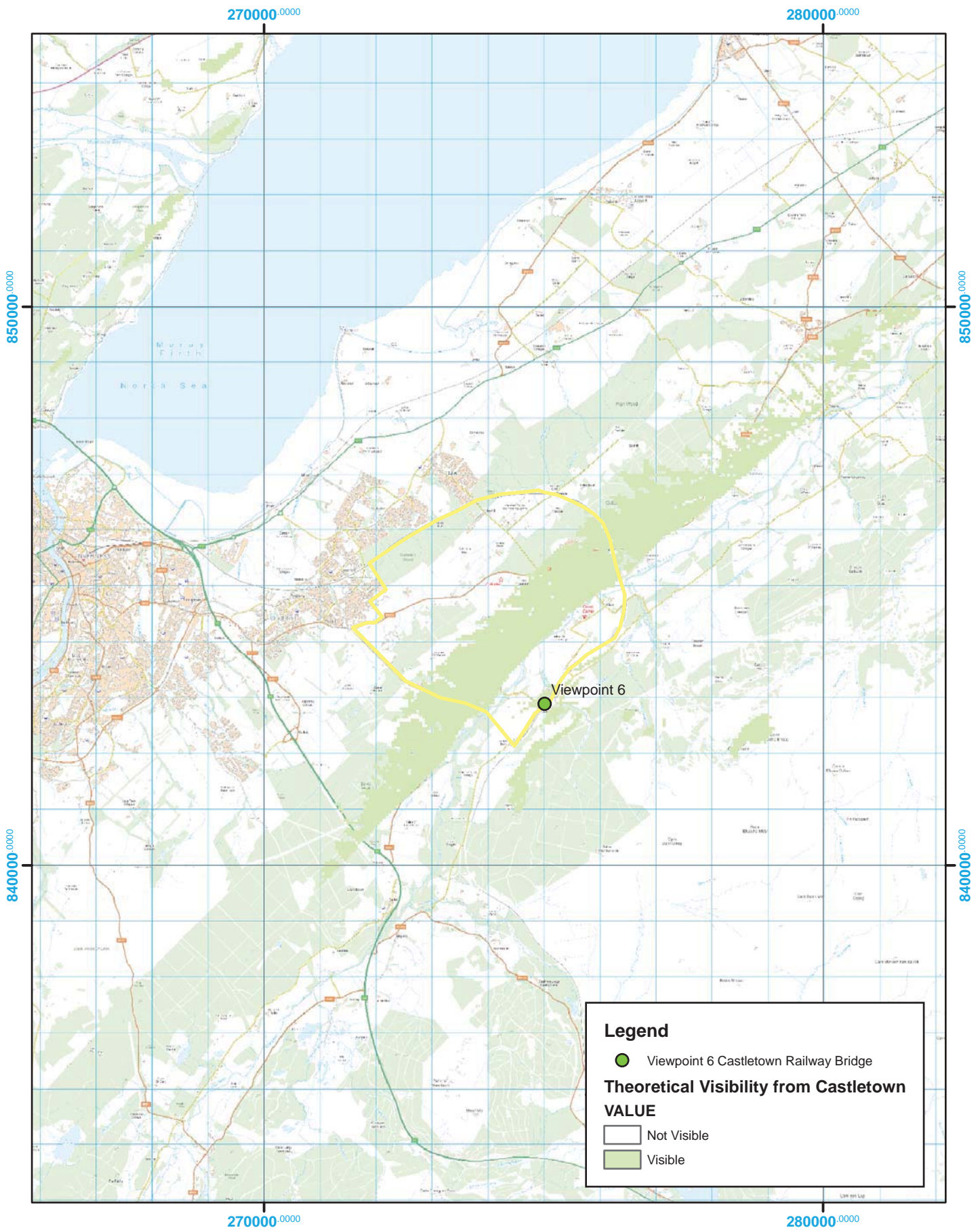
<b>Project No.:</b>	22838
<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657



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**Legend**

- Viewpoint 6 Castletown Railway Bridge

**Theoretical Visibility from Castletown VALUE**

- Not Visible
- Visible

Figure 9 Theoretical Visibility from Castletown Railway Bridge (Viewpoint 6)

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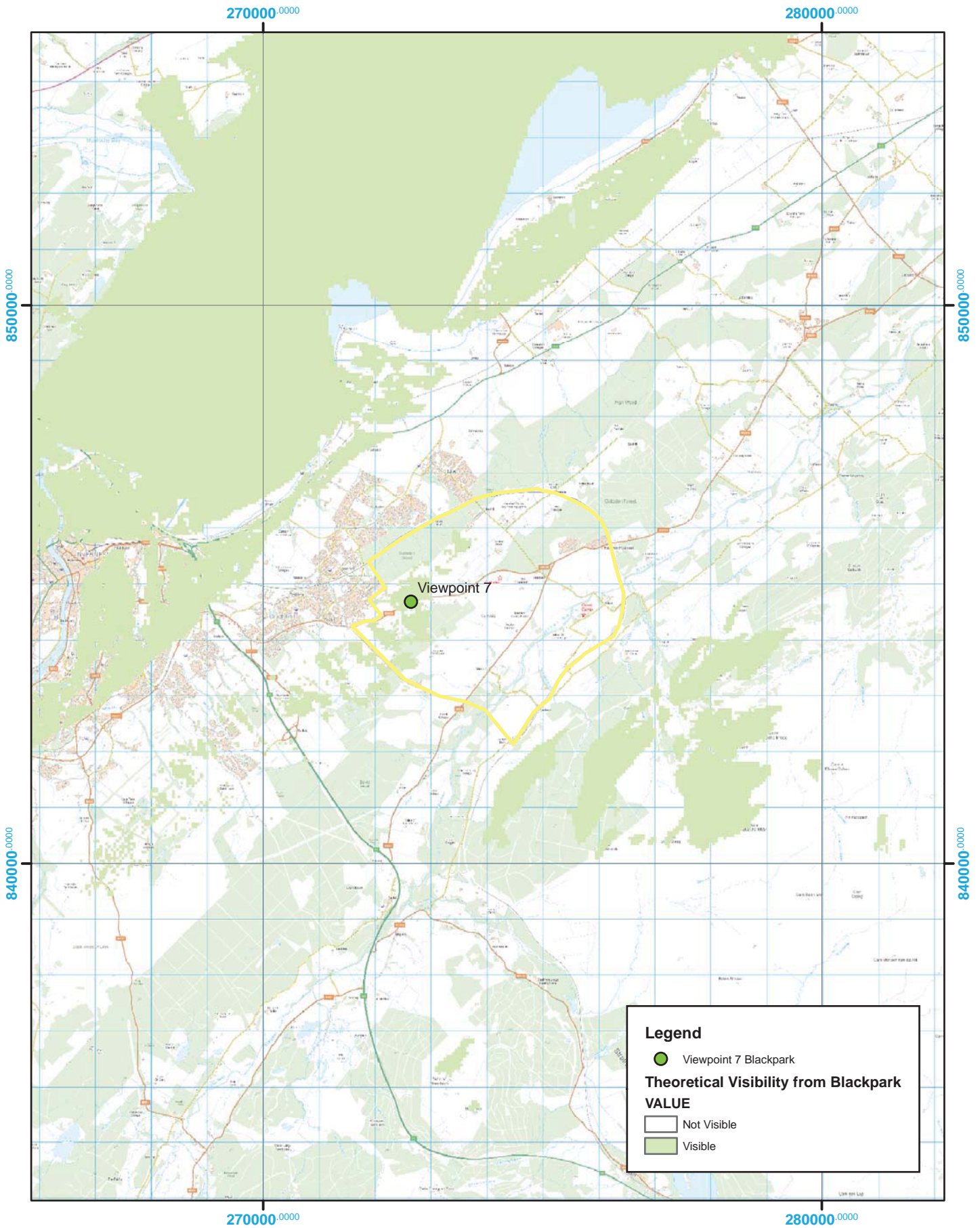



Figure 10 Theoretical Visibility from Blackpark (Viewpoint 7)

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<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014	
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657	



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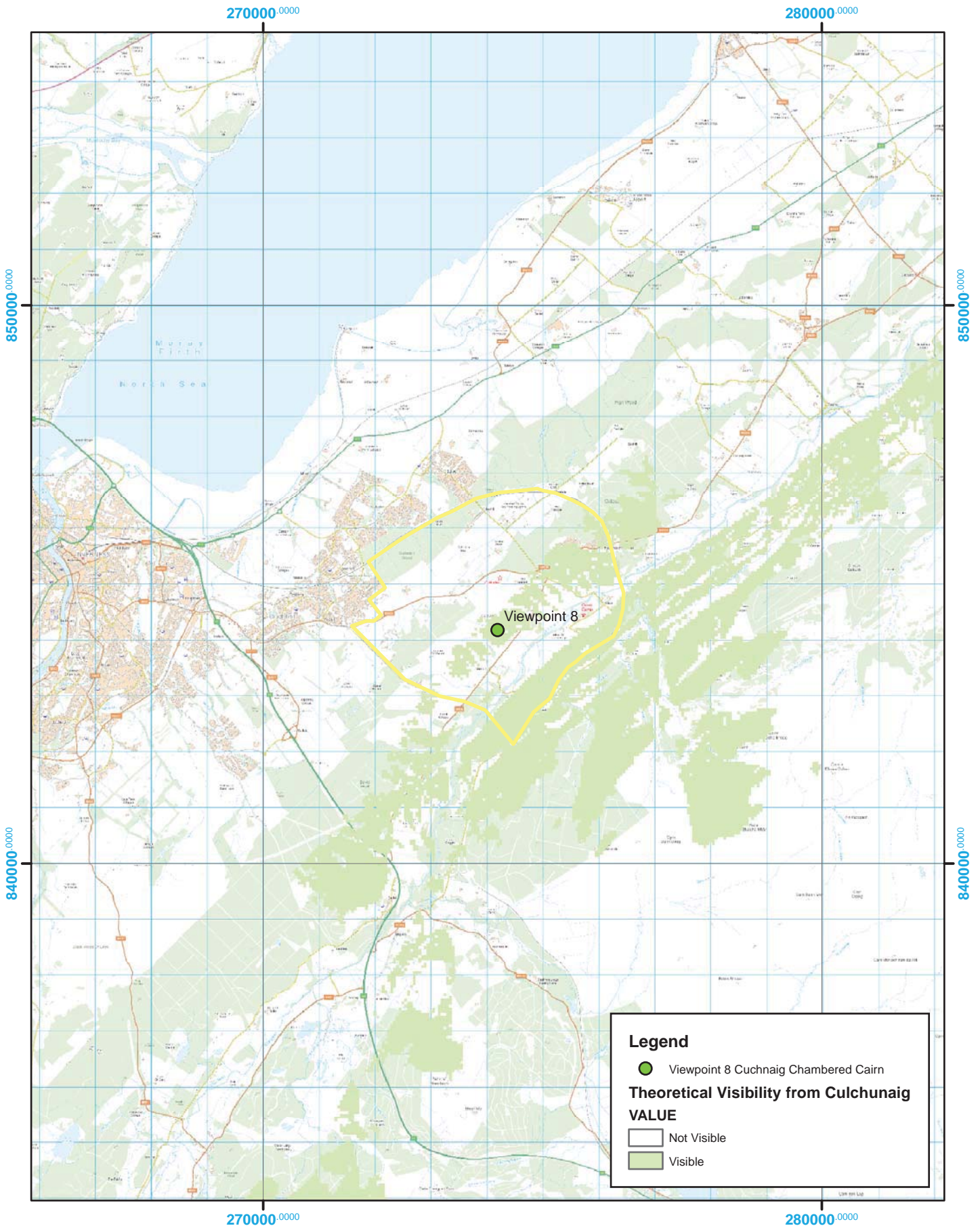


Figure 11 Theoretical Visibility from Cuchunaig Chambered Cairn (Viewpoint 8)

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<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657



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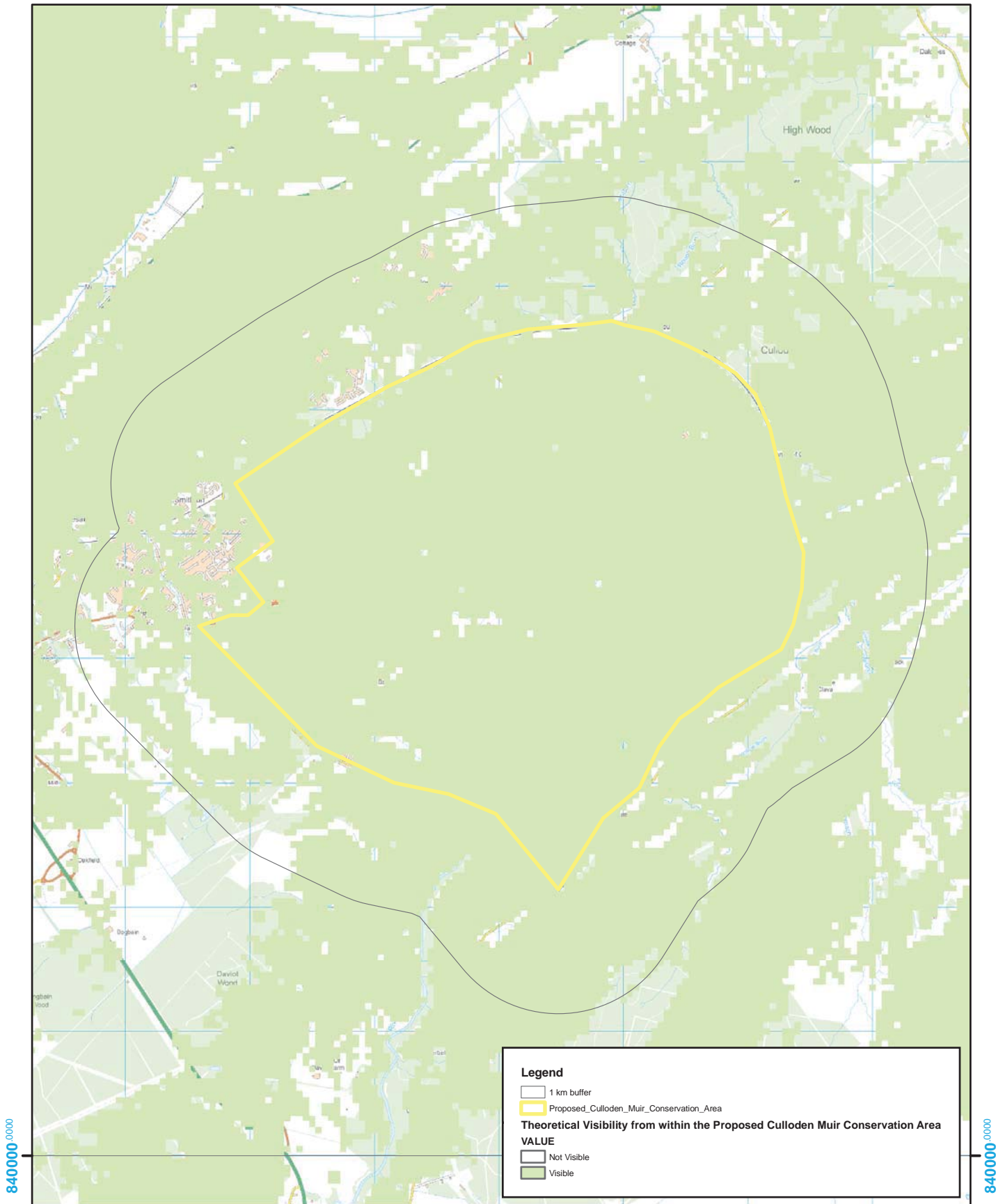
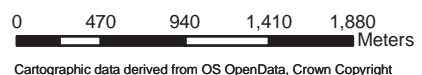


Figure 12 Cumulative Viewshed for the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, zoomed to 1km

<b>Project No.:</b>	22383
<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:42,331



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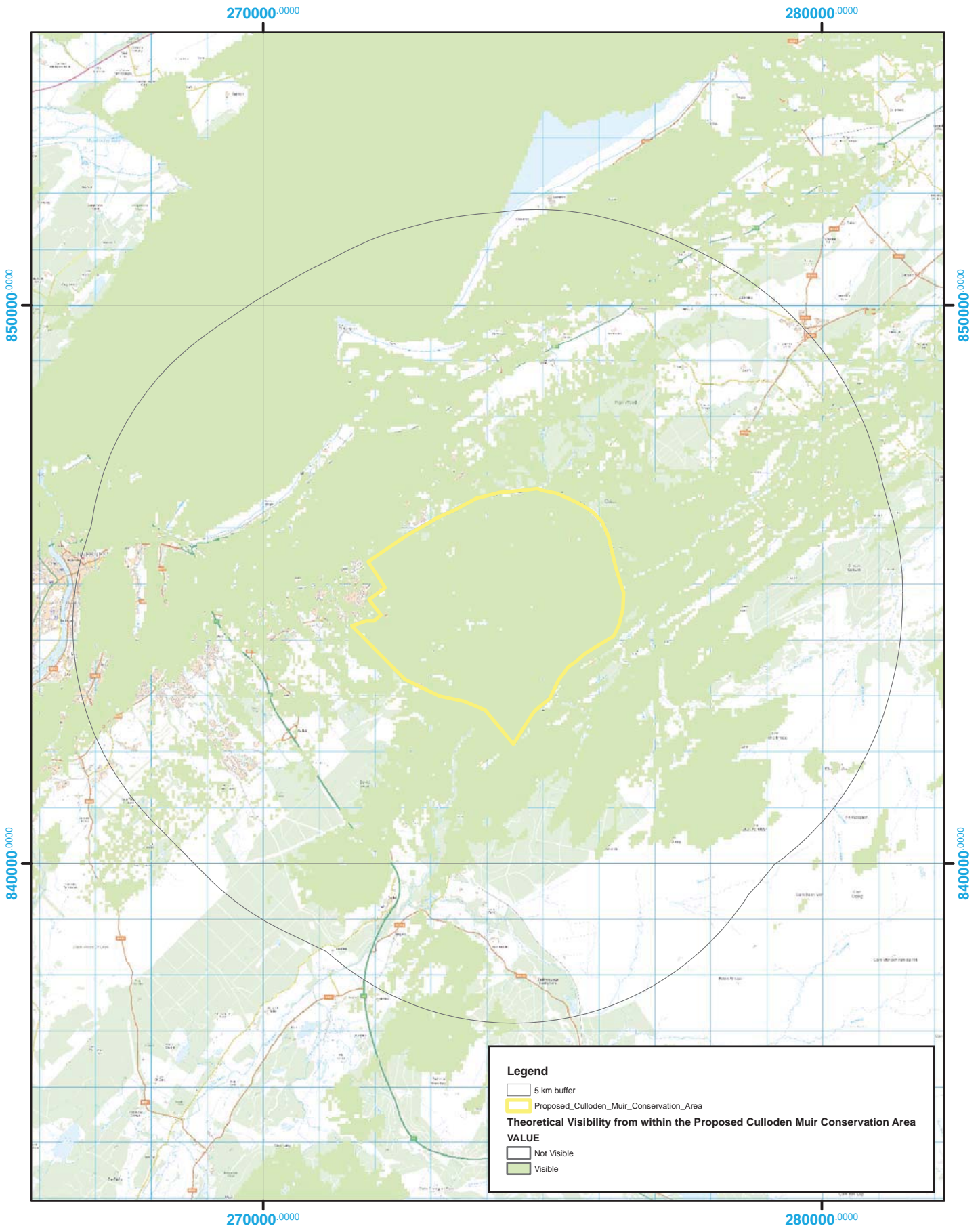

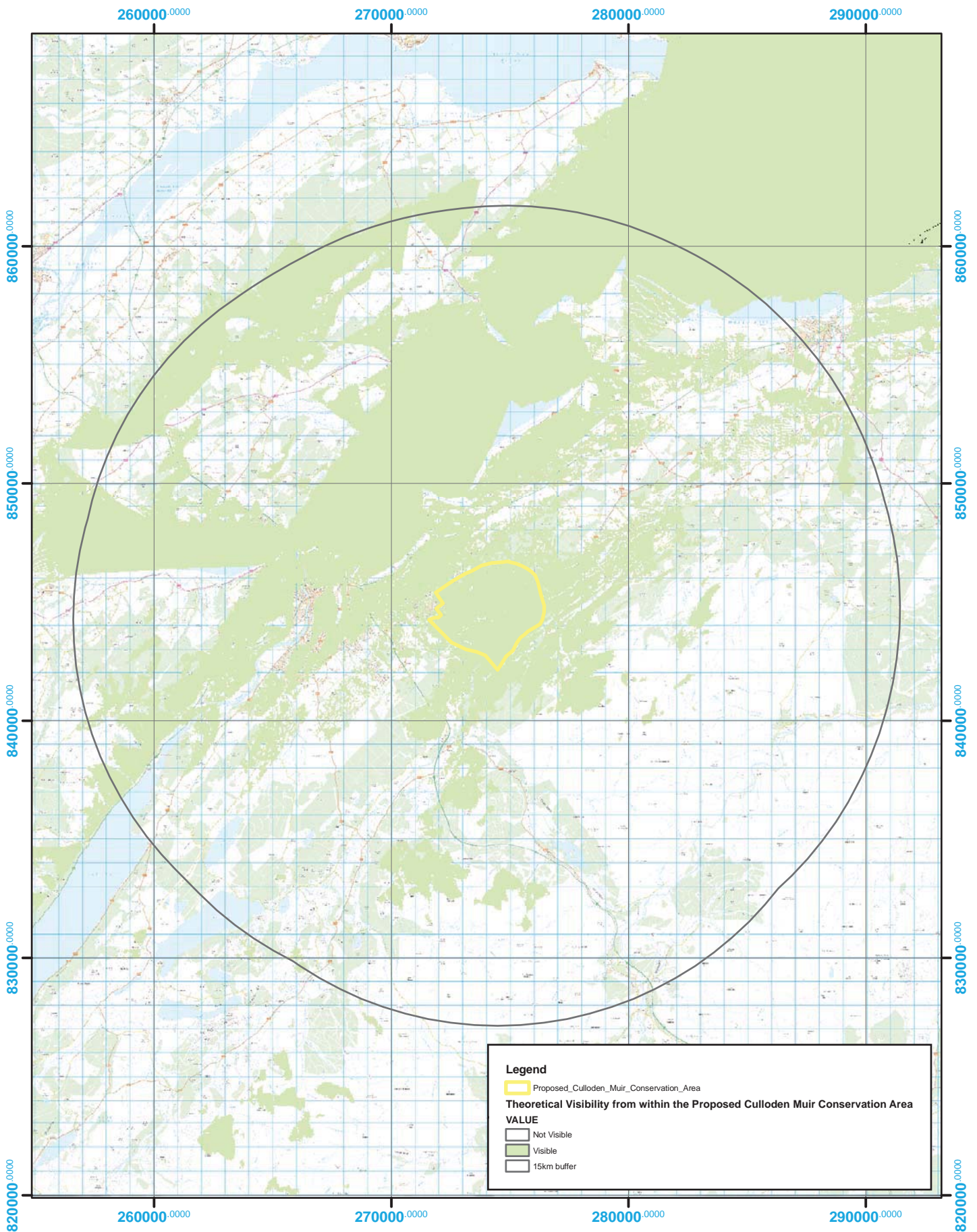


Figure 13 Cumulative Viewshed for the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, zoomed to 5km

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<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014	
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:91,657	



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**Legend**


- Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area

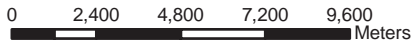
**Theoretical Visibility from within the Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area**

**VALUE**

- Not Visible
- Visible
- 15km buffer

Figure 14 Cumulative Viewshed for the proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area, zoomed to 15km

<b>Project No.:</b>	22383	 (c) AOC Archaeology 2014
<b>Date:</b>	23.09.2014	
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:214,972	



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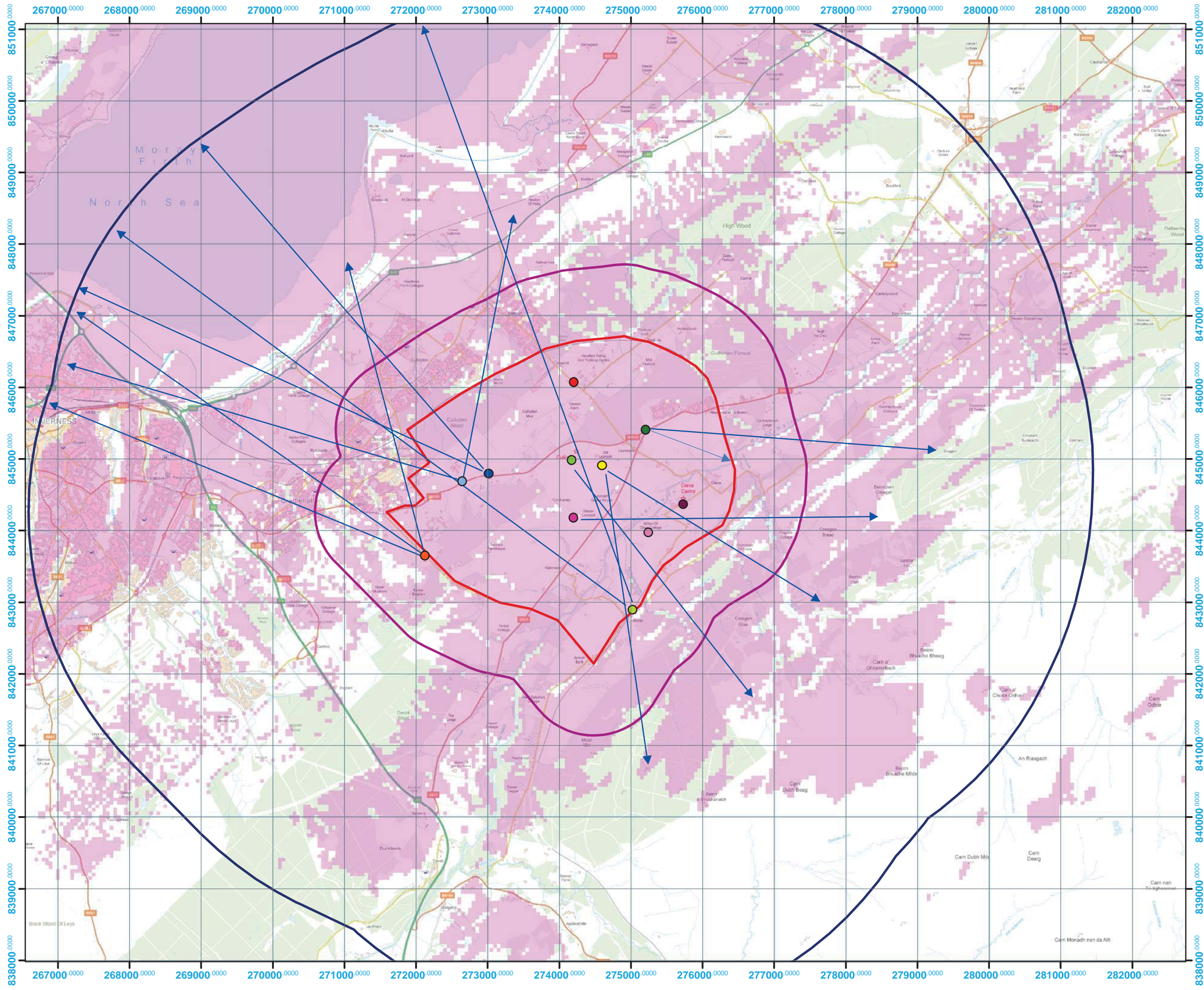
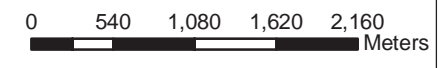


Figure 15  
Landscape Views

- Legend**
- Viewpoint 10 Road West of Braehill
  - Viewpoint 11 Westview
  - Viewpoint 9 Milton of Clava North Cairn
  - Viewpoints 2a and 2b Visitor Centre Roof
  - Viewpoint 6 Castletown Railway Bridge
  - Viewpoint 8 Culchunaig Chambered Cairn
  - Viewpoint 7 Blackpark
  - Viewpoint 3 Westhill
  - Viewpoint 1 Memorial Cairn
  - Viewpoint 4 B9006/ B851 Junction
  - Viewpoint 5 Clava Cairns Balnuarin
  - View to Nairn Viaduct
  - Wider Landscape Views
  - ▭ 5km Buffer
  - ▭ 1km Buffer
  - ▭ Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area
- Cumulative Theoretical Viewshed**
- VALUE**
- Not Visible
  - ▭ Visible

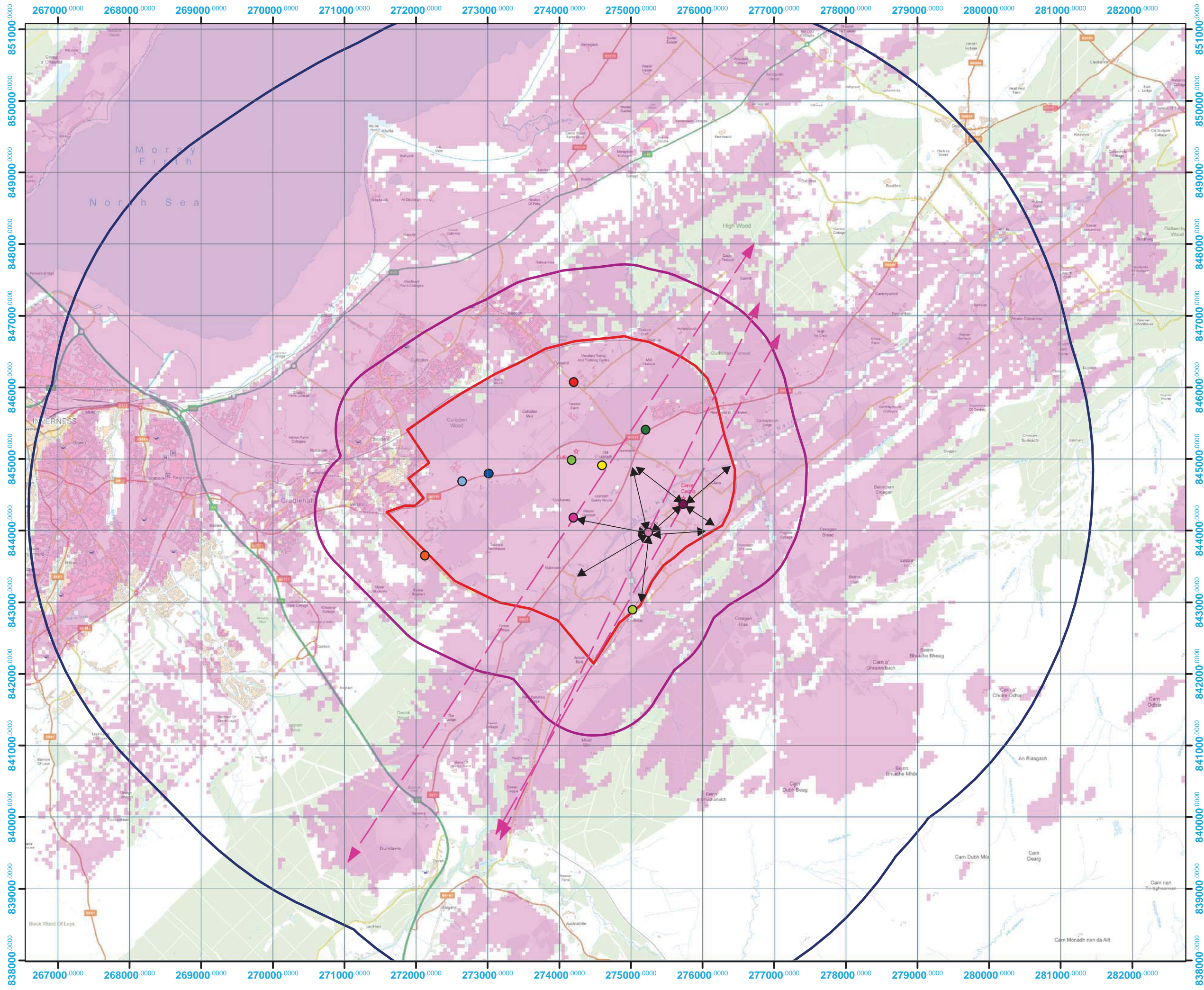


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<b>Date:</b>	23.9.2014
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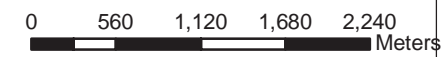


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**Figure 16**  
**Clava Cairns Sensitive**  
**Alignments and**  
**Critical Visual**  
**Relationships**

- Legend**
- Viewpoint 10 Road West of Braehill
  - Viewpoint 11 Westview
  - Viewpoint 9 Milton of Clava North Cairn
  - Viewpoints 2a and 2b Visitor Centre Roof
  - Viewpoint 6 Castletown Railway Bridge
  - Viewpoint 8 Culchunaig Chambered Cairn
  - Viewpoint 7 Blackpark
  - Viewpoint 3 Westhill
  - Viewpoint 1 Memorial Cairn
  - Viewpoint 4 B9006/ B851 Junction
  - Viewpoint 5 Clava Cairns Balnuarain
  - ↔ Clava Cairns Critical Visual Relationships
  - Clava Cairns Sensitive Alignments
  - ▭ 5km Buffer
  - ▭ 1km Buffer
  - ▭ Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area
- Cumulative Theoretical Viewshed**
- VALUE**
- Not Visible
  - ▭ Visible

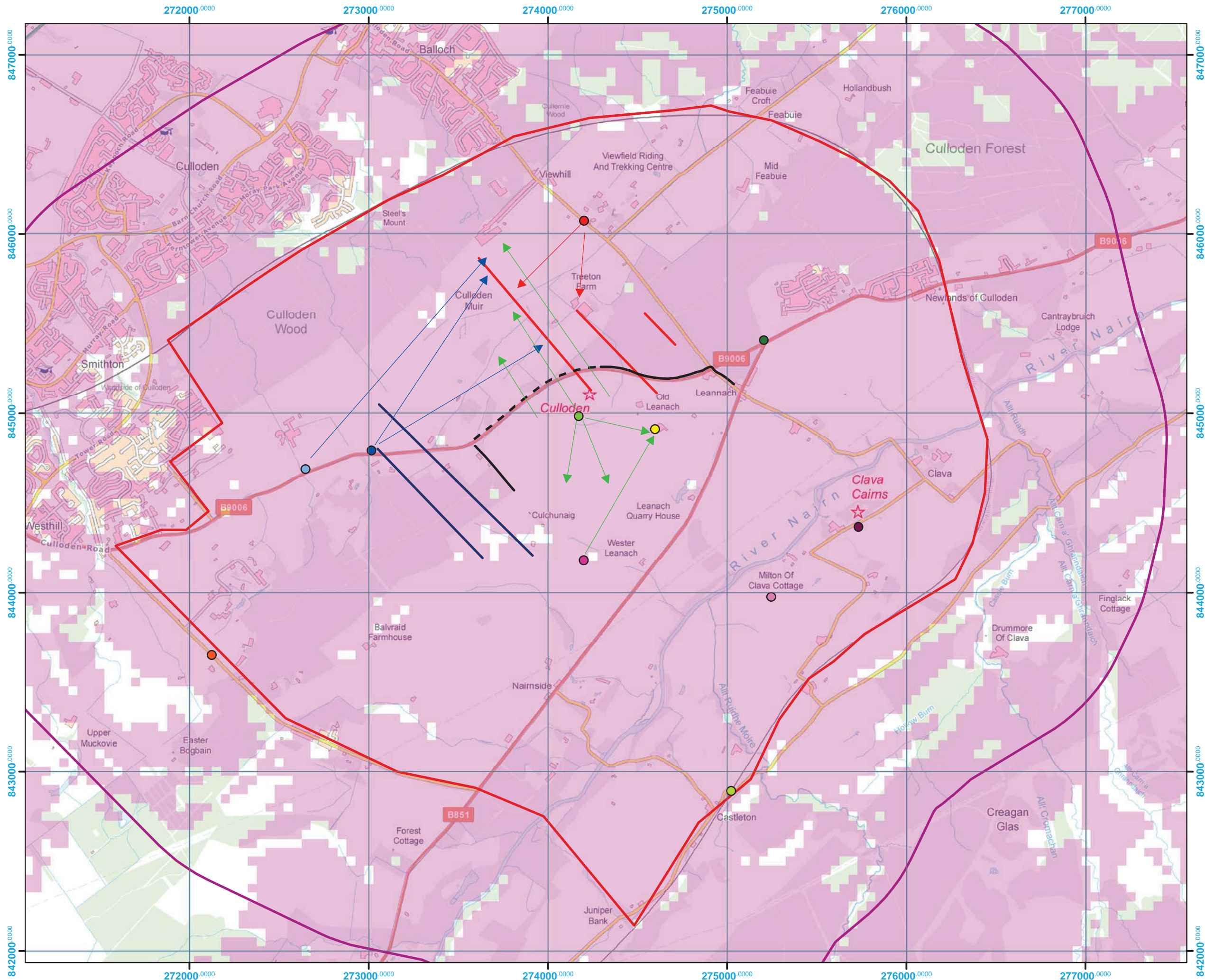


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<b>Date:</b>	23.9.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:50,000



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**Figure 17**  
**Battle of Culloden:**  
**Critical Visual**  
**Relationships and**  
**Views**

- Legend**
- Viewpoint 10 Road West of Braehill
  - Viewpoint 11 Westview
  - Viewpoint 9 Milton of Clava North Cairn
  - Viewpoints 2a and 2b Visitor Centre Roof
  - Viewpoint 6 Castletown Railway Bridge
  - Viewpoint 8 Culchunaig Chambered Cairn
  - Viewpoint 7 Blackpark
  - Viewpoint 3 Westhill
  - Viewpoint 1 Memorial Cairn
  - Viewpoint 4 B9006/ B851 Junction
  - Viewpoint 5 Clava Cairns Balnuarin
  - General Battlefield Views
  - Government Views
  - Jacobite Views
  - - - Views partly blocked by trees
  - Views fully blocked by trees
  - Jacobite Lines
  - Government Lines
  - 1km Buffer
  - Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area
- Cumulative Theoretical Viewshed**
- VALUE**
- Not Visible
  - Visible



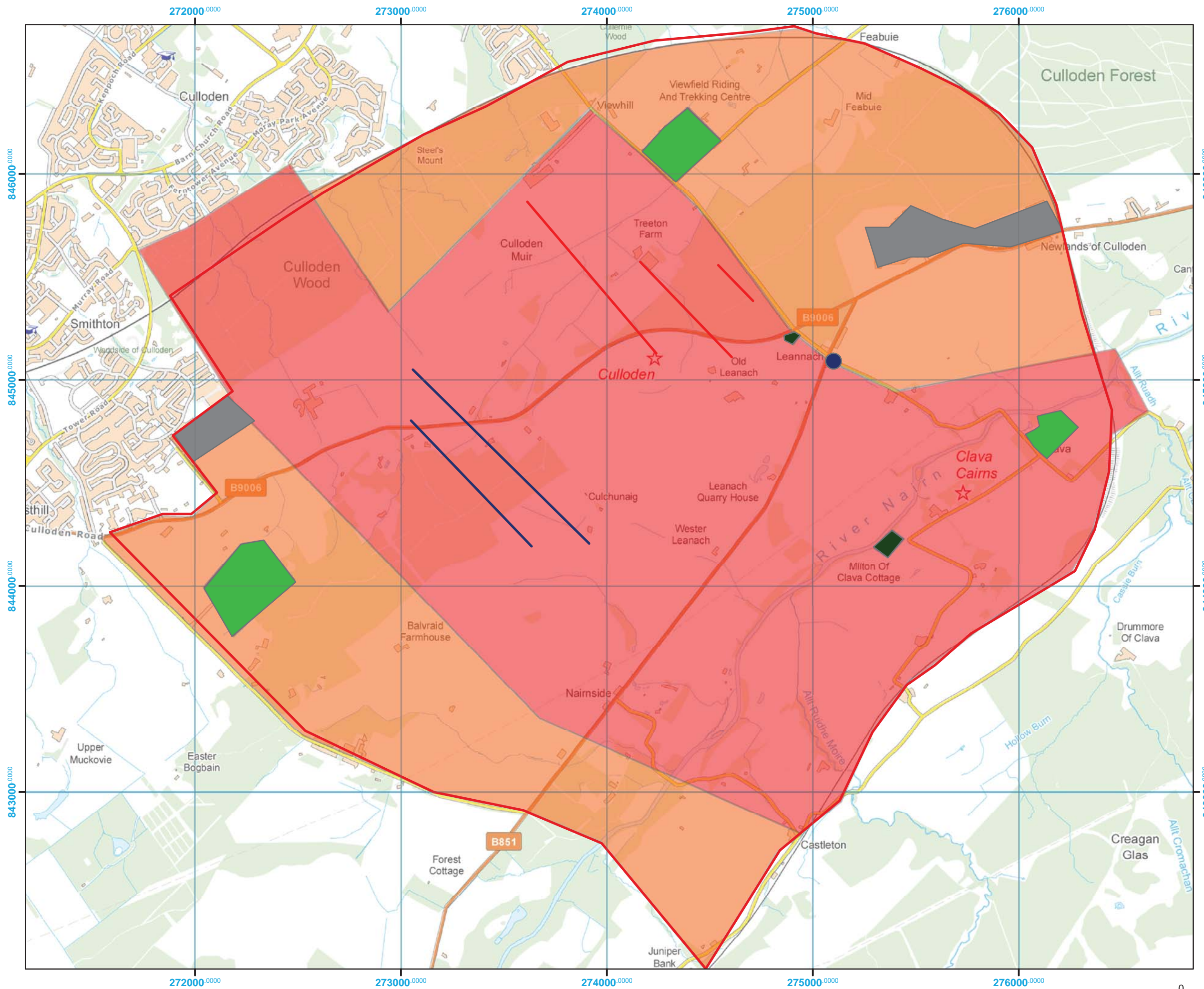
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<b>Date:</b>	23.9.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:20,000



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Figure 18:  
Traffic Lights Map  
Version 2



- Legend**
- Jacobite Lines
  - Government Lines
  - Proposed Culloden Muir Conservation Area
  - Leannach Historic Settlement Core
  - Potential for Infill Development
  - Existing Negative Development
  - Core Visual Setting
  - Ancillary Visual Setting



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<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:17,500



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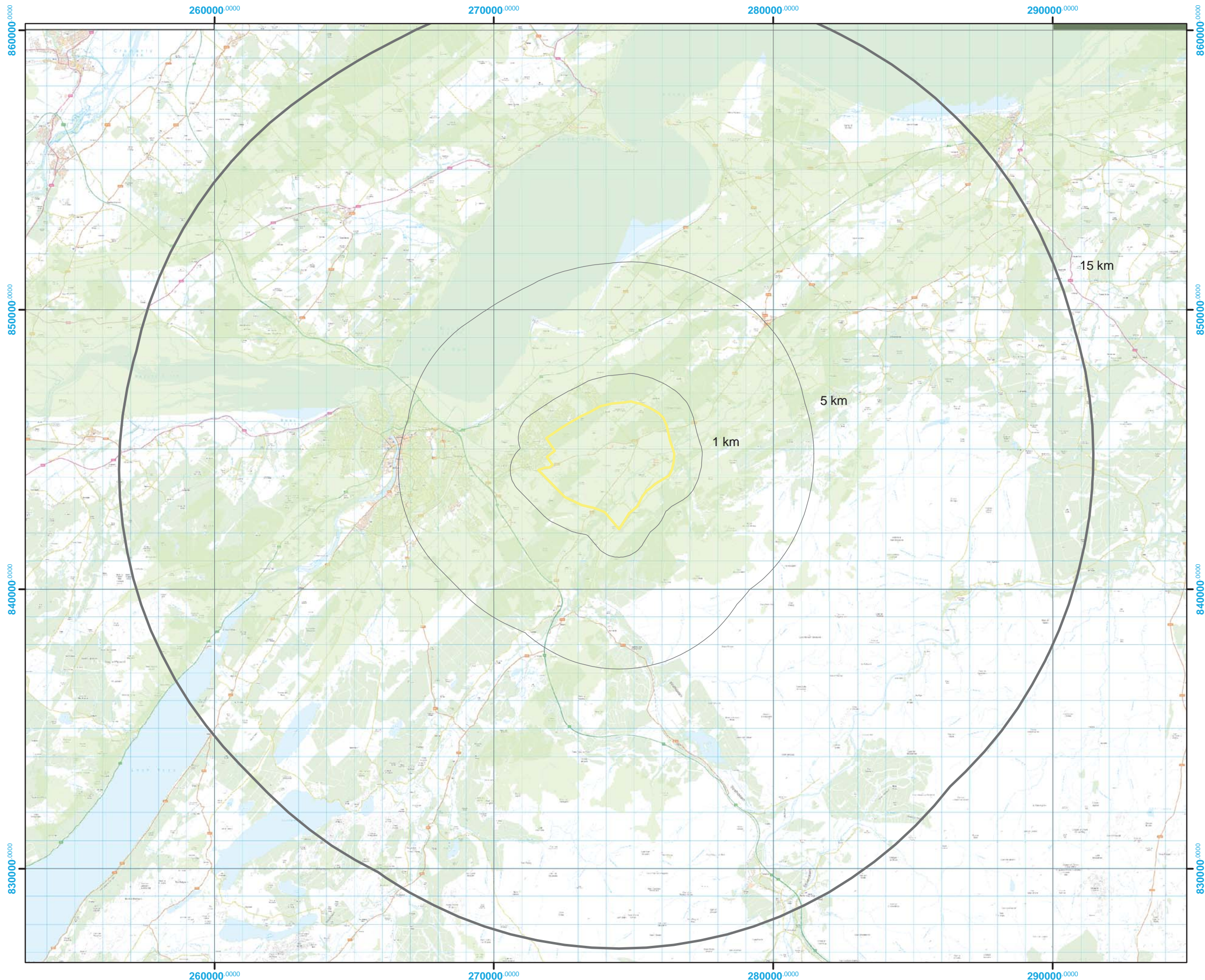


Figure 19: Observer to 4.5m viewshed

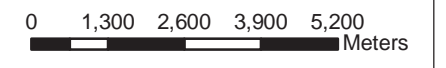
**Legend**

- Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area

**Cumulative Observer to 4.5m Viewshed**

**VALUE**

- Not Visible
- Visible



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<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:128,171



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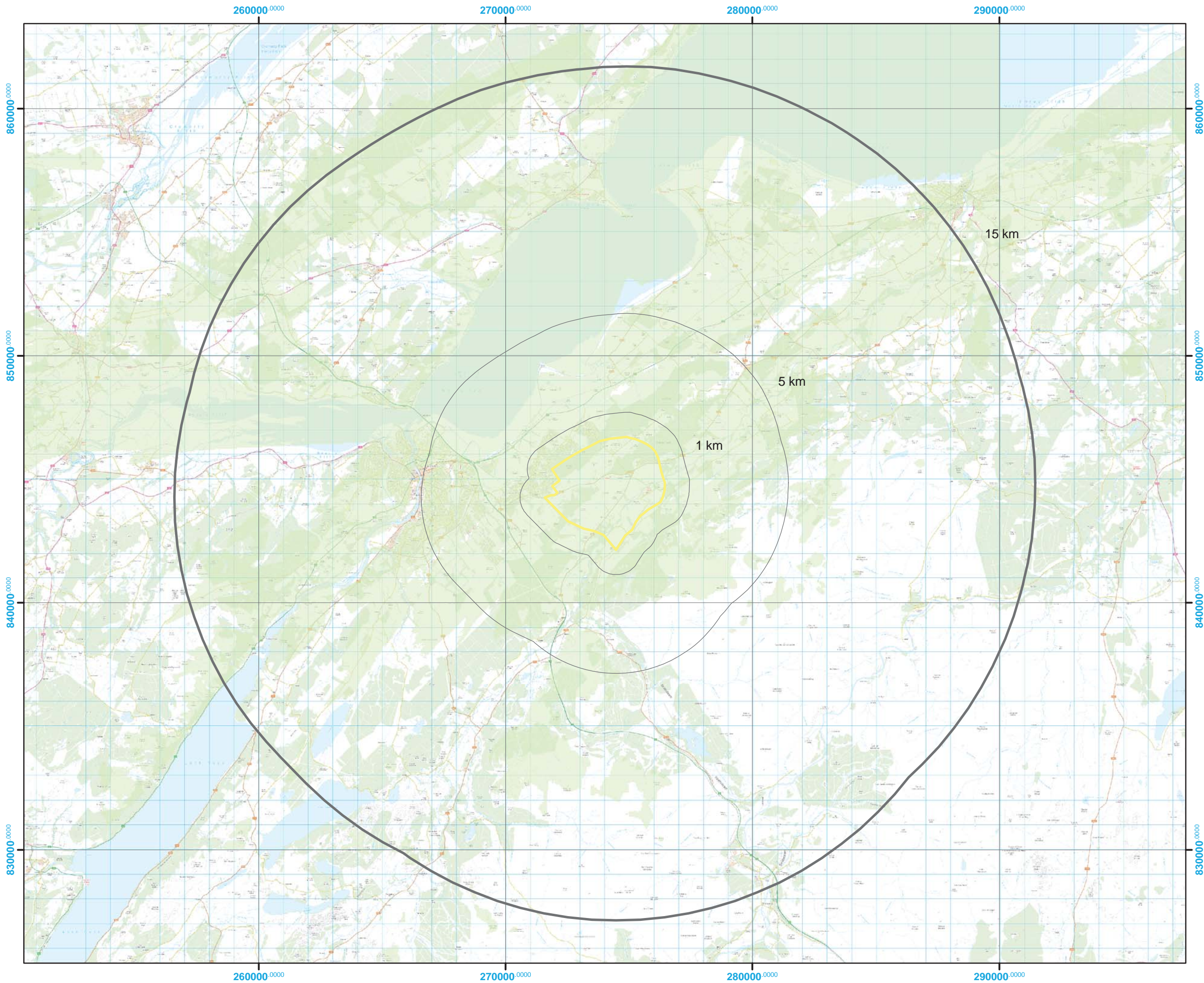


Figure 20: Observer to 7.5m Viewshed

**Legend**

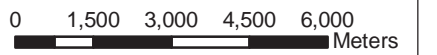
Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area

**Observer to 7.5m Viewshed**

**VALUE**

Not Visible

Visible



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<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:145,100



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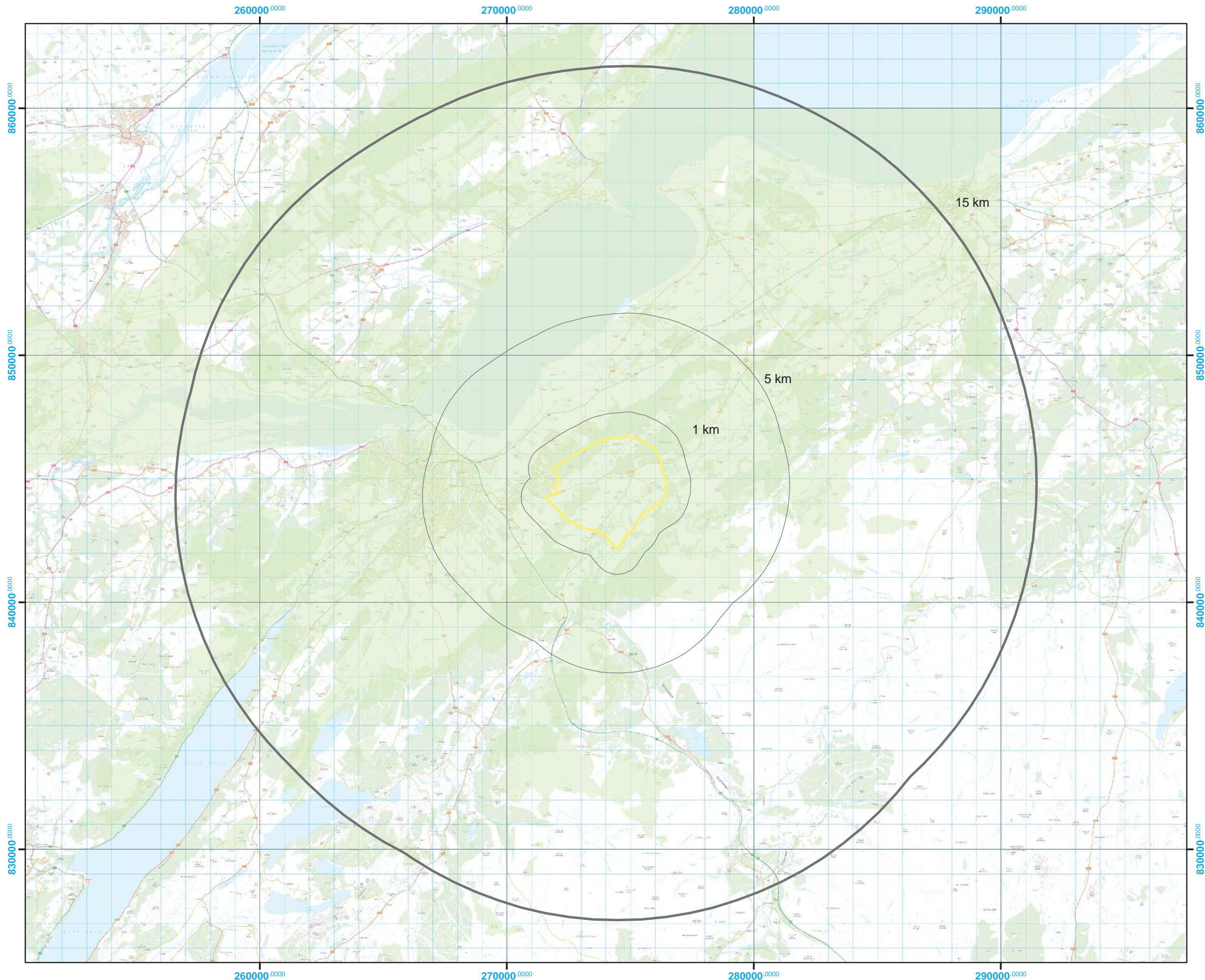
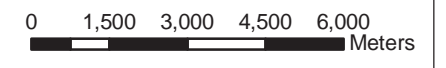


Figure 21: Observer to 25 m Viewshed

- Legend**
- 5 km buffer
  - Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area
- Observer to 25m Viewshed**
- VALUE**
- Not Visible
  - Visible



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<b>Project No.:</b>	22838
<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
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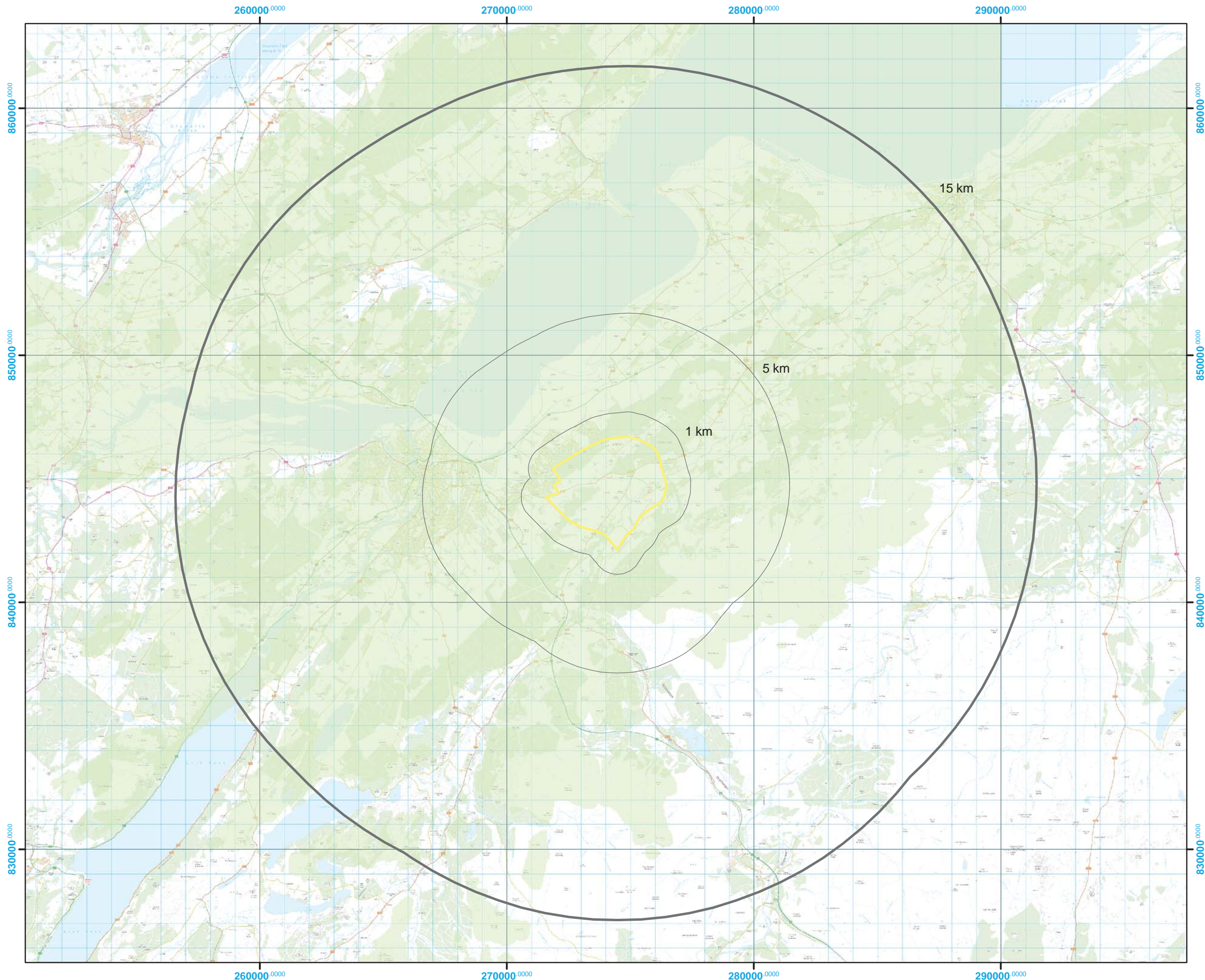


Figure 22: Observer to 80m Viewshed

**Legend**

- Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area
- Observer to 80m Viewshed**
- VALUE**
- Not Visible
- Visible



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

<b>Project No.:</b>	22838
<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:145,100



(c) AOC Archaeology 2014

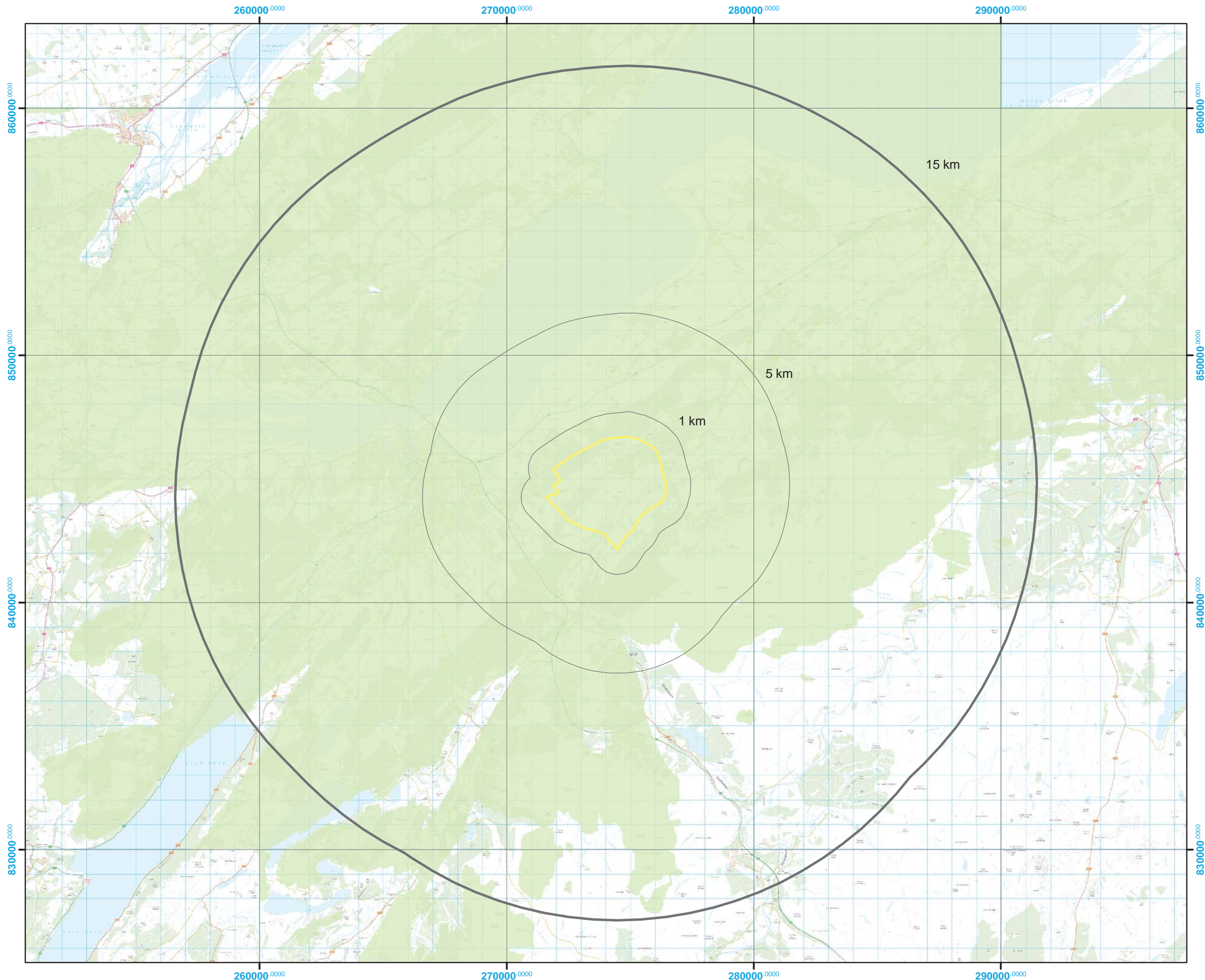


Figure 23: Observer to 125m Viewshed

**Legend**

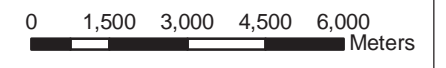
Proposed\_Culloden\_Muir\_Conservation\_Area

**Observer to 125 m Viewshed**

**VALUE**

Not Visible

Visible



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

<b>Project No.:</b>	22838
<b>Date:</b>	29.10.2014
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:145,042



(c) AOC Archaeology 2014



Viewpoint 1a: North facing view from Jacobite Memorial Cairn (180 degrees)



Viewpoint 1b: South facing view from Jacobite Memorial Cairn (180 degrees)



Viewpoint 2a: Northwest facing view from the roof of the Culloden Visitors Centre (180 degrees)



Viewpoint 2b: Southeast facing view from the roof of the Culloden Visitors Centre (180 degrees)



Viewpoint 3: View from the B9006 Westhill (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 4: View from the B9006/ B851 Junction Newlands of Culloden (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 5: View of the Scheduled Cairns at Balnuarin (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 6: View from the Castletown Railway Bridge (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 7: Northeast facing view Blackpark 360 degrees)



Viewpoint 8: View of the Culchunaig Chambered Cairn (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 9: View of the Milton of Clava North Cairn (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 10: View from the undesignated road west of Braehill (360 degrees)



Viewpoint 11: Northwest facing view from Westhill (180 degrees)

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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir Battlefield
<b>Type of Site</b>	Battle Site
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 30
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG3047
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	274000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The Battle of Culloden took place on the 16th April 1746 between about 4,500 men under Charles Edward Stuart and a Hanoverian force of 9,000 led by the Duke of Cumberland. The battle positions were as shown on plan and the result was an overwhelming victory for the Hanoverians. A modern memorial cairn bearing an appropriate inscription has been erected at a spot where there was intense fighting. The associated memorials etc, noted on NH74NW 17.1 - 17.5 and the ground on which they stand are owned by the National Trust for Scotland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Jacobite Memorial Cairn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn; War Memorial
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 30
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG15730
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument; A Listed Structure
<b>Easting</b>	274173
<b>Northing</b>	844983
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The Memorial Cairn, erected in 1881 by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, is c. 5m in diameter and 5m high, constructed of large boulders laid in mortar. One of the stones is inscribed and two plaques are attached.

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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	Graves of the Clans
<b>Type of Site</b>	Commemorative Stone; Graves
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 17.03
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG14275
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	274250
<b>Northing</b>	844990

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<b>Parish</b>	Davioy and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological Notes</p> <p>NH74NW 17.3 7425 4499.</p> <p>(Area NH 74254499) Grave (NAT) - (site not clear)            Grave (NAT)-(N of Commemorative cairn)            Graves (NAT)</p> <p>a Grave of the Mackintoshes (three)            b Grave of the MacGillivrays, Macleans, Maclachlans and Atholl Highlanders (one)            c Grave of the Stewarts of Appin (one)            d Grave of the Camerons (one)            e Grave of the Mackintoshes (one)            f.g. Graves of Mixed Clans (two)            h. Grave of the Frasers (one)</p> <p>Grave (NAT) (Immediately N of Graves of the Campbells)            Graves of the Campbells (NAT)-(Two)            Grave (NAT) (60m SW of Graves of the Campbells)            OS 6"map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1906)</p> <p>The principal graves are on an elevated piece of ground and consist of two or three grass covered mounds rising slightly above the adjoining heath.            Name Book 1871</p> <p>The principal graves are as described by ONB. Some are marked by an inscribed stone only, others (Campbells) have neither stone nor mounds. The four graves shown on OS 25" at NH 7416 4485, NH 7417 4484, NH 7412 4479 and NH 7409 4474 respectively are all graves of the Campbells (Neil MacDonald, Warden NTS, Culloden). There is also a stone inscribed to the Campbells at NH 7414 4493. A stone close to the Well of the Dead is inscribed to the Chief of the MacGillivrays (Information from Mr Neil MacDonald, Warden, National Trust for Scotland, Culloden). The grave shown on OS 25" at NH 7405 4515 is believed to be of the MacDonalds. The grave shown on OS 25" at NH 7397 4508 which is marked by a stone known as the Keppoch Stone is believed to mark the spot where Alexander MacDonald chief of the Keppoch MacDonalds' fell.            Visited by OS (WDJ) 24 April 1962.</p> <p>Scheduled as Culloden Battlefield, Graves of the Clans, Cairn and Well of the Dead.            Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 8 September 2003.</p>
<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	Well of the Dead
<b>Type of Site</b>	Well
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 20
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2986
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	274310
<b>Northing</b>	844970
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland

**Description** For Culloden Moor, Battlefield (centred NH 742 450), see NH74NW 17.00.

(NH 7431 4497) Well of the Dead (NAT)  
OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1906)

The 'Well of the Dead' is still to be seen near the graves (NH74NW 17.03) on the field of the Battle of Culloden. To this well it is said that the wounded and dying crawled to quench their thirst. - hence the name.  
Name Book 1869; 1871.

This is a small stone-lined rectangular cavity containing water.  
Visited by OS (W D J) 24 April 1962.

Books and References

Ordnance Survey (Name Book) Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale)  
Page(s): Book No. 18, 26; Book No. 20. 26 Held at RCAHMS Ref

Taylor, I C (1966) Culloden: a guidebook to the battlefield with the story of the battle, the events leading to it and the aftermath, Edinburgh  
Held at RCAHMS C.1.5.TAY.P

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**Site Number** 5

**Site Name** Culloden Muir (Flanged Axehead)

**Type of Site** Flanged Axehead

**NMRS Number** NH74SW 16

**HER Number**

**Status** None

**Easting** 274250

**Northing** 844970

**Parish** Daviot and Dunlichity

**Council** Highland

**Description** A flanged axe, 5.7" long, 2.1" across the cutting edge, 1" deep across the flanges, from Culloden Muir is in the possession of Douglas Thomson, Priory Cottage, Edwardstone, Suffolk. It was found by his father near a rabbit hole before 1891, possibly in the vicinity of the Cameron grave (NH 7425 4497). (Information contained in letter from D Thomson to OS, 1 June 1971.)

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**Site Number** 6

**Site Name** Grave of the English

**Type of Site** Burial Ground; Commemorative Stone

**NMRS Number** NH74NW 17.02

**HER Number** MHG44010

**Status** None

**Easting** 274370

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<b>Northing</b>	845020
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>An enclosure known as 'Field of the English' so called from the fact that it was made a burial place for the English soldiers who were slain in the Battle of Culloden.</p> <p>On the south side of the road at NH 7437 4502 is a large granite stone with the inscription: Field of the English They were buried here'.</p>
<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Old Leonach Farmhouse
<b>Type of Site</b>	Barn' Cruck-Framed Cottage; Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 21
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2985
<b>Status</b>	B-Listed Structure
<b>Easting</b>	274499
<b>Northing</b>	844994
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>This cottage was built in the 19th century on the site of the Battle of Culloden. The cottage now forms part of the National Trust for Scotland's museum complex. The building was believed to be standing at the time of the battle until archaeological evidence discounted this and dated the building to mid 19th century. The association, although erroneous, with the battle has nonetheless added to the building's historic interest.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Visitor Centre
<b>Type of Site</b>	Information Centre
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 124
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG34969
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274599
<b>Northing</b>	844910
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Culloden Information Centre (ca. 1960s???)

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Leonach, Culldoen (Flanged Axehead)

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Flanged Axehead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 44
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274800
<b>Northing</b>	844800
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A fragment of the butt end of a flanged axe, green/brown in colour with one side severely worn.

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<b>Site Number</b>	10
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchunaig
<b>Type of Site</b>	Possible Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 41
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG14274
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274300
<b>Northing</b>	844400
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	What may be a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-4-6, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

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<b>Site Number</b>	11
<b>Site Name</b>	Leanach
<b>Type of Site</b>	Chambered Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 8
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274240
<b>Northing</b>	844340
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	In the 1950s, it was reported that in a couple of fields on the plateau of Culloden at over 500 feet OD. - above the west side of the Nairn Valley - are three large monoliths. The north-west stone, which leans towards the south, is 4 feet 6 inches high. The south west stone 70 feet from it is 3 feet high but has been reduced by blasting. The south east stone is 50 feet 6 inches away from the south-west stone and is 6 feet 9 inches high. These stones are set on a circler with a diameter of about 96 feet, and might well be the monoliths which stood round a Clava-

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type cairn. There is now no sign of any other structure but the field wall which bisects the site contains several unusually large stones.

In tegh late 1960s, inspection identified that of the three monoliths described above, only the southern pair remain, the north-west stone has entirely disappeared.

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<b>Site Number</b>	12
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchinaig
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 42
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG25853
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274180
<b>Northing</b>	844290
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	An unroofed building attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-4-6, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

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<b>Site Number</b>	13
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchunaig
<b>Type of Site</b>	Chambered Cairn; Possible Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 7
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2974
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	274200
<b>Northing</b>	844180
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn dating to the Early Bronze Age and surviving as a low cairn defined by an outer kerb, and a single upstanding monolith. It lies in cultivated land on the coastal plain, between the River Nairn and the S shore of the Moray Firth, at 160 m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1971, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains; the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The cairn, probably the remains of a chambered cairn or ring cairn, is roughly circular in plan (approximately 19 m in diameter) and displays similar features and components to the neighbouring complex of cairns at Balnuaran of Clava where central cairns are surrounded by an outer ring of standing stones. Overall the monument is likely to have been about 28 m in diameter, an estimate based on the sole survivor of an outer stone circle, a single stone sitting at nearly 2 m high, some 8 m to the S of the cairn. Several kerbstones are visible on the N, NE and S of the cairn. Large boulders similar in size to those surviving at Culchunaig have been recorded in nearby dykes and field boundaries. One of these larger stones bears the surviving relief of prehistoric rock art in the shape of cupmarks. It is possible that this and other</p>

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boulders are field-cleared remnants of the monument, but we cannot prove this.

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<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchunaig
<b>Type of Site</b>	Saddle Quern
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 60
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274000
<b>Northing</b>	844390
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A large saddle quern was found built into the field dyke on the E side of the track that passes Culchunaig just to the S of the entrance into the modern house Corannach and opposite the junction with the track to Old Mill of Culchunaig. It lies c250m NW of the scheduled cairn site (NH74SW 7) and was found on 5 November 2009.

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<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	Prince Charlie's Stone
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 2
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273760
<b>Northing</b>	844380
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	In a grass field at approx. NH 7376 4438 is a rough road shaped boulder c. 1.3m long by 1.0m wide by c.0.6m. It is believed that Prince Charlie stood on this stone for a time watching the battle of Culloden and is therefore called 'Prince Charlie's Stone'.

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir (Copper Alloy Brooch Findspot)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot (Post-Medieval)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 64
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274000

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<b>Northing</b>	844000
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A copper alloy annular brooch of 16th - 17th century date. Although these brooches were in use in to the 18th century they appear to have been far less prolific and the design of this example firmly precludes an association with the battlefield itself. Unlike many examples it has been professionally made and both brooch and pin are cast. Both sides are engraved with geometric patterns.

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	Irish Picquets War Memorial
<b>Type of Site</b>	War Memorial
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 65
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273762
<b>Northing</b>	844877
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is little information on this war memorial in the historical record.

<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Feabuie Water Mains
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 55
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273330
<b>Northing</b>	844790
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2004 for a new water main. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted, comprising buildings and farmsteads. Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	King's Stable Cottage
<b>Type of Site</b>	Thatched Cottage

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 1
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	B-Listed Structure
<b>Easting</b>	273331
<b>Northing</b>	844842
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A T-plan croft house forming part of the 1746 battlefield site, King's Stable Cottage was so named following the stabling of Hanoverian horse nearby in the aftermath of the battle. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey in December 1998 revealed that the majority of the standing masonry fabric and most of its principal features survive from the original structure.</p> <p>The structure was found to very closely resemble Old Leanach (NMRS NW74SW 21), a much-altered cruck-framed croft house that now forms part of the battlefield centre nearby. Its masonry is clay-bonded although possibly pointed in lime mortar. King's Stables Cottage appears to be the better preserved in terms of its original plan form which is of a single phase of work. The principal range was accessed from a single entrance to the SE. The jamb forming the 'stalk' of the 'T' may have contained a box bed arrangement. A narrow opening at the re-entrant of the jamb and the principal range was considered to represent a partly concealed defensive feature, providing a protected field of fire over the approach to the sole entrance - an arrangement paralleled at Old Leanach. In conjunction with historical work the original structure was considered likely to have pre-dated the 1746 battle, perhaps having been built in the early part of the 18th century. The structure may also be that described in 1748: '12 wounded men [Jacobites] were carried out of this house and shot in a hollow...'</p> <p>One early alteration, an inserted fire stack, and two subsequent restorations were in evidence. Of the latter, the first, in the 1920s by the Gaelic Society of Inverness, consisted of the alteration of the original windows, the clay-capping of the partially reconstructed wallheads and the construction of the existing turf gables. The latter probably broadly reproduced the original arrangement. The second restoration, by the National Trust for Scotland in c 1963, included a wholesale replacement of the roof structure (at a considerably lower pitch than previously), partial reconstruction of the turf gables, various masonry repairs and repointing with cement, and a new concrete floor.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	Stable Hollow
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 98
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273660
<b>Northing</b>	845180
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet xii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir (Axehead)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone Axehead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 42
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273400
<b>Northing</b>	845300
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is a stone axe from Culloden Moor in Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum (Accession no: 55-96 uj). It is assumed that this is a findspot that was given to the Museum, exact date unknown, but possibly in ca. 1980s.

<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden (Bronze Halberd)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bronze Halberd
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 10
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A bronze halberd (O'Riordain Class 6) from Culloden is in the British Museum (WG 2061).

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir (Socketed Axehead)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Socketed Axehead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 16
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	'A bronze celt, of the most simple form, found on the moor at Culloden' was loaned by the Inverness Museum to the Museum of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland during their Annual Meeting, held in Edinburgh, July 1856.

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This axe was not located. The only small socketed axe (4" long) in Inverness Museum, was presented by a Mrs Manners, Sunnybank in December 1932. Details of find are not available, and it is doubtful if it is the Culloden axe.  
Visited by OS (J L D) 23 March 1962.

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden (Flat Axehead)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Flat Axehead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 61
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A type Ba and a type Bb flat bronze axe from Culloden are in the National Museum of Wales.

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden (Bronze Sword)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bronze Sword
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 9
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A leaf-shaped sword of the late Bronze Age was found at Culloden and is now preserved in Berlin Museum.

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Muir (Human Remains; Bronze Kettle)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Human Remains; Bronze Kettle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NW 18
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	845000

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**Parish** Inverness and Bona  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A two-handed tripod camp-kettle of bronze has been found among a quantity of human bones, in a bank at the east side of Culloden Muir. Height 5 1/2 inches, diameter at the mouth 4 inches. This vessel was on exhibition at Edinburgh in 1856, on loan from the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

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**Site Number** 27  
**Site Name** Culloden (Flat Axehead)  
**Type of Site** Flat Axehead  
**NMRS Number** NH74NW 62  
**HER Number**  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 273000  
**Northing** 845000  
**Parish** Inverness and Bona  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A flat bronze axe (type unknown) from Culloden was exhibited in 1856.

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**Site Number** 28  
**Site Name** Westhill  
**Type of Site** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NH74SW 35  
**HER Number**  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 272880  
**Northing** 844640  
**Parish** Inverness and Bona  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A farmstead, comprising one roofed building, one unroofed structure of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet xii). One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

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**Site Number** 29  
**Site Name** St Mary's Well  
**Type of Site** Rag Well  
**NMRS Number** NH74NW 20  
**HER Number** MHG2941

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<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272350
<b>Northing</b>	845230
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>'Tobar na Coille'. Well of the Wood, Lady or St. Mary's Well, now lately more generally designated 'The Culloden Well', situated on a small elevated plat and is a natural spring encased in a stone basin 1 1/2 feet diameter and approx. 2 feet deep once with a cover under lock and key. A circular stone building encloses the well. A few yards west of it, and connected to it by traces of a drain or pipe is a dry stone, circular cavity. People resorted there for cures and attached rags, threads, etc in repayment.</p> <p>The above account was written in 1878 (by A Fraser). In 1962, another inspection noted:</p> <p>This well is generally as described above. It is 0.6m diameter and c.1.0m deep, and is now enclosed by a circular wall 2.0m high with an entrance on the east side The well and its enclosing wall are in a good state of repair and its popularity is seen by the hundreds of small pieces of rag attached to the surrounding trees. The circular basin described by Fraser (1878), a few yards to the west is now in a relatively poor condition.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	Westhill
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead; Sheep Dip
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 34
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272550
<b>Northing</b>	844490
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet xii). One unroofed structure which is labled as a sheep wash is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	31
<b>Site Name</b>	Westhill (Stone Hammer)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone Hammer
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 9
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272000
<b>Northing</b>	844000

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**Parish** Inverness and Bona  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A perforated stone hammer has been found at Westhill, Culloden, and presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). It is 3 1/4" in length, with a 7/8" diameter hole placed nearer the smaller end. This report was written in 1938.

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**Site Number** 32  
**Site Name** Balvraid  
**Type of Site** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NH74SW 36  
**HER Number**  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 273000  
**Northing** 843700  
**Parish** Inverness and Bona  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A farmstead, comprising four roofed buildings, one unroofed building, a horsegang, four enclosures and two circular structures, one of which is labeled as a boiler, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet xii). Two roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

**Site Number** 33  
**Site Name** Castleton  
**Type of Site** Enclosure  
**NMRS Number** NH74SW 40  
**HER Number**  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 274370  
**Northing** 842820  
**Parish** Croy and Dalcross  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Nairnshire 1871-6, sheet xiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

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**Site Number** 34  
**Site Name** Cottartown  
**Type of Site** Township  
**NMRS Number** NH74SW 23

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**HER Number**

**Status** None

**Easting** 274460

**Northing** 842240

**Parish** Croy and Dalcross

**Council** Highland

**Description** A township, comprising seven roofed buildings, two unroofed buildings, one unroofed structure and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Nairnshire 1871-6, sheet xiii). Two roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

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**Site Number** 35

**Site Name** Cottartown

**Type of Site** Cottage

**NMRS Number** NH74SW 23.01

**HER Number**

**Status** None

**Easting** 273480

**Northing** 842160

**Parish** Croy and Dalcross

**Council** Highland

**Description** The remains of a single cottage of stone and clay-mortar construction.

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**Site Number** 36

**Site Name** Castletown

**Type of Site** Cottage

**NMRS Number** NH74SW 24

**HER Number**

**Status** None

**Easting** 274940

**Northing** 842720

**Parish** Croy and Dalcross

**Council** Highland

**Description** In the 1876 First Edition OS, a large L-shaped range and a smaller building to the south-east is depicted to the west of the main road leading to the buildings. To the east of the road is another linear north-east/south-west barn.

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**Site Number** 37

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<b>Site Name</b>	Castletown
<b>Type of Site</b>	Castle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SW 10
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274930
<b>Northing</b>	842710
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	All that remains of this castle is an overgrown bank of earth and stones, 18.0m NNW-SSE, 2.0m high and spread to 11.0m. It turns at each end towards the W but is then truncated by quarrying and the railway embankment. In the bank are traces of built walling which is particularly well-defined at the N corner where a stretch of what is probably the outer face of the N wall of the castle survives for a length of 3.0m and a maximum height of 0.5m. It seems likely that the bank is not an earthwork but the overgrown tumbled castle wall. There is no evidence for this being a motte.

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<b>Site Number</b>	38
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Daltullich
<b>Type of Site</b>	Enclosure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 38
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275180
<b>Northing</b>	843350
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The cropmark of a roughly circular possible enclosure, measuring about 25-30m in diameter, has been revealed by oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) 250m NE of Easter Daltullich farmsteading.

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<b>Site Number</b>	39
<b>Site Name</b>	Ballagan
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cruck Framed Cottage
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 26
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275600
<b>Northing</b>	843700
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland

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<b>Description</b>	A cruck-framed cottage.
<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Old Clava Schoolhouse
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 51
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275700
<b>Northing</b>	843900
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2006 to record the nature and extent of any archaeology revealed during excavations for a new house adjoining Clava Old Schoolhouse. The site had been levelled and gravel extracted before the watching brief and no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found.

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<b>Site Number</b>	41
<b>Site Name</b>	Culdoich, Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone Circle; Ring Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 2
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275110
<b>Northing</b>	843780
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological Notes  NH74SE 2 7511 4378  (NH 7511 4378) Stone Circle (NR) Standing Stone (NR) OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1906)  Ring-cairn, Culdoich: This cairn the most westerly of the Clava cemetery, lies like them in the flat fields of the valley floor. It has a somewhat irregular kerb, of both split stones and boulders; with a diameter of about 57 feet. It is complete but for minor gaps except on the south side where a small gravel pit has eaten into the side of the cairn. The kerb-stones are 2 feet 9 inches high on the south-west side opposite the monolith, dwindling at about 1 foot high on the other side. The interior circular setting has a diameter of about 22 feet and is of split stones which on excavation were found to stand up to 5 feet high. The cairn material has been removed except for the last foot or so.  A single stone of the surrounding stone circle remains an enormous slab 12 feet high, leaning outwards, set 27 feet from the kerb, on the southwest side. There are two cupmarks on the

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outer side of the monolith towards its base. One kerb stone on the east-south-east side also bears two cupmarks on its outer surface and another stone, on the west side, may possibly be marked but is too irregular and weathered to be certain (Jolly 1882). In the earliest record of the site (1857) the cairn is reported as "undisturbed" but there was then only one monolith (Innes 1862).

C Innes 1862; W Jolly 1882; J Fraser 1884; S Piggott 1956; S Lisowski 1958; A S Henshall 1963, visited 21 April 1958.

The remains of the cairn are as described above.

Revised at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (W D J) 24 April 1962.

Excavation at the fallen stone by the ring cairn of Cludoich, Clava, Inverness, which lies to the SW of the main group of clava cairns, produced no dating evidence. The orthostat was thought to have been the remnant of a stone circle which encircled the cairn, but a resistivity survey of the area failed to locate any other sockets. Limited excavation under a large slab near the cairn produced ard marks, post-holes and a sherd of pottery under c. 60cm of soil. This implies that a settlement, possibly associated with the cairns, lies protected beneath this layer.

J Barber 1982 (GAJ vol 9)

Sponsor: HS

Air photographs, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in Inverness Museum (8907.06-07 INVMG). Information from J Harden 1989.

Ring Cairn [NAT]

OS (GIS) AIB, May 2007.

1982

EXCAVATION

Notes Excavation at the fallen stone by the ring cairn of Cludoich, Clava, Inverness, which lies to the SW of the main group of clava cairns, produced no dating evidence. The orthostat was thought to have been the remnant of a stone circle which encircled the cairn, but a resistivity survey of the area failed to locate any other sockets. Limited excavation under a large slab near the cairn produced ard marks, post-holes and a sherd of pottery under c. 60cm of soil. This implies that a settlement, possibly associated with the cairns, lies protected beneath this layer.

J Barber 1982 (GAJ vol 9)

Sponsor: HS

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<b>Site Number</b>	42
<b>Site Name</b>	Ballaggan
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 29
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275180
<b>Northing</b>	843880
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises a grass-covered mound situated in an arable field 420m WNW of Ballaggan farm. It is interpreted as an Early Bronze-Age cairn of probable Clava-type and therefore belongs to a complex of ritual monuments which extends over 1km along a flat

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terrace immediately to the S of the River Nairn, at 115m above sea level.

The mound is circular on plan with a regular profile measuring approximately 20m in diameter and up to 0.7m in height. Some stones are visible in the grass on the summit of the mound which, with its alignment to the axis of the Clava cemetery, suggests that it is a Clava-type cairn of either ring or chambered form. No other stones are visible that can be directly associated with the mound. It appears undisturbed, with the regularity of the mound and its location of a river terrace suggesting that it is artificial.

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<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Burial Ground; Chapel; Possible Ring Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 7
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275220
<b>Northing</b>	843930
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological Notes

NH74SE 7 7522 4393.

(Centred NH 7522 4393) Stone Circle (NR) (Remains of) Chapel (NR) (Site of). Grave Yard (disused)

OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1906)

No structural features are now to be seen at this site, If there was a Clava-type cairn here it was completely demolished for the chapel which is said to occupy its site and the foundations of which can still be traced. There are certainly various stones about the ruins which suggest the presence of a Clava cairn but none appear to be in situ and it is possible that they have been brought from the north cairn.

A S Henshall 1963, visited 21 April 1958.

There is a Columban chapel at Clava believed to be dedicated to St. Dorothy.

G Bain 1893; New Statistical Account (NSA, written by Rev A Campbell - 1841) 1845.

Near the circle to the south of Milton there is an oblong enclosure, with two large blocks lying at its south-east corner, forming a kind of entrance of the enclosure. Within it there are the foundations of a small building known as St. Bridget's Chapel. The numerous large stones still remaining in connection with the enclosure and its contents would point to the former existence here of another great cairn like the others at Clava.

W Jolly 1882.

All that seems to remain of the circle at Milltown of Clava, is a standing stone at the south-west corner of the ruin of the ancient chapel, which is said to have been built within the area of the circle. The walls of the chapel measure about 30 feet long by 19 or 20 feet broad, with a door on the side facing the south-east. Around the chapel are the remains of the wall of a nearly rectangular burying-ground.

J Fraser 1884.

These remains are as described above.

Revised at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (W D J) 25 April 1962.

Air photographs, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in Inverness Museum (8907.03-05 INVMG). Information from J Harden 1989.

<b>Site Number</b>	44
<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Clava North
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ring Cairn; Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 6
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275246
<b>Northing</b>	843974
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological Notes

NH74SE 6 75246 43974.

(NH 7524 4396) Stone Circle (NR) (Remains of)  
OS 6"map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1906)

This Clava-type cairn, one of the Clava cemetery group, lies like the others in a field on the valley floor. The cairn appears to have been already greatly ruined in 1857 (Innes 1862). The only notable feature is a large rectangular monolith, 7 feet 10 inches high which seems to have stood on the south or south-west side of the monument. About 10 feet 9 inches from the monolith are two contiguous stones, the larger 2 feet high, which probably represent the remains of the kerb. To the north of them is a low mound of cairn material and field stones evidently extending beyond the area of the original cairn. In 1882 there were four stones of the kerb to be seen and one stone of the inner setting (Jolly 1882).  
C Innes 1862; W Jolly 1882; J Fraser 1884; A S Henshall 1963, Visited 21 April 1958.

The remains of the cairn are as described above.  
Revised at 1/2500.  
Visited by OS (W D J) 25 April 1962.

Air photographs, taken by Jill Harden in 1989, are in Inverness Museum (8907.03-05 INVMG). Information from J Harden 1989.

Three trenches were deturfed and cleaned. These revealed a circular cairn of small stones overlain by rectangular cairn of much larger water worn boulders. The latter forms the principal visible feature today and is probably the result of modern field clearance. The former is only partially visible as a low turf-covered mound and probably represents a Clava cairn. The identification of the site as a Clava cairn is based on its shape, size (c10m in diameter), the standing stone situated to the the SW and the presence of a kerb defined by large boulders and slabs sitting on the old ground surface. Partial exploration of the cairn revealed no indication of a passage but there was some suggestion of complexity in the cairn construction.  
N Sharples 1990a.

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<b>Site Number</b>	45
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<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 12
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275360
<b>Northing</b>	844150
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Some cupmarked stones were found in 1882 during trenching operations around the farm-house of Milton of Clava. One of the stones, of soft yellow sandstone was 3 feet 2 inches long and 2 feet 3 inches broad and showed about thirty cups. Some of the cups were associated with curvilinear channels.</p> <p>Another stone, discovered in the same diggings was of the same yellow sandstone, but was a fragment of a larger one, being 1 foot 4 1/2 inches by 10 inches and 4 inches thick. It contained two unusually well-formed cups, enclosed by an irregular shallow groove, and numerous small cuplets.</p> <p>In 1962, enquiries at Miltown of Clava failed to reveal any knowledge of these stones.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Milton of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Possible Township
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 31
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275370
<b>Northing</b>	844160
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>What may be a township, comprising one roofed building, one partially roofed building and one unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Nairnshire 1871-6, sheet xiii). Two roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990).</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuarin
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 50
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG49452
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275576

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<b>Northing</b>	844374
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is presently no information on this site within the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	48
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuarin
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cruck-Framed Cottage
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 27
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG16113
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275600
<b>Northing</b>	844400
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is no information on this site in the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	49
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuarin
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 13
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG296
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275650
<b>Northing</b>	844350
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A cupmarked stone, measuring 22 x 17 ins, which, in 1881, was built into the upper right side of the chimney recess at Balanfuarain or Welltown, was, by 1893, built into the garden wall at the front of the house. It is only a part of a larger stone and has been squared by the mason. There are thirteen cups on the stone.</p> <p>This stone was located in the garden wall at Balnuarin facing towards the farmhouse in a later inspection in 1962.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuaran of Clava, South-West
<b>Type of Site</b>	Chambered Cairn; Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 4

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<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2961
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275680
<b>Northing</b>	844380
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Clava passage-grave (Balnuaran of Clava, South-west) This cairn is one of the group of three at Balnuaran and lies only 80ft south west of the central cairn. It is very similar to the north-east cairn, but the circle of monoliths and platform round the cairn have been disturbed by making the road which skirts the south-east side of the monument though it does not interfere with the cairn itself.</p> <p>The kerb of large boulders is almost complete and encloses a cairn 52 feet 6 inches in diameter, though a flattening of the kerb at the entrance reduces the diameter on the axis of the chamber to about 50 feet. The kerbstones are largest by the entrance where they are 3 feet 6 inches high. The cairn of bare stones stands over 9 feet high. There is a very distinct platform of stony material stretching 12 feet to 13 feet 6 inches outside the kerb except where it has been partially destroyed on the SE side.</p> <p>The entrance is from the south-west. The passage, 19 feet 9 inches long and 2 feet wide, is constructed of two rows of upright boulders with one or two courses of masonry above, giving a total height of up to 4 feet. The chamber is not exactly circular in plan, measuring 11 feet 6 inches by 13 feet in diameter. The walls stand to a total height of 6 feet 9 inches, with a maximum of six courses of flattish but irregular stones slightly oversailing, their outer ends projecting well back into the cairn.</p> <p>The surrounding circle of standing stones now has ten monoliths remaining, all but four of which are known to have been reset. The three stones to the west of the entrance had fallen and were re-erected about 1876, the next stone is probably in position, the north west stone has been "restored". The second stone to the east of the entrance has been moved to be parallel with the road and the north-east stone has been turned to form the end of a wall. The circle seems to have been set 24 to 28 feet outside the kerb.</p> <p>Cupmarks are said to occur on a number of stones. On the boulder forming part of the foundation of the chamber of the west of the entrance there are certainly twelve cupmarks. The surface of the sandstone slab on the corresponding position on the south side of the entrance has now flaked away so much that no cupmarks can be seen. On the third stone on the south side of the passage there are perhaps two or three cupmarks but the stone has a very irregular surface. The loose stone noted as having two cupmarks which formerly lay in the centre of the chamber is no longer to be seen, of the three monoliths reported as cupmarked those on the south and northwest are so weathered that no definite marks could be seen but the monolith now set upright on the west certainly bears three, if not more, on its inner surface.</p> <p>In the chamber have been found parts of two pots, since lost, which were possibly secondary flat-rimmed ware. A quantity of calcined bones were found in and around the pot.</p> <p>There was also a large excavation at this site in 1994 onwards, of which the following is reported within the NMRS:</p> <p>The 1994 excavation at Balnuaran of Clava had three main aims. First, it sought to identify how far the site has changed its appearance as a result of modern restoration of the monument. A main focus was the largely unpublished excavation of 1930-31. Two of these trenches were reopened and other work was carried out on the SW passage grave. This showed that the chamber 'floor' identified in that work was in fact the old land surface beneath the monument. Both there and at the central ring cairn excavation had extended into the natural fluvio-glacial gravel, in the case of the central ring cairn unrecorded excavation around the end of the last century had resulted in the clearance of the interior. The rubble removed from that part of the site was added to the material of the cairn.</p> <p>Second, it sought to resolve the structural sequence at both monuments. At the SW cairn the external ramp was of a single phase. It had been built simultaneously with the kerbstones, which lacked any sockets. At the central ring cairn, there is evidence that the cairn, the stone circle and the external rays which connect these features together were all built at the same</p>

time. The line of at least one of the rays seems to have perpetuated division in the internal construction of the ring cairn. In between its kerb and the circle of monoliths was a setting of flat slabs overlying an unaccompanied cremation- This formed the focus for a distribution of pieces of worked flint and quartz.

Third, it aimed to obtain radiocarbon samples. Four such samples were collected, from the old land surfaces beneath each of the cairns, from the cremation outside the central ring cairn and from the socket of one of the monoliths enclosing that site.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, with considerable help in kind from Historic Scotland, Highland Regional Council and Reading University.

Bradley 1994.

NH 7576 4447 The second season of excavation (see Bradley 1994) focused on the NE passage grave (NH74SE 1) and investigated the chronological relationship between the five main elements on the site: the internal structure of the cairn, its kerb, its entrance passage, the platform upon which the site appears to be built and the stone circle which surrounds the entire monument. All proved to have been constructed during a single phase. The cairn contained a core of massive blocks and redeposited turf or topsoil which formed a stable structure supporting the corbelled burial chamber. This was covered by a skin of smaller rubble which was revetted by the kerbstones. These were only shallowly bedded in the ground and had been held in position by a rubble ramp piled up against the exterior of the monument. The composition of this ramp or platform matched the constructional sequence in the cairn itself, with quarried slabs similar to those employed in the chamber towards the base of this deposit and rounded boulders towards its surface. This feature continued unbroken across the entrance to the tomb and extended outwards as far as the stone circle. One of the monoliths belonging to this circle lacked any socket and was bedded in the tail of the ramp- thus it could not have been erected after that material was in position. The entrance passage had been cleared of any archaeological deposits during an unrecorded excavation. A few flecks of cremated bone were found on the surface of the platform. Over a hundred lithic artefacts were recovered during the excavation and samples were taken for study by soil micromorphology, pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating.

A section was also cut through the rubble ramp of the SW passage grave (NH 7568 4447) at the point where the kerbstones were at their lowest. In this case the kerb lacked any sockets and again the ramp must have been a primary feature of the monument. It was constructed in exactly the same manner as the platform of the NE cairn, but in this case it had been surfaced with flat slabs.

Sponsors: British Academy, Historic Scotland, Reading University, the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with additional assistance from Highland Regional Council and National Trust for Scotland.

R Bradley 1995.

NH 757 444. A broken fragment of sandstone, 19.5 x 10.1 x 7.2cm, was found near Clava Cairns. It has a series of incised grooves, in the form of 3 or 4 concentric arcs, 1 short arc and 2 or 3 parallel lines. The object was found in a collapsed part of a drystone wall to which it was obviously not related. The wall is on the SE side of the public road past the farm and the Clava Cairns. The find is temporarily held by the reporters.

<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuaran of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 10
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275680

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<b>Northing</b>	844420
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	West of the three main cairns at Balnuranan of Clava (NH74SE 1, NH74SE 3, NH74SE 4 ) lies a small circle of contiguous recumbent stone, approximately 12 feet in internal diameter, with one of the stones on the ESE, bearing cup-and-ring and simple cup carvings. Excavation of the interior revealed what appears to have been a shallow grave for a now vanished inhumation, 5ft 6ins by 2ft 6ins. Over the filling of this near its western end was a scatter of white quartz pebbles. No artifacts were found beyond a scrap or two of pebble flint.

<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuaran of Clava, Centre
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ring Cairn; Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 3
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275710
<b>Northing</b>	844430
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>This ring cairn is between the two passage-graves at Balnuaran, the standing stones encircling these sites being only 80 and 123 feet from the monolithic circle of this cairn. All three sites were restored by the owner about 1881 (Jolly 1882).</p> <p>The kerb of the cairn encloses a slightly oval area measuring 60 by 52 feet. It is built of massive boulders but is now very imperfect on the south side. On the south-south-west opposite the stump of a monolith is the most notable of the kerb-stones, a great rectangular block 4 feet 3 inches high, its neighbouring stones to the west are only 2 feet and 2 feet 10 inches high. The cairn material is heaped up to a height of about 4 feet inside the kerb. Cairn material also extends for about 5 feet outside the kerb as a low grass-grown bank. A small area against the outside of the kerb on the south-south-west side was examined in 1953 but nothing was found except a small patch of charcoal on the old surface.</p> <p>The central area is defined by a setting of flat slabs (in contrast to the boulders of the kerb, 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 6 inches high, which enclose an almost circular space 21 by 18 feet. The cairn is surrounded by nine monoliths set 25 to 21 feet outside the kerb, with an overall diameter of about 100 feet. The tallest stone remaining is on the west-south-west and is 7 feet 6 inches high. Four of the monoliths, three on the south to south-west arc and one on the east-north-east, were re-erected at the "restoration" (Jolly 1882). Three of the monoliths, are connected to the kerb by distinct "causeways" 6 to 8 feet wide and at least 1 foot high. When examined in 1953 they were found to consist of "small boulders carefully packed to form a slightly convex strip" (Piggott 1956). These causeways are a unique feature, there being no trace of them at any Clava-type site.</p> <p>The monolith on the south-east side is reputed to be cup-marked (Jolly 1882) on its outer side, but it is much weathered and only one cup-marked can now be made out, and that without much confidence. The monolith at the end of the west causeway is also reported as marked, but these are due to weathering. Of the two adjacent cup-marked stones on the east-south-east side of the kerb, one is very weathered and is uncertain, the other is about 3 feet high and is in a leaning position mainly covered with turf. Under the turf can be seen very distinct cup-marks as illustrated (Jolly 1882) except that the channel indicated seems to be a natural crack. Some rough flakes of pebble flint have been found in the central areas (Piggott 1884).</p> <p>This site, together with Balnuaran of Clava South-West, was subject to excavation in 1994 -</p>

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1995 (see entry for this site, Site No 50, for more information on this excavation).

<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuaran of Clava North-East
<b>Type of Site</b>	Chambered Cairn; Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 1
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	275760
<b>Northing</b>	844470
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Clava passage-grave (Balnuaran of Clava, North-east) The cairn lies only 123 feet to the north-east of the central cairn, in the middle of the Clava cemetery. The kerb is of massive boulders and has a diameter of 55 feet. The stones graduate irregularly in size from 3 feet by the entrance on the south-west side to 1 foot 6 inches at the back, though the pair of stones which actually form the entrance are lower, 2 feet high. The cairn material is now piled up inside the kerb and reaches a height of nearly 10 feet. There is a distinct platform of stoney material, rather irregular in outline, extending for 10 to 18 feet beyond the kerb and having a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches.</p> <p>The passage is constructed of large boulders. The chamber has a diameter of 12-13 feet. The lowest course is also of upright boulders, those by the entrance 3 feet 9 inches and 3 feet high, those at the back 2 feet 5 inches high. The wall at the back still remains up to 7 feet high consisting of eight rough and irregular courses including some very large stones. There is only a slight oversailing of the upper part giving a maximum overhang of 1 foot.</p> <p>The cairn is surrounded by a circle of eleven standing stones (and one small earthfast stone on the north-north-east). The stones are irregularly spaced and vary from 24 to 37 feet from the kerb having an overall diameter of 110 to 117 feet. This irregularity is probably partly due to the fact that some of the stones (those on either side of the entrance, and the next stone to the north and north-east stone (W Jolly 1882) were reset in the 19th century. The two stones on either side of the entrance one 9 feet and 5 feet 3 ins. high.</p> <p>Cupmarks occur on the innermost stone of the passage on the north-west side (W Jolly 1882) and also on a stone on the north side of the kerb (S Piggott 1956). The former stone has certainly four and possibly seven simple cups; the latter, which measures 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 5 inches, is covered with cupmarks, one cup and ring meandering lines.</p> <p>This site, together with Sites 50 and 52, were subject to excavation in 1994 - 1995. The second season of excavation focused on the NE passage grave and investigated the chronological relationship between the five main elements on the site: the internal structure of the cairn, its kerb, its entrance passage, the platform upon which the site appears to be built and the stone circle which surrounds the entire monument. All proved to have been constructed during a single phase. The cairn contained a core of massive blocks and redeposited turf or topsoil which formed a stable structure supporting the corbelled burial chamber. This was covered by a skin of smaller rubble which was revetted by the kerbstones. These were only shallowly bedded in the ground and had been held in position by a rubble ramp piled up against the exterior of the monument. The composition of this ramp or platform matched the constructional sequence in the cairn itself, with quarried slabs similar to those employed in the chamber towards the base of this deposit and rounded boulders towards its surface. This feature continued unbroken across the entrance to the tomb and extended outwards as far as the stone circle. One of the monoliths belonging to this circle lacked any socket and was bedded in the tail of the ramp- thus it could not have been erected after that material was in position. The entrance passage had been cleared of any archaeological deposits during an unrecorded excavation. A few flecks of cremated bone were found on the surface of the</p>

platform. Over a hundred lithic artefacts were recovered during the excavation and samples were taken for study by soil micromorphology, pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating. A section was also cut through the rubble ramp of the SW passage grave (NH 7568 4447) (NH74SE 4) at the point where the kerbstones were at their lowest. In this case the kerb lacked any sockets and again the ramp must have been a primary feature of the monument. It was constructed in exactly the same manner as the platform of the NE cairn, but in this case it had been surfaced with flat slabs.

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuaran of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Earthwork
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 28
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG3004
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275700
<b>Northing</b>	844500
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Short length of earth and stone bank loacted during archaeological investigations during the building of a new car park in 1980s.

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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuarin
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 14
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275750
<b>Northing</b>	844590
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A small cupmarked stone was found in 1882 at the side of the field between the northernmost cairn on the plain of Clava and the river. It has one quite distinct cup. This stone was not located during field investigation in the 1960s. However, three stones "from Clava" were presented by Mr Jolly to the Inverness Museum but they don't appear to fit the description above.

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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	Balnuraran of Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 44
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275860
<b>Northing</b>	844470
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken for the installation of picnic benches and a fence line lying close to Clava Cairns. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

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<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava (Ring Cairn)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ring Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 11
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275850
<b>Northing</b>	844410
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	In 1996, a circular earthwork SE of the guardianship enclosure, which is currently recorded as a 'hut circle', was examined by small-scale excavation and proved to be the remains of a ring-cairn. Four of the outer kerb stones still survived, together with a broad bank of rubble. It seems likely that the monument was constructed in two phases. The first involved the construction of the cairn from surface boulders. In a later phase the interior was excavated and soil was piled against the outer kerb of the monument. This material included a small amount of cremated bone and contained a number of sandstone slabs - a feature which was also recognised in the ring-cairn within the guardianship enclosure.

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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava (Standing Stone)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Standing Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 5
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monumntn
<b>Easting</b>	275940
<b>Northing</b>	844610
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This possible Clava-type cairn, in the Clava cemetery group in the centre of a flat field beside the River Nairn, is now completely removed except for a single standing stone, 6'6" high.

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<b>Site Number</b>	59
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava (Axehead)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Axehead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 45
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276000
<b>Northing</b>	844600
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Neolithic polished stone axehead of hornfels. Surface find in 2003 by Mr D Scott in a field E of the Clava cairns. L 136mm x B 63mm x Th 34mm; Wt 372g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 97/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

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<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	Mains of Clava South-East
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ring Cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 16
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>Easting</b>	276050
<b>Northing</b>	844570
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	When inspected in 1962, there was no remains of a stone circle or cairn at the site, which was overgrown by whin and gorse bushes. There is no local knowledge of a cairn even existing here, although reports in 1957 record the cairn. It states that when it was visited by Fraser (1884) it was already fragmentary, but he recorded a kerb of about 50 feet diameter and an internal ring of about 18 feet diameter. The area where it stood in 1957 had become waste land and only a few stones of the structure, heavily overgrown, were seen.

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<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 48
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG49450
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275927

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<b>Northing</b>	844835
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This bridge carries an unclassified public road over the River Nairn to the NW of Clava Lodge (NH74SE 49). The river here forms the boundary between the portions of Croy and Dalcross parish in Inverness District (Inverness-shire) and Nairn District (Nairn), to the N and S respectively.

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<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava Bridge (Cup-Marked Stone)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 9
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275930
<b>Northing</b>	844840
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>No trace of this stone was found during field investigation and local enquiries proved negative in a site visit in 1962. However, W Jolly in 1882 recorded the following:</p> <p>There is a cup-marked stone lying flat on the ground, a little of the east of the bridge over the Nairn at Clava on the road from Culloden Muir to Leanach and Clava, on the waste moorland which stretches to the right hand there, still unreclaimed. It is a block of grey granite 8 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet broad at the base, narrowing in breadth to 1 foot 3 inches at the top, and 2 feet 1 inch thick. There are five cups along its top. One of them shows traces of an encircling ring, now greatly obliterated, with two smaller cups at the ends of its more distinct portion on the right.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava Lodge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Hotel; Hunting Lodge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 49
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG49451
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276117
<b>Northing</b>	844755
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is no information of this building in the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Station (Stone Circle)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 24
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2913
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There was no trace, and no local knowledge of this cairn or stone circle in a site visit in 1964. However, in an earlier visit in the 1890s, it was recorded: 'A cairn (prob. stone circle is meant) was examined, during an excursion on the 28th June 1879, above Culloden (Moor) Station. It consisted of 25 stones of which only 7 appeared to be in their original position.'

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<b>Site Number</b>	65
<b>Site Name</b>	Nairn Viaduct, Clava
<b>Type of Site</b>	Viaduct
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 23
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG3007
<b>Status</b>	A Listed Structure
<b>Easting</b>	276413
<b>Northing</b>	844972
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Murdoch Paterson, engineer, opened 1898. High 29 span viaduct, bullfaced red dressed rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. Tooled ashlar arch rings and parapet, each round-headed arch ring measuring 50', except that crossing Nairn River which measures 100'. South end of viaduct curved in order to align approach with hillside. Viaduct measures 1800' (549m) in all.

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<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	Leonach (Saddle Quern)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Saddle Quern
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 22
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275300
<b>Northing</b>	844900
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland

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**Description** Included in the coping of the dry-stone dyke on the west side of a minor road is part of saddle quern (reported in 1985).

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**Site Number** 67  
**Site Name** Leanach (Cup Marked Stone)  
**Type of Site** Cup-Marked Stone  
**NMRS Number** NH74NE 6  
**HER Number**  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 275220  
**Northing** 845030  
**Parish** Daviot and Dunlichity  
**Council** Highland

**Description** No trace of this stone can now be found and local enquiries gained no knowledge of the stone but it was ascertained that the dyke in which it was reported to have been located had been rebuilt on several occasions (Information from Mr Munro, Leanach). In Inverness Museum there is a cup-marked stone with 12 cups which conforms generally to the measurement given by Jolly (1882). It is listed in the Museum as being "from Clava" and was presented by Mr Jolly. It is possible that this is the stone in question (reported in 1962).

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**Site Number** 68  
**Site Name** Leanach  
**Type of Site** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NH74NE 70  
**HER Number** MHG26211  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 275080  
**Northing** 845090  
**Parish** Croy and Dalcross  
**Council** Highland

**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed and four roofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-4-6, sheet vi). Five roofed buildings, two of which have an attached enclosure, are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map

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**Site Number** 69  
**Site Name** Cumberland's Stone  
**Type of Site** Stone  
**NMRS Number** NH74NW 17.01  
**HER Number**

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<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274970
<b>Northing</b>	845260
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	According to local tradition, the Cumberland Stone, near Culloden Moor, marks the spot where on the morning of the battle the "Butcher Duke" took breakfast. The huge conglomerate served the purpose of his table, and later in the day was used by him as a coign of vantage to survey the field. It measures 53 feet 6 inches in circumference and is 5 feet 3 inches in height. On the top of the Cumberland Stone is the inscription 'Position of the Duke of Cumberland during the Battle of Culloden'. It was removed from list of scheduled ancient monuments, former number 965.

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<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Leanach Airfield
<b>Type of Site</b>	Airfield (20th century)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 58
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG19531
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275520
<b>Northing</b>	845520
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The emergency landing ground is visible on RAF vertical air photographs (106G/Scot/UK169, 2011-2012, flown 26 August 1946), in fields between what is now Newlands of Culloden and Leanach. The air photographs show that the field boundaries had been removed within this area and according to the current OS digital 1:2500 scale map have now been replaced. Buildings possibly connected with the landing ground are noted at NH 75655 45106; and at what is now the Culloden Moor Hotel NH 74912 45215, several huts are visible around a flat roofed building.

<b>Site Number</b>	71
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden (Cropmark)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cropmark
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 38
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2924
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275800
<b>Northing</b>	845500
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is no information on this site in the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	72
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Moor Station Signal Box
<b>Type of Site</b>	Signal Box
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 41.01
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276250
<b>Northing</b>	845590
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	There is no information about this site in the NMRS.

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<b>Site Number</b>	73
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Moor Station
<b>Type of Site</b>	Railway Station
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 41
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2920
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276230
<b>Northing</b>	845680
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This intermediate station on the Inverness-Aviemore ('direct') main line of the former Highland Rly was opened on 1 November 1898; it was grouped into the London, Midland and Scottish Rly. in 1923 and closed to regular passenger traffic on 3 May 1965. The line itself remains in regular use by passenger traffic.

<b>Site Number</b>	74
<b>Site Name</b>	Mid Feabuie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74NE 69
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG26210
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275100
<b>Northing</b>	846260
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland

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**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed, one partially roofed and one roofed building, and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-4-6, sheet vi). Five roofed buildings, one of which has an attached enclosure, are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).

**Site Number** 75  
**Site Name** Braehill  
**Type of Site** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NH74NW 108  
**HER Number** MHG25836  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 274670  
**Northing** 846030  
**Parish** Croy and Dalcross  
**Council** Highland

**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed, two roofed buildings and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-4-6, sheet vi). Two roofed buildings, one of which forms three sides round a courtyard, and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).

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**Site Number** 76  
**Site Name** Culchunaig (Cup-Marked Stone)  
**Type of Site** Cup-Marked Stone  
**NMRS Number** None  
**HER Number** MHG25016  
**Status** None  
**Easting** 274330  
**Northing** 844190  
**Parish** Daviot and Dunlighthity  
**Council** Highland

**Description** Cup marked stone located by John Christison, on Monday 17th January 2000. Stone is located within an old dyke which is very run down. All that is left of the dyke are the large stones. Finder suspects that the dyke may have been built with stone taken from the nearby chambered cairn, NH74SW0007. Cup marked stone is approximately 150m at the east of the cairn - 270 degrees, and lies beside the stream. It is the corner stone of the old dyke, which appears clearly on 1967 Aps of the area and is on the 1st edition OS map as a rough ground shape and possibly on Roys military map. The stone lies at about 52 degrees from the horizontal and the cup is on the south corner of the stone. Stone is 1.53 high, 37cm wide and 42cms broad. Weather conditions bright and sunny. The stone also has a 'T' shaped notch beside the cup marks and has cross hatch on the upper surface. These marks are common on stones in the vicinity. Red Sandstone, broken.

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<b>Site Number</b>	77
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchunaig (Carved Stone)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Carved Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG29461
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274390
<b>Northing</b>	844160
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Scores on stone in same dyke as SMR NH74SW0062. Common on large stones all over the site, may just be marks left by machinery used in their removal from the fields. Field Survey by J Christison, 19/01/00.

<b>Site Number</b>	78
<b>Site Name</b>	Canister shot - King's Stables
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event (Findspot)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG56008
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273370
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A piece of canister shot was recovered by a metal detectorist near King's Stables within the registered boundary of the Culloden Battlefield. The find has been claimed as Treasure Trove.

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<b>Site Number</b>	79
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Wood (Hut Circle)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Hut Circle
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG29447
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272310
<b>Northing</b>	845500
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The structure is located in a commercial plantation of Douglas Fir trees planted in 1944. A hut-circle was discovered and reported by J. Christison. The hut-circle survives to a height of 1m at the N end, 0.3m in the E and 0.5 in the W. It is sub-circular, with an external diameter of 15m

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(E to W), and 16.5m externally N to S. It is 9m internally, both N-S and E-W. It is situated on Forest Enterprise land.

The site is in good condition, stable, intact and quite well preserved and does not seem to be under immediate threat, though there is some erosion, recent digging and the risk of damage from tree roots.

Two pits are associated with the site, the first is in the centre of the structure to the N edge, and is 1m in diam. And 0.4m deep. The other pit is on the outside of the ridge to the SW, is 4.5m in diam. And about 0.8m deep. Also a possible clearance cairn near the hut-circle.

This report was compiled in 2001.

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<b>Site Number</b>	80
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Aircraft Crash Site
<b>Type of Site</b>	Aircraft Crash Site
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG30847
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273000
<b>Northing</b>	846000
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A Shackleton aircraft crashed on Jan. 10th, 1964. Uncontrollable engine fire, forced landing. Serial No. XF710. Sqd. 120. General Grid Ref. Exact location needs to be confirmed, however.

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<b>Site Number</b>	81
<b>Site Name</b>	Treeton Farm Croft House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Croft House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG53993
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274160
<b>Northing</b>	845640
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A croft house, to the N of modern Treeton Farm, is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It survives in abandoned condition, within the Conservation Area at Culloden.

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<b>Site Number</b>	82
<b>Site Name</b>	Culchunaig Dyke

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Dyke
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG29460
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274340
<b>Northing</b>	844200
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The footings of an old dyke, only the largest stones are left. Clear on aerial photo and on both Roy's and OS 1869/70 maps. Not on current OS map. Cup marks on one stone at corner of dyke, top right of stone. Field Survey by J. Christison, 19/01/00.

<b>Site Number</b>	83
<b>Site Name</b>	Cranmore
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG52950
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273244
<b>Northing</b>	843395
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map c,1871 depicts a farmstead arranged around all four sides of a square courtyard. The eastern range seems to have been demolished at some time in the later 20th century.

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<b>Site Number</b>	84
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Battlefield Post-Medieval Finds
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event (Findspot)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG56004
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272720
<b>Northing</b>	844670
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A small quantity of metal objects were recovered during a metal detector survey by West Coast Archaeological Services on the west side of the Culloden Battlefield in 2013 prior to footpath construction. Forty-two objects were recovered, including two copper alloy buttons, one copper alloy buckle, a lead or pewter object and miscellaneous iron objects. The buckle was a potentially interesting artefact which may be contemporary with the mid-18th century

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Battle of Culloden. The lead or pewter object (Find No. 32) may also be of interest, as it appeared that it may have been an object deformed through heat.

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<b>Site Number</b>	85
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Wood, Lord President's Seat
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event (Findspot)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG30100
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272160
<b>Northing</b>	845570
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A findspot is recorded in the HER in this location, which they have assigned a post-medieval date too, although it is described as an 'unidentified object'.

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<b>Site Number</b>	86
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Battlefield Dyke
<b>Type of Site</b>	Dyke
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG55843
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272910
<b>Northing</b>	845030
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Evidence for the remains of a field wall or dyke, potentially part of an enclosure associated with the Culloden battlefield, was seen in 2005. It was noted that most of the original walls seemed to have been grubbed out entirely and perhaps replaced by ditches. The very heavily denuded traces of an earlier wall line were observed just to the east of the current fence line running at a slight angle to the fence line. It was thought to be part of the western limit of the Culloden Parks enclosure.

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<b>Site Number</b>	87
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Battlefield Enclosure and Boundary Bank
<b>Type of Site</b>	Enclosure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG14723
<b>Status</b>	None

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<b>Easting</b>	274197
<b>Northing</b>	844761
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A desk-based assessment, including a map regression exercise, was carried out by K Aitchison for the NTS in 1994 in an attempt to locate the position of several turf dykes which were known to have been important during the battle of Culloden. Unfortunately the exact location of the dykes and other structures could not be pinpointed owing to the inaccuracy of the C18 mapping.

The NTS have worked steadily on the restoration of Culloden battlefield towards how it would have looked at the time of the battle. After an analysis of contemporary plans of the battlefield, an attempt was made to locate a small polygonal enclosure in which the English dead are said to have been buried, and to assess whether any of surviving enclosures could date from time of the battle. All of the current drystone enclosures seem to date from around 1845, but to some extent follow the approximate lines of the larger enclosure shown on plans of 1746. As anticipated, no trace of the turf dyke could be found. However, a geophysical survey of the field is now planned, in the hope of locating the English graves and from there surmising the position of the turf dyke: the polygonal parish boundary, which seems to mimic the dyke, should provide supporting evidence if the geophysical survey is successful.

NH 745 450 and NH 740 448 Resistance and gradiometer surveys were conducted on two discrete areas of the battlefield at Culloden by CFA (Edinburgh) in 1995: the area around Old Leanach and an area in the extreme west of land owned by NTS. The project had three main aims: to establish the presence of remains of other structures around the extant building at Old Leanach; to locate the remains, if any, of a pentagonal turf-built enclosure at the west of the battlefield; and to identify the position of the reputed 'grave of the English dead'. The survey around Old Leanach successfully identified two regions of high resistance of similar surface area to the extant building which probably reflect the footings of associated buildings. The larger survey to the west identified nothing of any great antiquity, save for a very faint anomaly noted on the gradiometer survey. This anomaly had a magnitude little greater than the background, and would be very difficult to view as significant, if it were not aligned on a similar orientation to the cartographic evidence for the turf dyke.

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<b>Site Number</b>	88
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Moor Possible Prehistoric Occupation
<b>Type of Site</b>	Occupation Site
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG55841
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274331
<b>Northing</b>	844906
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Possible evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site of the Culloden battlefield were seen in resistivity and magnetometry surveys carried out by GUARD in 2005. The anomalies consisted of a series of faint curvilinear features, the main ones possibly representing a hut circle within an oval enclosure.

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<b>Site Number</b>	89
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Battlefield Possible Building Remains
<b>Type of Site</b>	Possible Building Remains
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG55842
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274463
<b>Northing</b>	844995
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Possible evidence for building remains on the site of the Culloden battlefield were seen in trenches excavated near the Old Leanach Cottage by GUARD in 2005. The excavation was an attempt to investigate geophysical anomalies observed during a survey in 2001. Despite the limited size of the trenches the remains encountered provided evidence for a foundation slot and a possible truncated post hole. It was considered that thees may be in keeping with the construction of a turf-built building, which would tally with descriptions of a building on the site in the C19, but which would be at odds with the construction of the current Old Leanach Cottage on the site.

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<b>Site Number</b>	90
<b>Site Name</b>	Culloden Battlefield Chest
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event (Findspot)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG31208
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274300
<b>Northing</b>	844990
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	HER records: 'Report of a metal chest being found on Culloden battlefield by MDU'.

<b>Site Number</b>	91
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava Cairns
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 47
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2999
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276000
<b>Northing</b>	844000
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross

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<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>There is no information about this site in the NMRS. However, the HER remarks:</p> <p>There is a small stone with a small cup, on the north side of the dike, on the right hand, facing the field there on the road between the farm of Clava and Welltown. W Jolly 1882.</p> <p>This cup-marked stone was not located during field perambulation. In Inverness Museum are three cup-marked stones "from Clava" presented by Mr Jolly but whether any of these stones can be said to be one above, is doubtful. Visited by OS (W D J) 26 April 1962.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	92
<b>Site Name</b>	Clava Cairns
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cup-Marked Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NH74SE 47
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	276000
<b>Northing</b>	844000
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dulcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>There is no information about this feature in the NMRS, and there doesn't appear to be a HER entry for it, although could be the same as Site No 91, or a stone very similar to it in a nearby location.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	93
<b>Site Name</b>	Daltullich Bothy
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bothy
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG56533
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274980
<b>Northing</b>	843130
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Post-medieval bothy (probably C18-C19) at Easter Daltullich. Shown on OS 1st-2nd edition maps to have been part of a larger building, the ruins of which are still extant.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	94
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Daltullich Steading

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG56522
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275040
<b>Northing</b>	843130
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A photographic survey of the building was carried out in April of 2011, as a condition of a planning application for the partial conversion of the steading to create a single storey dwelling.

<b>Site Number</b>	95
<b>Site Name</b>	Mains of Nairnside
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273781
<b>Northing</b>	843184
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A farmstead is recorded in the First Edition ca. 1871 - 80 OS map to the east of Cranmore Steading (Site No 83). It is depicted as a courtyard steading with a central barn and an off-set barn almost enclosing the courtyard to the south-east.</p> <p>Today, a modern shed is depicted on the site, although there looks as though there may be some of the older walls of the earlier steading are still in place.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	96
<b>Site Name</b>	Blackpark
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	272563
<b>Northing</b>	844884
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A courtyarded steading called Blackpark is depicted on the First Edition OS map ca. 1871 - 1880. Today the site has been developed, with new houses to the west of the former farm,

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and the farm itself has now been enclosed. It is unknown whether any of the earlier buildings have survived.

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<b>Site Number</b>	97
<b>Site Name</b>	Leanach Quarry
<b>Type of Site</b>	Quarry
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274747
<b>Northing</b>	844556
<b>Parish</b>	Daviot and Dunlichity
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A quarry is depicted on the Second Edition OS map ca. 1903 with a windpump and some ancillary buildings to the north.

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<b>Site Number</b>	98
<b>Site Name</b>	Leonach Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	277579
<b>Northing</b>	844923
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A large range of farm buildings annotated as Urchal is depicted on the First Edition 1871 OS map (Nairnshire Sheet 6). Although modernised, the shell of the former stone-built barns are thought to be still present on the site. The barns originally consisted of five linear north-west/south-east ranges joined to the north-west side by a long barn, with another separate linear barn to the south-east. A sluice and well are also depicted to the north-west side of the barns. It is located to the south-east of another farm - also called Urchal - which consist of the present main Leonach Farm, Site No 68.

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<b>Site Number</b>	99
<b>Site Name</b>	Feabuie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead; Croft
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None

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<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	275410
<b>Northing</b>	846540
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A farmstead or croft is depicted on the 1871 OS map (Nairnshire Sheet 6) as part of a series of crofts which extend further to the north-east and have now been dossected by the railway line. This site is currently immediately to the south of the present railway line and today is a domestic dwelling, although it is unsure how much of the original house depicted in the 1871 map still survives.</p> <p>Site Nos 74 &amp; 75 to the south-west form the continuations of these farmsteads/crofts to the south-west, which possibly also includes Site No 81 - Tretton Farm.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	100
<b>Site Name</b>	Ladywell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273309
<b>Northing</b>	845437
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A linear barn is depicted on the First Edition OS map of 1874 (Inverness-Shire Sheet 12) to the north of the King's Stables buildings (Site No 19). It is a simple north-east/south-west barn with a small projection to the north of the north-west side. It is now a ruin, possibly only the foundations remaining. A well is also annotated to the south of the barn in the 1874 map.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	101
<b>Site Name</b>	Stable Hollow
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead; Barn; House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	273497
<b>Northing</b>	845079
<b>Parish</b>	Inverness and Bona
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single barn is depicted on the First Edition OS map of 1874 to the immediate north-east of the King's Stabels buildings (Site No 19). It is depicted as a single north-east/wouth-west barn with an enclosure to its north-west, and a smaller enclosure to its south-east. Today, it looks</p>

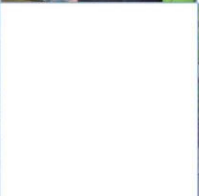
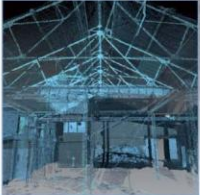
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as though it has been converted into a domestic dwelling, although it is unknown whether it was demolished or in fact converted. The alignment of the building is the same as in the 1874 plan, however.

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<b>Site Number</b>	102
<b>Site Name</b>	Nairnside House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Country House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	None
<b>HER Number</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	None
<b>Easting</b>	274005
<b>Northing</b>	842958
<b>Parish</b>	Croy and Dalcross
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A large country house is depicted to the west of the River Nairn on the First Edition OS of 1874, situated within the Daltaich Wood, with the River Nairn to its south-east. It is an L-shaped building with a larger north-west end to the north-east wing and has another smaller building to its north-east. There is also a small kennels depicted to the north of the house. The house is approached from the west. A smaller two-bay barn is also depicted to the north-east of the woods, although it is unknown whether this was part of the house or not.</p> <p>Unfortunately, google satellite mapping (ca. 2008) depicts the house as being unroofed and possibly in the process of being demolished. However, it may also be the Nairnside House that was put up for sale recently and may have therefore been converted/renovated.</p>

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