



Technical Appendix 7.3: Cultural Heritage Appraisal: Swept Path Analysis

Aultmore Wind Farm Redesign

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

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1.0 Introduction

In July 2023, SLR Consulting was commissioned by Vattenfall ('the Client') to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal in relation to the impact of proposed road widening works in conjunction with the proposed 16-turbine windfarm development within the Aultmore Forest (the proposed development).

As part of this proposed development, the proposed turbines will be transported along a proposed access route. Due to the proposed size of the turbine blades, there may be requirements for off-site road improvements in areas where the movement of turbines may be difficult due to existing infrastructure. A swept path analysis (SPA) has been completed for the proposed access route, highlighting areas where there will be potential constraints. This is presented in **Technical Appendix 11.1: Abnormal Load Access Report (ALAR)**.

There are eight identified study areas which are likely to require road expansion works (Figure 1). Works may include the extension of the road and/ or lowering of the road. There may also be a requirement to remove and reinstall street furniture.

Two study areas are located in the Moray Council Region comprising locations at A98/B9016 Junction (SPA Ref: H004-6) and Fochabers (SPA Ref: H003-6). The other six study areas are located in the Highland Council Region comprising Cawdor (SPA Ref: H007-23), Newton of Budgate (SPA Ref: H007-22), Clephanton (SPA Ref: H007-21), Brackley (SPA Ref: H007-20) and two locations at Auldearn (SPA Ref: H007-25 and H007-26). As this appraisal will consider the cultural heritage (archaeology and built heritage) within a defined study area, each area will be discussed separately.

1.1 Objectives

This report considers the likely effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage.

The specific objectives of the report are to:

- set out the cultural heritage baseline of the study areas;
- assess the archaeological potential of the study areas;
- assess the effects of the proposals on the cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy; and
- determine whether, where any predicted adverse effects are identified, these effects can be mitigated.

1.2 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statutes, policies, and guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022) and Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2020).

The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared by Alex Rowbottom, Project Consultant at SLR Consulting and overseen and signed off by Beth Gray, Associate Consultant (ACIfA) at SLR Consulting.



2.0 Methodology

2.1 Study Parameters

The parameters of each study area comprise a 0.5km radius. These study areas will be used to establish the baseline for each identified area of impact.

2.2 Data Collection

Up-to-date cultural heritage information has been obtained from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) Spatial Warehouse Database (2023a), for the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Inventory Historic Battlefields, procured as GIS data;
- Moray Council and Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), for known non-designated cultural heritage assets, complete with information on their character and condition;
- Canmore (2023b), the HES database, for additional information relating to cultural heritage assets;
- HES Pastmap (2023c), the HES database, for additional information relating to cultural heritage assets;
- the National Library of Scotland, for historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and other historic maps, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land use development;
- archival information, published and unpublished literature for additional background and historical information;
- the online Historic Land-Use Assessment Map (HLA Map 2023) for Scotland (HES 2023d), maintained by HES, for information on the historic land use character of each study area; and
- The Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD) (Coles et al., 1998), for information on the distribution of known palaeo-environmental sites across Scotland.

A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided at the end of this report.

2.2.1 HER data

A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all of the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance and potential impact.



3.0 Cultural Heritage Baseline

This section sets out the cultural heritage baseline of each study area. The location, landscape, geology, topography and cultural heritage context will be outlined for each study area, with a summary of potential remains which may be affected by the proposals.

3.1 A98/B9016 Junction (SPA Ref: H004-6) (Figures 2.8 & 3.8)

3.1.1 Study Area

The 0.5km radius study area is located around the proposed road widening works located at the junction of the A990, A98 and B9016 near the hamlet of Enzie, Buckie, Moray (NGR 339494, 862354). The proposed works will comprise the construction of a temporary stone road hardstanding created connecting the south-western part of the junction between the B9016 and A98.

3.1.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The landform of the area comprises generally undulating lowlands and hills, with the average elevation along either road network measuring at c.54m aOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The general landscape is a mixture between agricultural landforms and distributed woodland surrounding a small urban area located north-west of the junction (HLA 2023). Local watercourses comprise the Burn of Tynet located c.600m west of the study area and the Core Burn which navigates northward along the eastern side of the study area.

The generalised soil type across the area is the Elgin series, which are freely draining. The bedrock geology comprises the Fochabers Sandstone Formation with subordinate conglomerate, siltstone and mudstone (BGS 2023). Conglomerate of the Spey Conglomerate Formation encroaches the study area from the south also. Overlying superficial deposits are mainly Till Devensian, Diamicton intervened partly by Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits of gravel, sands and silts.

3.1.3 Cultural Heritage Context

Historic Environment Records (HER) results are limited to the medieval and post-medieval periods and the majority of features relate to structures identifiable on historic mapping. Documentary sources referenced the site of a medieval manor thought to be located in the north-eastern part of the study area, 430m north-east of the proposed works area (NJ36SE0041). The manor house was named as 'Glasterum or 'Clystirum', although 20th century site visits recorded no visible remains.

Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping dated 1866-68 (Banffshire VII.4), identifies a complex of farm buildings recorded upon the manor house site labelled as 'Glashturim', likely derived from the previous manor house. From 1905 (Banffshire VII.4), the farm buildings recorded on the first edition are no longer extant although the farm maintains its derivative name 'Glasterim', suggesting a reconstruction/development of the plot. A U-shaped complex replaced the former buildings which appears to still be extant in the present day and is identifiable on aerial photography. In the plot's locality, a Category A listed Dovecot (**LB15540**) is located due south of the Glasterim site, located outside the study area, which may have had some historic link to the manor or farmstead.

Other buildings recorded within the study area include The Core (NJ36SE0164) located c.380m north of the junction which comprises a farmstead in use to the present day. An incomplete standing structure named Howcore (NJ36SE0142) can also be identified on the historic mapping and is located in the south-western part of the study area, 180m south-west of the proposed works area, along the north of the A98.

Located 130m north of the proposed works area, a former manse building named Sylvania (**LB15536**) of Category C listing is extant, dated 1849. The building is recorded as a two-storey, south-facing, three-bay house with a rear storey annex linking to the former steading. The house has been altered in the modern period and is almost entirely surrounded by woodland. The house lies adjacent to the remains of the former United Free Church (NJ36SE0119) to the immediate west of the A990 which is listed as disused on the 1959 published OS maps (NJ36SE). A modern row of structures now lies between the building and the road in the present day.



Historic mapping also identifies the north-south road (now the A990) as a continuous road network during the 19th and 20th centuries, the junction now located at the A98/A990/B9016 crossing being a later modern road alteration.

In terms of archaeological fieldwork, trial trenching and watching briefs were undertaken along the eastern side of the A990, 115m east of the proposed works area, as part of the Beatrice Onshore Grid Connection (BOGC). Two trial trenches identified two undated possible pit features (NJ36SE0133).

3.1.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified eight cultural heritage assets within the study area. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

The archaeological potential for the study area is limited to the medieval and post-medieval periods, mainly comprising dwellings and farmsteads. The proposals will comprise the construction of a temporary stone road slip road connecting the southern approach of the B9016 and western approach of the A98.

Potential surviving unrecorded archaeological remains may relate to the agricultural usage of the field and remains of the former roads, although these may have already been largely impacted by the building of the modern A98 and B9016. If present, these would not be of significance.

3.2 Fochabers (SPA Ref: H003-06) (Figure 2.7 & 3.7)

3.2.1 Study Area

The proposed road works are located at the Fochabers east junction comprising the A98, A96 and B9104 (NGR 335303, 858415). The junction shares a boundary with the Christies of Fochabers Garden centre located to the immediate south-west. The study area is located on the eastern extent of Fochabers Village, Moray. The temporary removal of street furniture and swing of the turbines and transport vehicle around corners may impact cultural heritage assets.

3.2.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The immediate landscape comprises urban and commercial areas located south and west of the roundabout. To the north of the roundabout and into which the proposed works extend, the area comprises a designed landscape, cultivated former parkland and rectilinear fields and farms that form part of the Gordon Castle (Bog of Gight) Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) (GDL00198). To the east of the roundabout are vast woodland plantations comprising Leitch's Wood and Whiteash Ash Wood, a part of the larger Speymouth Forest (HLA 2023). The surrounding general landscape comprises undulating lowlands of mounds and terraces with gentle slopes. The village of Fochabers is built within the slightly lower terraces of the landscape and therefore the eastern part of settlement comprising the study area slopes eastward towards the higher woodlands at average elevations measuring between 55m aOD and 85m aOD. Local watercourses comprise the Burn of Fochabers, located along the south-western areas of the study area.

The soil type across the area is of the Boyndie series which are freely draining. The bedrock geology comprises the conglomerate of the Spey Conglomerate Formation and there are multiple superficial deposits located within the study area comprising gravels, and silts of Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits and Till, Devensian Diamicton (BGS 2023).

3.2.3 Archaeological and Built Heritage Context

Fochabers is a planned small town built in the 18th century by Alexander, the 4th Duke of Gordon (NJ35NW0048). The original village was located in a much closer proximity to Gordon Castle before the Duke had it demolished and moved further away as he felt it spoiled his view. The present town is built on a grid system comprising a village square central to a north-west/south-east road. The extent of the boundary for the town encroaches the western part of the study area, although the Fochabers Conservation Area remains outside of the study area. The majority of listed buildings are located outside of the study area and within Fochabers village and Conservation Area to the west. Only one listed building is located within the study area



comprising the Milne's High School and enclosing walls and gatepiers (**LB1560**). This building is category A listed and located 375m west of the proposed works area. The HER also records post-medieval schoolhouses located in Lennox Crescent and 11 High Street to the west of the school (NJ35NW0184, NJ35NW0214).

Adjacent to the northern boundary of the A98 and B9104 and into which the proposed works extend, is the Gordon Castle GDL (**GDL00198**). Thomas White Snr. modified the strictly formal layout associated with 'Old Castle Gordon' into a more spacious landscape park of planting, parks and drives in the 18th century. Other assets within the designed landscape comprise the formal gardens of the former Bog of Gight village although these remains are located outside of the study area. The park itself provides the setting for the Category A listed Castle and associated features and which is enclosed on three sides, including to the south within the study area, by extensive woodlands, some of which are 20th century forestry plantations.

The earliest historic OS map (1870 Banffshire VII.10) identifies the school and eastern road networks leading out of Fochabers village screened by an extensively planted woodland and vast parkland fieldscapes, to the north of the roads. South of the eastern road networks, the areas are extensively wooded aside from a nursey which was located where the Christies of Fochabers Garden centre is presently situated. Historic maps also identify the location of a former bridge, Burnside Bridge (NJ35NE0036) located south of the A98 roundabout. The expanse of the forest and continued usage of the nursery along the local road networks can be observed into the 1959 OS map (NJ35NE). The modern additions to the area include the Garden centre, eastern residential expanse to Fochabers and addition of new road networks as set out above.

3.2.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified six cultural heritage assets including the designated Gordon Castle GDL into which the proposed works extend. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

It is unlikely that any proposed ground impacts from the temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.

3.3 Auldearn Area A (SPA Ref: H007-25) (Figures 2.6 & 3.6)

3.3.1 Study Area

The study area is located around the proposed road widening works located at the junction of the B9111 and B9101 on the western side of Auldearn Village, Highland (NGR 291711, 855461). The proposals for this area indicate that part of the built-up embankment of the field to the west of the B9101 and south of the B9111 may be lowered as necessary in order to allow the turbine blades to oversail, with no temporary road construction needed. The DOLL transport system may be able to raise the blade high enough to avoid any embankment work.

3.3.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The landform of the area includes lowland terraces and mounds with gentle slopes located upon the undulating landscape of the coastline near Nairn. The landscape slopes gently eastward with elevations measuring between c.19m aOD and 35m aOD. The local landscape incorporates the western extent of Auldearn village, surrounded mostly by fields and farms (HLA 2023). Brooks and streams are located within and surrounding the study area which are tributaries of the River Nairn, located c.2.5km west of the study area.

The generalised soil type across the area comprise the Corby and Boyndie series, which are freely draining to local stream networks. Areas of alluvium deposits are also recorded within the soils, particularly along the B9111. The bedrock geology is comprised solely of sandstone of the Inverness Sandstone Group (BGS 2023). Multiple overlying superficial deposits located within study area comprise the aforementioned alluvium gravels, silts and silts and Diamicton of the Beinn An Uain Till Formation. Auldearn is located upon other superficial sands, silts and gravels of the Alturlie Gravels and Ardersier Silts Formations.



3.3.3 Cultural Heritage Context

The earliest recorded HER archaeological remains within the study area relates to Bronze Age activity, comprising findspots of a socketed Axehead (MHG7058) and a Cinerary Urn (MHG7059) found in the centre of Auldearn village c.190m east of the proposed works area. An undated stone axehead (MHG7057) was also recovered from the area of Bronze Age activity. An undated flint scraper has been recovered along the B9101 southern road south of Garlic Hill 185m south of the proposed works area (MHG28544). Garlic Hill, c.265m south-west of the proposed works area, is also the location of aerially identified undated cropmarks, pits and enclosures (MHG7299, 26996, 44632).

Geophysical survey (EHG712) and archaeological evaluation (EHG628) south-east of the study area in the southern part of Auldearn identified an alleged possible souterrain, charcoal pits (potentially Bronze Age/Iron Age) and medieval/post-medieval agricultural features, 255m south-east of the proposed works area (MHG17987).

The study area is located within the Battle of Auldearn Inventoried Battlefield (**BTL3**). The battlefield boundary defines the area considered to be where the main events of the battle took place and where associated archaeological remains may be expected. The battle took place on the 9th of May 1645 during the English Civil War between the Marquis of Montrose's royalist forces and the Covenanter army, comprising a total of c.5000 men. The battle is famed for the Marquis's historic tactical success and one of the last known battles to significantly use archers. The Covenanter Army approached the village from the west/south-west before organising themselves somewhere around Kinnudie Farm, located c.950m south-west of the village. The royalists utilised the local topography to their advantage, using the topography of the village including Boath House's 'enclosures', and the parkland south of Dooket Hill to their advantage. The main road from the west flanked by the marsh which forced the Covenanters to fight in a constricted space within and south/west of the village. The marsh and the walled enclosures of the village of Auldearn, together with the topographically unapproachable Dooket Hill allowed the Marquis to successfully outmanoeuvre the Covenanter army who significantly outmanned the royalist forces. The main area of fighting therefore is believed to have taken place in the southern and western parts of the village and the open countryside which formed its immediate hinterland comprising Dooket Hill, Garlic Hill and Kinnudie Farm. A metal detecting survey conducted by AOC Archaeology in 2016 (MHG4828) recovered 96 metal artefacts in three fields around Garlic Hill. Artefacts comprised two impacted lead musket balls, lead scrap, a silver-plated charm, copper buckles, buttons, a 19th century Temperance Society badge and 17th century, Victorian and Late Georgian coinage. A copper ratchet mechanism, probably from a crossbow, was also recovered.

A great amount of human remains were recovered south of Garlic Hill in the Dead Wood, located c.300m south of the central junction point within the study area (MHG7049). The remains may relate to the armies of the Battle of Auldearn 1645.

A medieval motte surmounted by a 17th century doocot is recorded at Auldearn at Dooket Hill (**SM9293**), located 100m north of the proposed works area. It was the site of the Royal Castle of Auldearn, of William the Lion, built in the 12th century. Its features comprise the raised motte which overlooks the medieval village of Auldearn (MHG31754) to its east. The motte is approximately 8m high and 60m in diameter. Building platforms, ramparts and pits (MHG39983, MHG39991, MHG60341) were also identified in proximity to the motte.

To the north of Dooket Hill and 422m north of the proposed works area lies the category A listed Boath House (**LB1649**), a post-medieval house/hotel with an associated 17th century dovecote, aviary and gardens (MHG31747, MHG39608, MHG39609). Other post-medieval structures around the remains of the scheduled remains of Auldearn Church located 260m north-east of the proposed works area (**SM5418**) adjoining the category B listed post-medieval parish church replacement (**LB1647**) and associated War memorial, sundial (MHG44943) and associated church burials (MHG31377). Furthermore, the Category C listed Innes Infant School (**LB1662**), Grain Mill (MHG23585), Manse (MHG26997), Carpenters Workshop (MHG39245), the Lion Hotel (MHG53622) and other dwellings (MHG31850) are all structures or partial structures identified within Auldearn village to the east of the proposed works area.



3.3.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified 43 cultural heritage assets within the study area including the designated Battle of Auldearn Battlefield into which the proposed works are located and Scheduled Monuments comprising the remains of the Auldearn parish church and medieval motte.

The proposed area where potential embankment lowering may take place will comprise the land to the south-west of the junction between the B9111 and B9101. The proposed works lie immediately adjacent to the highway and as noted disturbance may be avoided if the DOLL blade delivery system can be raised high enough. Of note, the area comprising the metal detecting survey did not fall within the area of proposed works. Therefore, there is a potential for activity comprising features and/ or artefacts relating to the Battle of Auldearn to be buried within the area of construction. Of note, human remains were identified upon the slopes of Garlic Hill located c.300m south-west of the junction. The quantity of human remains suggests a mass grave, potentially linked with the battle although remains may exist outside of the grave. Any activity or remains would hold historical and archaeological significance and interest and would inform on an understanding of the events of the battle and warfare of the Civil war period.

The majority of the works will also cut through an area of agricultural land and therefore unknown remains may comprise agricultural features associated with the western part of Auldearn village, these remains are likely to be of post-medieval date. Any such remains would not be of significance.

There is also potential for prehistoric features as cropmarks and residual findspots have been located within the study area and potential remains relating to the medieval settlement at Auldearn, as evidenced by the motte located north of the junction.

Any below ground impacts as a result of the lowering of the field embankment may result in the partial or total loss of below ground archaeological remains.

3.4 Auldearn Area B (SPA Ref: H007-26) (Figures 2.5 and 3.5)

3.4.1 Study Area

The location of the study area is centred around the junction between the A96 and B9111, located c.1.5km west of Auldearn, and 2km east of Nairn, Highland (NGR 290532, 856064). Proposed works may comprise the lowering of hedges and potentially lowering of the road to allow for transportation of the turbine blades.

3.4.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The landform of the area comprises generally undulating lowland mounds and terraces with gentle slopes. The landscape slopes northwards towards the coastline and average elevations measure at c.18m aOD. The landscape within the study area almost entirely comprises rectilinear fields and farms typical of post-medieval agricultural improvements including more recent field amalgamations (HLA 2023).

The generalised soil type across the area is the Boyndie series which is freely draining; however, a slither of mixed alluvium soil deposits cross the A96 from west to east. There are three bedrock deposits located within the study area although the majority of the southern part of the study area comprises sandstone of the Inverness Sandstone Group. The northern part of the study area comprises two other bedrock geologies including Sandstones of the Nairn Sandstone Member and Kingsteps Sandstone Formation. Superficial deposits include the identified alluvium which follows the course of the Auldearn Burn. Other superficial deposits include general Blown Sand and a large portion of raised flat tidal deposits either side of the Burn and sandy deposits of the Alturlie Gravels Formation (BGS 2023).

3.4.3 Cultural Heritage context

Encroaching the south-eastern part of the study area and into which the proposed works extend, is the inventory boundary for the location of the Battle of Auldearn, 9th of May 1645 (**BTL3**). The battlefield boundary defines the area considered where the main events of the battle took place or where associated archaeological remains may be expected. The very north-west of the battlefield polygon includes part of the A96 and B9111



before they reach the junction. The battle was the first time the Marquis of Montrose's royalist forces faced the Covenanter army with c.5000 men taking part. Of significance within the study area, the western part of the battlefield comprised the south-western/western advance of the Covenanter army and organisation at the Farm of Kinnudie, located c.0.5km south-east of the southern extent of the study area. The main events of the battle are believed to have taken place within Auldearn village, at Dooket Hill over 1km east of the study area and to the south-west at Garlic Hill. It is thought that marshland along the western approach and the topography of the landscape funnelled the Covenanter forces into a south-western channel before reaching the village. Archaeological deposits therefore may comprise findspots, which may be residual, comprising early post-medieval warfare military activity including weaponry and armour. As described above, the metal detecting survey (MHG4828) recovered artefacts in three fields around Garlic Hill including two impacted lead musket balls, lead scrap, a silver-plated charm, copper buckles, buttons, a 19th century Temperance Society badge and 17th century, Victorian and Late Georgian coinage. A copper ratchet mechanism, probably from a crossbow, was also recovered.

Aside from the battlefield, there is only one additional archaeological record located within the study area, 300m north-west of the proposed works area. This comprises an undated group of buildings named 'Auchnaclioch', likely an agricultural establishment as modern mapping names the dwelling as 'Dairy Cottage' (MHG28438). Historic mapping as early as 1866-68 (Nairnshire II.9) identifies a group of buildings, one resembling a house and gardens, the others a group of farm buildings/industrial buildings including a chimney. A small building resembling a cottage is added to the west of the plot by 1905 (Nairnshire II.13). The buildings remain on historic mapping until the latest versions available (OS 1970 NH95NW), which show the addition of the A96 bypassing the former road leading to the farmstead. The HER entry is limited, however, modern aerial photography shows the house and garden plot, western cottages and barn buildings, although it is unclear if restoration/replacement has taken place.

3.4.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified the designated Battle of Auldearn battlefield and one built heritage asset comprising a farmstead within the study area. It is anticipated that should the ground be required to be lowered, that this would not encroach into the battlefield boundary. In this case, neither of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

The archaeological potential for the study area is limited to the medieval and post-medieval periods; the area was agricultural throughout these periods.

The modern road overlies the route of the former road, identifiable on the 1st edition OS maps. Unknown remains, if surviving, may relate to the earlier agricultural practices of the landscape, predating the road, although the construction of the road is likely to have heavily truncated or destroyed any evidence. It is possible that should archaeological remains survive below the depth of the current road, then these may be impacted by any lowering of the road however such potential is considered to be limited. If present, such remains would not be of significance.

3.5 Cawdor (H007-23) (Figures 2.1 and 3.1)

3.5.1 Study Area

The study area is located within a slightly irregular 0.5km radius study area located around the B9090 which navigates through the village of Cawdor, Highland (NGR 284539, 850084). The proposed works include the temporary removal of street furniture.

3.5.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The general landform comprises undulating lowlands with mounds and terraces with gentle slopes. As the village of Cawdor is located either side of the Cawdor Burn river valley, the landform also comprises flood plains with river terraces and former lake beds. The burn is a tributary of the river Nairn, located c.700m north-west of the study area. The settlement is located around Cawdor Castle (**LB1728**) which has allowed for a



mixed immediate land-usage comprising urban areas, smallholdings, designed landscapes and plantations surrounded by post-medieval agricultural field forms and farms (HLA 2023).

Soils are a mixture between the Corby and Boyndie series and alluviums which freely drain to local stream/river networks. The general bedrock geology comprises sandstone and conglomerate of the Daviot Conglomerate Formation although areas of sandstone of the Nairnside Sandstone Formation encroach the study area. Overlying superficial deposits comprise alluvium following the course of the river surrounded by Devensian Glaciofluvial deposits and Diamicton of the Beinn An Uain Formation. To the north-west of the study area, river terrace deposits would also be encountered (BGS 2023).

3.5.3 Cultural Heritage Context

The settlement of Cawdor was constructed around the mid-15th century Cawdor Castle, a focal point of the village, located 285m south-west of the proposed works area (**LB1728**). The asset comprises a large rectangular courtyard castle enclosing an original 15th century 5-storey keep. The castle has since had 16th-19th century alterations. The castle also incorporates four category B and C listed structures including the gate lodge to its immediate north (**LB1730**), walled garden to its immediate south (**LB1729**) and later 18th century castle granary and dairy farm (Home Farm) to its east (**LB1732**, **LB2414**). The castle was built for the Calders, local thanes of the early medieval period, who were granted permission for the construction of the castle in 1454. The castle and village are also located within the GDL of Cawdor Castle (**GDL00099**) which incorporates a deer park to the castle north, the vast Cawdor and Tomnaghuaill woodlands and internal watercourse networks which connect to the Cawdor Burn. The boundaries of the GDL extend north to the B9090 but do not extend across the road and the proposed works area. The earliest OS map (1868 Nairnshire IV.14) identifies an established village lying west of the river Cawdor and Cawdor Castle and grounds to its east. The village saw a small growth, identifiable through later historic mapping (1959 NH85SW) version noting a new northern route through the town, now the B9090.

The Cawdor Conservation Area (**CON15**) encompasses the village of Cawdor, containing a multitude of category A to C listed buildings, 31 in total, which stretch from the centre of the village to the south-west of the village. The western approach road to Cawdor, now the B9090, lies in proximity to the category A listed, 1619 dated, Cawdor Parish Church (**LB1760**). A Category B listed building within the village also comprises Lavender House (**LB1736**), an 18th/19th century cruck construction dwelling. The majority of listed buildings of category C status are located within the central part of the village and along the south-western road comprising several, mainly single storey, 19th century cottages and dwellings.¹ The buildings are converted from some of the villages former industries and residencies including blacksmiths, almshouses, post offices and schoolhouses. Other former village structures recorded in the HER dataset included remains or alterations to former watermills, cottages and houses, which have been identified on historic mapping.

A watching brief of test pitting identified two potential archaeological features within the grounds of the new primary school located approximately 80m north of the proposed works area. A north-south field boundary and charcoal rich pit of possible prehistoric dating were recorded (EHG2870).

3.5.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified 101 cultural heritage assets including the designated Cawdor Castle GDL and the Cawdor Conservation Area. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

Given the above there is considered to be unknown prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval potential for archaeological remains located within the study area which may relate to the undated but potential prehistoric pits located north of the proposed works area and medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity and activity and expansion of Cawdor along the western approach to the village.

¹ **LB1734**, **LB1761**, **LB1762**, **LB1763**, **LB1764**, **LB1765**, **LB1766**, **LB1767** and MHG351754, MHG351755, MHG351756, MHG351757, MHG351758, MHG351759



It is unlikely that any proposed ground impacts from the temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.

3.6 Newton of Budgate (H007-22) (Figures 2.2 & 3.2)

3.6.1 Study Area

The 0.5km study area is located around the proposed road widening works located at the Newton of Budgate junction, between the B9090 and the Old Military Road, located c.2km west of Cawdor (NGR 282707, 849837). The proposed works will comprise road widening to the existing highway with a temporary stone road on the western side of the B9090. The temporary removal of street furniture and swing of the turbines and transport vehicle around corners may impact cultural heritage assets.

3.6.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The landform of the study area comprises undulating lowland mounds and terraces, which follow the valley formed by the River Nairn. Given the location to the river, alluvial flood plains, former lake beds and river terraces also form part of the landscape. Aside from the river, the surrounding landscape mostly comprises agricultural farmland and managed woodlands (HLA 2023). The elevations across the area measure between 49m aOD from the river, sloping northward and southward up to 60m aOD.

The generalised soil type across the area is the Corby series which are freely draining to local watercourses. The bedrock geology comprises conglomerate of the Daviot Conglomerate Formation. Superficial deposits comprise alluvium following the course of the river, banked by gravels, silts and sands of River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2023).

3.6.3 Cultural Heritage Context

Prehistoric flint scatters and Bronze Age features including a funerary cist and urn were recovered from a hillside near the Nairnside farm, located c.0.5km north of the junction (MHG6980).

The course of the Old Military Road from the Fort George located in Ardersier, Inverness follows part of the course of the modern B9090 road and the junction comprising the proposed works. The road was constructed in the mid-18th century to connect the Fort with Perth and Dundee.

The built heritage within the study area comprises a category B listed mid-19th century 2-storey house located c.130m north-east of the junction (**LB1739**), the site of which is in continued usage in the present day as a modern farmstead. OS mapping (1869 Inverness-shire Mainland V.8) identifies Newton of Budgate and an associated building named 'Summer House' aligning the road and located c.80m north of the junction. By the modern period, the only surviving building on the site comprises the Newton of Budgate Building surrounded by modern barns.

To the extreme north of the study area, a category A listed mid-late 18th century bridge (**LB1843**) crossing the river Nairn is recorded. As part of restoration works in 2018, a set of 24 trial trenches were opened surrounding the bridge. The archaeological evaluation recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance (EHG5463).

3.6.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified 5 cultural heritage assets within the study area. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

The potential for remains relating to the prehistoric period is thought to be low, given the evidence within the area was identified c.500m north-east of the River Nairn.

There is a potential for remains associated with the Old Military Road and associated buried remains to the former post-medieval farmstead located c.80m north-east of the junction to be directly impacted by the



widening of the road. However such remains if present would not be of significance and likely to have been heavily truncated or destroyed by the adjoining road networks.

It is unlikely that any proposed ground impacts from the temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.

3.7 Clephanton (H007-21) (Figures 2.3 & 3.3)

3.7.1 Study Area

The study area is located around the Clephanton junction between the B9090 and B9091, Highland (NGR 281695, 850527). The temporary removal of street furniture and swing of the turbines and transport vehicle around corners may impact cultural heritage assets.

3.7.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The landform of the study area comprises undulating lowlands and foothills, sitting at c.80m aOD. The landscape is generally formed of woodland plantations and field systems and farmsteads (HLA 2023).

The generalised soil type across the area is the Kindeace series which are freely draining. The bedrock geology comprises Sandstone of the Inverness Sandstone group, overlain by superficial Diamicton of the Finglack Till Formation (BGS 2023).

3.7.3 Cultural Heritage Context

Archaeologically, evidence is limited to findspots, the earliest of which comprises a prehistoric six-knobbed carved stone ball found c.16m south of the junction (MHG7302). Furthermore, pillars likely of post-medieval date have been recovered at the junction, of possible association with the terraced houses (MHG23630).

Remains of the Old Military Road may be present within the proposed area of works. The road, overlain by the modern B9090 road, crosses the junction following the mid-18th century built military route connecting Fort Geog with Perth and Dundee.

Built heritage within the study area comprises the Clephanton village cottages which align the B9091 and are located in the immediate vicinity of the junction. The category B listed cottages are of late 18th century date and comprise single and two storey terraced buildings (**LB1837**, **LB1838**, **LB1839**). The village holds significance by the namesake of Clephanton after Major Clephane, Provost of Nairn in 1765. The cottages, including a smithy, can be identified on the earliest OS map (18669 Nairnshire IV.9) amongst a largely secluded wooded backdrop. No significant change is observed through to the latest historic OS map from 1966 (NH85SW).

3.7.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified 12 cultural heritage assets located within the study area. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

It is unlikely that any proposed ground impacts from the temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.

3.8 Brackley (H007-20) (Figures 2.4 & 3.4)

3.8.1 Study Area

The study area is located around the proposed road widening works located at the junction of the A96 and the B9006, Brackley, Highland (NGR 280230, 852334). The proposed works will comprise road widening to the existing highway with a temporary stone road on the eastern side of the B9006. The temporary removal of



street furniture and swing of the turbines and transport vehicle around corners may impact cultural heritage assets.

3.8.2 Landscape, Geology and Topography

The study area is located on a gentle north facing slope which overlooks the coastline at Ardersier. The surrounding landscape comprises agricultural fields with dispersed woodland plantations (HLA 2023). The low-lying nature of the study area is situated at c.33m aOD. Loch Flemington is the closest water source, located c.0.25km east of the study area.

The generalised soil type across the area is the Corby and Boyndie series which freely drain to local water networks. The bedrock geology comprises sandstone of the Inverness Sandstone Formation. Other deposits comprise clays, silts and sands of Lacustrine Deposits that surround Loch Flemington (BGS 2023).

3.8.3 Cultural Heritage Context

The prehistoric settlement at Brackley, a Scheduled Monument, is located c.250m south-east of the junction between the A96 and B9006 (**SM11834**). At least four roundhouses have been identified from aerial photographs at the settlement within the study area. The roundhouses are roughly aligned east to west and the central two roundhouses overlap slightly suggesting phased/sequence settlement. The ditch of the best-preserved roundhouse measures between 3m and 4m wide and approximately 13m in diameter. A ring of thirteen postholes and pits are also included within the Scheduled area. The asset is located amongst a wealth of other prehistoric scheduled monuments surrounding Loch Flemington located c.500m south-east of the proposed works area comprising domestic and defensive enclosures (**SM5028**, **SM5164**, **SM5166**, **SM5167**), a long barrow (**SM5005**), Henge (**SM6694**) and pit alignments (**SM5041**) all of which are beyond the study area.

The Scheduled Monument is likely associated with nearby pits and ring ditches alongside a possible souterrain, 140m north-west of the proposed works area and to the north to the Scheduled Monument (MHG36076). Other potentially contemporary archaeological records comprise the find spot of a Bronze Age axehead (MHG2830) located c.440m to the west of roundhouses site.

The junction comprises the course of the mid-18th century Old Military Road from Fort Geog, Ardersier, which part of the modern B9090 road follows. Undisturbed remains of the road may survive to the immediate north of the junction as the modern road snakes eastward to connect with the A96.

Nineteenth century historic mapping (1869-70 Nairnshire IV) denotes a smithy at the south-western corner of the junction. The smith is no longer extant and replaced by modern buildings which align the road. The smith was formerly located in proximity to the Brackley farmstead (MHG20560) located c.180m south of the B9006 along the original lines of the Old Military Road. The farmstead site is in continued use in the present day and but has also undergone modern alterations. Other industrial activity within the area comprises a possible corn drying kiln (MHG17495) recorded c.300m west of the junction.

3.8.4 Summary of Potential Constraints

This appraisal has identified six cultural heritage assets within the study area including the prehistoric settlement site at Brackley. None of the identified assets would be physically affected by the proposals.

The proposed widening works appear to be contained within the grass verge adjacent to the existing highway. There is a potential for remains to be present relating to prehistoric remains, the Old Military Road and associated buried remains to the Brackley farmstead. If present, it is anticipated that such remains would not be of significance.

It is unlikely that any proposed ground impacts from the temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.



4.0 Statement of Significance & Effects

4.1 Potential Remains and Significance

This assessment has identified that the following cultural heritage assets may be affected by the proposals.

- Possible prehistoric features and find spots which would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric landscape and inform on past environmental conditions and anthropogenic activities in the vicinity.
- Potential remains relating to the medieval settlement at Auldearn. Settlement remains dating to the medieval period would have the potential for archaeological remains which would contribute to our understanding of medieval settlement development, growth, level of planning, building types and construction materials, and domestic, agricultural, ecclesiastical and industrial remains.
- Battlefield remains including finds and features which are associated with the Battle of Auldearn. The battle is significant as one of the last battles to extensively used long bows. Any evidence would be considered important in understanding the development of battle and the transitional use of weaponry.
- Post medieval agricultural remains which would inform on the post medieval use of the landscape, agglomeration of earlier field systems and the enclosure of new areas of land.

Remains as set out above would be of varying archaeological interest contributing towards an understanding of activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that remains would predominantly be gauged at no greater than local or regional importance.

4.2 Development Effects

Assessment of potential direct impacts on cultural heritage assets is based on the maximum likely impact that could be caused by the proposed development.

Development effects are anticipated from the following activities:

- soil stripping for construction of temporary hardstanding at the A98/B9016 junction (SPA Ref: H004-6);
- potential lowering of field at Auldearn Area A (SPA Ref: H007-25); and
- potential excavation to lower the embankment at Auldearn Area B (SPA Ref: H007-26);

In the worst case the proposed works would harm significance through the removal of archaeological remains, if present.

For the majority of the assets excluding the designated battlefield, it is anticipated that remains are likely to be of up to low cultural heritage significance only. Due to their location an adverse impact is predicted of up to high magnitude in the worst-case scenario. The overall significance of effect would be slight. This is not a significant impact.

With regards to the battlefield, as a designated asset it is considered to be of high (national) significance. An adverse impact is predicted of up to high magnitude in the worst-case scenario. The overall significance of effect would be slight. This is not a significant impact.



5.0 Proposed Mitigation

The proposed works at Auldearn Area A (SPA Ref: H007-25) are located within a designated battlefield. As such, appropriate mitigation undertaken prior to the works may be in the form of a systematic metal detecting survey to recover artefacts relating to the battle and improve our understanding of the battle events. The precise scope of the survey would be negotiated with the relevant LPA on behalf of the Client and the agreed mitigation programme would be documented in an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

It is considered that due to the low cultural significance of the potential archaeological remains at A98/B9016 junction (SPA Ref: H004-6), Newton of Budgate (H007-22) and Brackley (H007-20), that no further work will be required as part of the proposed works. This should be agreed with the relevant LPA.

6.0 Conclusions

This assessment has identified known cultural heritage assets and identified and assessed the potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive within each of the eight study areas and has discussed their significance. The possible effect of the proposals upon the significance of those remains, as a result of physical truncation during construction groundworks, has also been considered.

This assessment has identified that there are no designated archaeological remains located within the proposed works areas. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

For all below ground archaeological remains, the proposed road widening scheme has the potential to impact known and unknown below ground archaeological remains by the result of physical truncation during construction groundworks. For six of the seven locations, the anticipated archaeological remains are of such limited significance that no further work is expected.

The proposed works at Auldearn Area A (SPA Ref: H007-25) are located within a designated battlefield. As such, appropriate mitigation undertaken prior to the works may be in the form of a systematic metal detecting survey.

Should the DOLL trailer system be able to be raised high enough to avoid any embankment works, then no ground disturbance would take place.

Where temporary removal and reinstallation of street furniture is proposed, it is unlikely that any below ground impacts would result in the loss of below ground archaeological remains due to the nature of such works which are in themselves limited and within existing footprint of disturbance.

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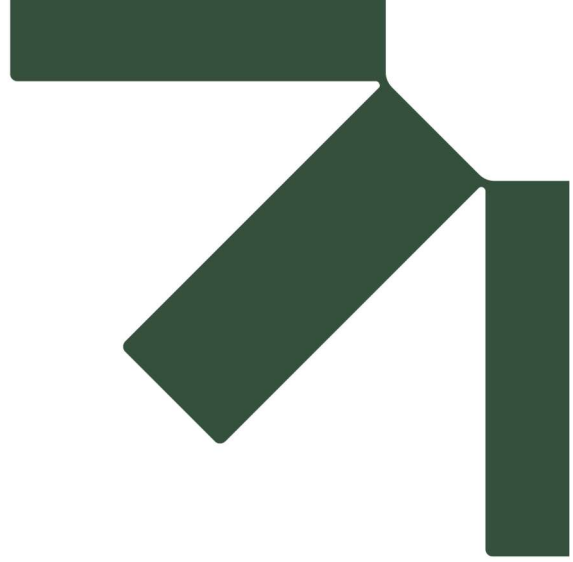


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Appendix A: Heritage Assets

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
MHG14356	FS	Macehead, Auldearn	Findspot
MHG15943	BLD	School, Innes Mount	School
MHG15944	MON	Old Change House, Cawdor Village	Changehouse
MHG15970	MON	Church Hall (Off Back Street), Cawdor Village	House
MHG15982	MON	County Salon (Former Post Office & House), Cawdor Village	Post office
MHG15986	MON	Gardener's Cottage, Cawdor Village	House
MHG15994	MON	Newton of Budgate	House
MHG16005	MON	2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Clephanton Village	House
MHG16020	MON	7 & 8 Clephanton Village	House
MHG16031	MON	9 Clephanton Village	House
MHG16037	PG	Walled Garden, Cawdor Castle	Walled garden
MHG16042	MON	Gate Lodge & Entrance, Cawdor Castle	Lodge; gate
MHG16140	MON	Home Farm Granary, Cawdor Castle	Granary
MHG17495	MON	Possible Corn-Drying Kiln, Tirfoglein	Corn drying kiln
MHG17987	MON	Large Curvilinear Pit - Auldearn	Souterrain; pit
MHG18605	MON	Milton of Cawdor	Grain mill; watermill; threshing mill
MHG20560	MON	Brackley Farm Steading	Farmstead; building
MHG23585	MON	Auldearn Mill	Grain mill; watermill; saw mill
MHG23614	MON	Cawdor Burn Bridge	Bridge
MHG23629	MON	Clephanton, Unnumbered House	House
MHG23630	MON	Clephanton, Pillars	House
MHG23635	MON	Cawdor Burgh	Burgh
MHG23770	MON	Auldearn, Doocot Road, Housing	House
MHG26996	MON	Enclosures etc, Garlic Hill	Occupation site
MHG26997	MON	Auldearn Manse	Manse
MHG2830	FS	BA Flanged Axehead, Brackley	Findspot
MHG2832	MON	Possible Pit Circle, Brackley	Pit circle; round house (domestic)
MHG28438	MON	Auchnacloich	Farmstead
MHG28544	FS	Scraper - Auldearn	Findspot



MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
MHG31377	MON	Auldearn Old Parish Church Burial Ground	Cemetery
MHG31578	MON	Market Stance, Auldearn	Market place
MHG31584	MON	Deerpark, Cawdor Castle	Park
MHG31594	MON	Balliknockan, NW of Cawdor village	Farmstead
MHG31595	MON	Quarry, W of Castle, Cawdor	Quarry
MHG31599	MON	Cawdor Parish Church & Burial Ground, Cawdor Village	Cemetery
MHG31747	PG	Gardens, Boath House, Auldearn	Walled garden
MHG31754	MON	Auldearn Settlement	Burgh
MHG31850	MON	Buildings, S of Church, Auldearn	Terraced house
MHG34112	MON	Dooket Hill	Ditch
MHG36076	MON	Brackley	Site; ring ditch
MHG37960	MON	AULDEARN, HIGH STREET, 1 NEWBIGGINGS BUILDINGS	Site
MHG38587	PG	CAWDOR CASTLE, WALLED GARDEN	Walled garden
MHG38589	MON	CAWDOR VILLAGE, BACK STREET, CHURCH HALL	Church hall
MHG38609	MON	CLEPHANTON, 7-8 CLEPHANTON VILLAGE	House
MHG39161	MON	Building Foundations, N of Cawdor Mains	Building
MHG39245	MON	Smithy, Auldearn	Smithy
MHG39608	MON	Gardens, Boath House, Auldearn	Bowling green
MHG39609	MON	Aviary, Boath House	Aviary
MHG39983	MON	Pit - Dooket Hill	Pit
MHG39991	MON	Platform - Dooket Hill	Platform
MHG42684	MON	County Salon (Former Post Office & House), Cawdor Village	House
MHG43687	MON	Cawdor, Post Office	House
MHG43880	MON	The Mound, off Back Street, Cawdor Village	Outbuilding
MHG43894	MON	West End House, Post Office and Former Stables, Back Street, Cawdor Village	Stable
MHG43896	MON	West End House, Post Office and Former	Shop



MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
		Stables, Back Street, Cawdor Village	
MHG44632	MON	Enclosures etc, Garlic Hill	Enclosure
MHG44935	MON	Cawdor Parish Church & Burial Ground, Cawdor Village	Pillory
MHG44943	MON	Auldearn Old Parish Church	Sundial
MHG47066	MON	Cawdor, Hill View	Site
MHG47070	BLD	Cherry Cottage (formerly Mrs Cameron's) - Cawdor	House
MHG47631	MON	Clephanton, 3 Clephanton Village	Site
MHG47632	MON	Clephanton, 4 Clephanton Village	Site
MHG47633	MON	Clephanton, 5 Clephanton Village	Site
MHG47634	MON	Clephanton, 6 Clephanton Village	Site
MHG47639	MON	Clephanton, 8 Clephanton Village	Site
MHG47812	MON	Aulder, Church Road	Site
MHG51769	MON	CLEPHANTON, WHITE BRIDGE	Farmstead
MHG53269	MON	Cawdor	Boundary ditch; pit; findspot
MHG55086	BLD	Auldearn Parish School	School; school; carpenters workshop; house
MHG55087	BLD	Auldearn Primary School	School
MHG56973	BLD	Old School Science Building - Cawdor	Primary school
MHG56975	BLD	Cone drying kiln - Cawdor	Drying kiln
MHG56976	MON	Cawdor Public Fountain	Fountain
MHG56977	BLD	Cawdor Home Farm Dairy	Dairy
MHG57185	MON	C18 lint (flax) mill - Nairnside	Flax mill
MHG6880	MON	Cawdor Castle	Castle
MHG6887	BLD	Ivy Cottage, West End - Cawdor	House
MHG6888	BLD	Rowan Cottage - Cawdor Village	House
MHG6889	MON	School - Cawdor Village	School
MHG6890	MON	Marshlaidh, Back Street, Cawdor Village	House



MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
MHG6895	MON	Cawdor Parish Church & Burial Ground, Cawdor Village	Church
MHG6901	MON	Oak Cottage (Opposite South Entrance to Parish Church), Cawdor Village	House
MHG6980	MON	Cist w finds, Nairnside	Cist
MHG6983	MON	White Bridge, Clephanton	Bridge
MHG6984	MON	Bridge House, Cawdor Village	House
MHG6985	MON	Cawdor, Post Office	Post office
MHG6986	MON	Fountainsyde (L) & Hillview (R), Cawdor Village	House
MHG6988	MON	The Neuk, Cawdor Village	House
MHG6989	MON	Lavender Cottage, Cawdor Village	House
MHG7047	MON	Burgh, Auldearn	Burgh
MHG7049	MON	Human Remains, Garlic Hill	Human remains
MHG7050	MON	Boath House, Auldearn	House
MHG7057	FS	Stone Axe and worked pebble, Auldearn Axe & Worked pebble, Auldearn	Findspot
MHG7058	FS	LBA Socketed Axe, Auldearn	Findspot
MHG7059	MON	Cinerary Urn, Auldearn	Cremation
MHG7063	BAT	Battle Site - Auldearn	Battlefield; battle site
MHG7064	MON	Castle of Auldearn, Dooket Hill	Motte and bailey
MHG7224	BLD	Boath Dovecot - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	Dovecot
MHG7226	BLD	Auldearn Old Parish Church	Church
MHG7228	MON	South House, Back Street, Cawdor Village	House
MHG7229	MON	The Schoolhouse, Back Street, Cawdor Village	School house
MHG7230	MON	The Rockery - Back Street, Cawdor	House
MHG7232	MON	West End House, Post Office and Former Stables, Back Street, Cawdor Village	House
MHG7233	MON	The Mound, off Back Street, Cawdor Village	House



MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
MHG7234	MON	Meadowbank, Cawdor Village	House
MHG7235	MON	Memorial Cottage, West End, Cawdor Village	House
MHG7241	FS	Cawdor Castle, glass beads	Findspot
MHG7299	MON	Cropmark, Garlic Hill	Enclosure
MHG7302	FS	Carved stone ball, Clephanton	Findspot
MHG59040	MON	War Memorial - Milton of Cawdor	War memorial
MHG53622	MON	Site of The Lion Hotel, Auldearn	Cultural association; hotel
MHG60341	MON	Platform - Dooket Hill	Building platform
MHG61596	FS	Spur - Cawdor	Findspot
MHG3086	MON	Enclosure - Wester Glackton	Enclosure
MHG55085	PG	Recreational field, Auldearn	Recreation ground
MHG6902	BLD	Lilac Cottage (formerly West End Cottage) - Cawdor	House
141428	Mon	Old Military Road	Old military road
141942	Mon	Old Military Road	Old military road
141444	Mon	Old Military Road	Old military road
NJ36SE0164	Standing Structure	The Core	Farmstead
NJ36SE0041	Documentary Record Only	Glasterim	Manors
NJ35NW0214	Standing Structure	11 High Street, Fochabers	Houses
NJ35NE0036	Documentary Record Only	Burnside Bridge	Bridges
NJ45NW0044	Documentary Record Only	Hvdc Link Portgordon To Blackhillock, Keith	Ditches, features, pits, post-holes, rig & furrow
NJ36SE0133	Documentary Record Only	Kirkwood	Pits
NJ36SE0118	Standing Structure	Sylvania, Enzie Cross Roads	Manse
NJ36SE0119	Standing Structure	Enzie North Church, Rathven	Churches
NJ35NW0021	Standing Structure	Milne's Institution, Milne's High School, Fochabers	Arcades, buttresses, entrances, finials, gatepiers, memorials, parapets, pinnacles, roofs, schools, statues, terraces, towers, turrets, wallheads, windows



MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument Types
NJ35NW0048	Standing Structure	Fochabers	Fountains, squares, villages
NJ35NW0184	Standing Structure	Fochabers, Lennox Crescent, Milne's Primary Schoolhouse	Schoolhouses
NJ36SE0142	Standing Structure	Howcore	Buildings

Table 2 Events

EvUID	RecordType	Name	FeatureDes
EHG101	EVT	Trial trenching - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	Trenches
EHG1016	EVM	Additional Urchany	Watching brief extent
EHG1092	EVS	Auldearn and Geddes, Urchany WSZ Water Mains Rehab	Watching brief extent
EHG1093	EVT	Urchany Water Mains Renewal Project	Watching brief extent
EHG1273	EVT	Watching Brief - Culloden Area Water Mains	Watching brief extent
EHG2870	EVT	Watching brief during test pitting - proposed Cawdor Estate Development	Excavation extent
EHG380	EVT	Auldearn, Highland	Watching brief extent
EHG4666	EVS	DBA and Walkover Survey - Culloden Water Mains Renewal Project	Survey extent
EHG4828	EVS	Metal Detecting Survey - A96 Dualling near Auldearn	Survey extent
EHG4846	EVS	Geophysical Survey - A96 Dualling: Inverness to Nairn	
EHG4907	EVS	Geophysical survey - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	Survey area
EHG974	EVT	Trial trenching - Boath Rd, Auldearn	Watching brief extent
EHG975	EVT	Watching brief - Boath Rd, Auldearn	Watching brief extent
EHG591	EVT	Watching brief - Auldearn Church	
EHG629	EVT	Watching brief - Auldearn Church	Monitored area
EHG5108	EVT	Trial Trenching - Old Cawdor Primary School, Cawdor, Nairn	Trenches
EHG5127	EVS	Geophysical survey - Boath, Auldearn	
EHG1017	EVM	Walkover survey - Urchany, Nairn	
EHG5827	EVT	Trial trenching - proposed housing development, Nairnside, Cawdor	Trenches
EHG5961	EVT	Watching brief - geotechnical test pits, A96 dualling Section 1 (Inverness to Gollanfield)	Test pits and boreholes
EHG392	EVT	Watching brief - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	Monitored area
EHG1081	EVT	Watching brief - Auldearn Footpath Phase 1	Monitored area
EHG712	EVS	Geophysical survey - Auldearn	Scanned area
EHG712	EVS	Geophysical survey - Auldearn	Detailed survey area
EHG628	EVT	Trial Trenching - George Wilson Road, Auldearn	Trenches
EHG2870	EVT	Watching brief during test pitting - proposed Cawdor Estate Development	
EHG4907	EVS	Geophysical survey - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	
EHG629	EVT	Watching brief - Auldearn Church	
EHG5108	EVT	Trial Trenching - Old Cawdor Primary School, Cawdor, Nairn	
EHG5463	EVT	Trial trenching - White Bridge, Clephanton	
EHG101	EVT	Trial trenching - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	



EvUID	RecordType	Name	FeatureDes
EHG392	EVT	Watching brief - Dooket Hill, Auldearn	
EHG1081	EVT	Watching brief - Auldearn Footpath Phase 1	
EHG712	EVS	Geophysical survey - Auldearn	
EHG628	EVT	Trial Trenching - George Wilson Road, Auldearn	



Table 3 Designated Assets

Designation reference	Designation title	Designation Type	Category
SM5418	Auldearn, old parish church	Scheduled Monument	Crosses and carved stones: tombstone; Ecclesiastical: church
SM9293	Dooket Hill, motte and doocot, Auldearn	Scheduled Monument	Secular: motte
SM11834	Brackley, settlement 230m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse
LB1728	Cawdor Castle	Listed Building	A
LB1760	Cawdor Village Cawdor Parish Church And Burial Ground	Listed Building	A
LB1843	White Bridge by Clephanton over River Nairn	Listed Building	A
LB1649	Boath House	Listed Building	A
LB1560	Fochabers, High Street, Milne's High School and enclosing walls with gatepiers	Listed Building	A
LB1729	Cawdor Castle walled garden	Listed Building	B
LB1730	Cawdor Castle gate lodge and entrance	Listed Building	B
LB1732	Cawdor Castle Home Farm granary	Listed Building	B
LB1736	Cawdor Village Lavender Cottage	Listed Building	B
LB1739	Newton of Budgate	Listed Building	B
LB1647	Auldearn Parish Church, burial ground and sundial, excluding scheduled monument SM5418, Auldearn	Listed Building	B
LB1647	Auldearn Parish Church, burial ground and sundial, excluding scheduled monument SM5418, Auldearn	Listed Building	B
LB1837	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1837	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1837	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B



Designation reference	Designation title	Designation Type	Category
LB1837	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1837	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1838	7, 8, Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1838	7, 8, Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1839	9 Clephanton Village	Listed Building	B
LB1733	Cawdor Village Bridge House	Listed Building	C
LB1734	Cawdor Village Fountainsyde (L) And Hillview (R)	Listed Building	C
LB1734	Cawdor Village Fountainsyde (L) And Hillview (R)	Listed Building	C
LB1735	Cawdor Village Gardener's Cottage	Listed Building	C
LB1752	Cawdor Village Old Change House	Listed Building	C
LB1755	Cawdor Village West End Ivy Cottage	Listed Building	C
LB1756	Cawdor Village West End Rowan Cottage (L) and Mrs Cameron's Cottage (R)	Listed Building	C
LB1756	Cawdor Village West End Rowan Cottage (L) and Mrs Cameron's Cottage (R)	Listed Building	C
LB1757	Cawdor Village West End Memorial Cottage	Listed Building	C
LB1758	Cawdor Village Meadowbank	Listed Building	C
LB1759	Cawdor Village West End Cottage (opposite south entrance to parish church)	Listed Building	C
LB1761	Cawdor Village off Back Street Church Hall	Listed Building	C
LB1762	Cawdor Village off Back Street The Mound	Listed Building	C
LB1763	Cawdor Village Back Street West End House, Post Office and former stables	Listed Building	C



Designation reference	Designation title	Designation Type	Category
LB1764	Cawdor Village, Back Street The Rockery	Listed Building	C
LB1765	Cawdor Village Back Street The Schoolhouse	Listed Building	C
LB1766	Cawdor Village Back Street South House	Listed Building	C
LB1767	Cawdor Village County Salon (former post office) and former post office house	Listed Building	C
LB52414	Home Farm Dairy, Cawdor Estate, Cawdor	Listed Building	C
LB52411	Former Cone Kiln, Cawdor Estate, Cawdor	Listed Building	C
LB15536	Enzie Cross Roads, Sylvania (former Free Church Manse)	Listed Building	C
LB1662	Innes Mount	Listed Building	C
BTL 3	Battle of Auldearn	Inventory Battlefield	
GDL00099	Cawdor Castle GDL	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	
GDL00198	Gordon Castle GDL	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	
CON15	Cawdor Conservation Area	Conservation Area	



Appendix B Legislation, planning policy and guidance

Legislation, Planning Policy & Guidance

The primary legislation relating to cultural heritage at the national level comprises:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997;
- Scottish Statutory Instrument No. 101 The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017; and
- The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 (this includes amendments to the above).

Planning policy at the national level includes:

- National Planning Framework (NPF) 4, Adopted 2023 (Scottish Government);
- Our Past, Our Future: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2023);
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS 2019); and
- Historic Environment Circular 1 (Historic Environment Scotland 2019).

Guidance at the national level includes:

- Planning Advice Note Planning and Archaeology PAN 2/2011;
- HES's Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2020);
- HES's Designation, Policy and Selection Guidance (2019);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot) and HES 2019);
- ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (ClfA 2020), which gives best practice for the execution of desk-based assessment;
- A Guide to Climate Change Impact: On Scotland's Historic Environment (2019); and
- ClfA's Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022).

National Planning Policy

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023)

NPF4 is government policy on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across Scotland. The Framework provides the strategic spatial policy context for decisions and actions by the Government and its agencies and brings together the Scottish Government's plans and strategies in economic development, regeneration, energy, environment, climate change, transport and digital infrastructure to provide a coherent vision of how Scotland should evolve over the next 20 to 30 years. One of the main elements of the spatial strategy set out in NPF4 is the intention to respect, enhance and make responsible use of Scotland's cultural assets (Policy 7: Historic Assets and Places) and the framework recognises the contribution made by our cultural heritage to our economy, cultural identity, and quality of life. Planning authorities are required to consider the Framework when preparing development plans, and it is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Under Policy 7 of NPF4: Historic assets and places, the policy sets out the following for all cultural heritage assets in Scotland. Primarily Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

Scheduled Monuments in line with Policy 7 h:

Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments will only be supported where:

- direct impacts on the Scheduled Monument are avoided;*
- significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a Scheduled Monument are avoided; or*



- iii. *exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a Scheduled Monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.*

Listed Buildings in line with Policy 7 c:

Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (UK Government 1979)

Under the 1979 Act, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 Under Section 59(1) of the Act

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses".

Under Section 64(1) of the Act:

"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

Under subsection 64(2) those provisions are:

(a) *The planning Acts, and*

(b) *Part I of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953".*

For the purposes of the Act, 'conservation area' means:

"An area for the time being designated under section 61" (Section 81: Interpretation)

Historic Environment Policy Statement (HEPS) (Historic Environment Scotland (2019)

This sets out the principles under which Historic Environment Scotland (HES) operates and provides a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. The policy statement complements and is to be read alongside the Scottish Planning Policy and other relevant documents, including 'Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland' (2014).

Planning Advice Note 2/2011; Planning and Archaeology

Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should consider the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When



preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

Guidance

Our Past, Our Future - The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2023)

The Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's vision for the historic environment and states that Scotland's historic environment is important, and that people value their historic environment and the economic and social benefits it brings. The vision and aims of the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland are to:

Regional and Local Policy

Adopted Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan (July 2015)

Policy 22: Cawdor Expansion

... Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage ...

- *Masterplanning must take full consideration of built heritage features;*
- *Archaeological investigations take place to establish the extent of the records identified through the Historic Environment Record; ...*

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.*

In due course the Council also intends to adopt the Supplementary Guidance 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.*

Moray Local Development Plan 2020

EP8: Historic Environment

- a) *Scheduled Monuments and Unscheduled Archaeological Sites of Potential National Importance. Where a proposed development potentially has a direct impact on a Scheduled Monument, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required, in addition to any other necessary consents. Historic Environment Scotland manage these consents.*

Development proposals will be refused where they adversely affect the integrity of the setting of Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled archaeological sites of potential national importance unless the developer proves that any significant adverse effects are clearly outweighed by exceptional circumstances, including social or economic benefits of national importance.

- b) *Local Designations Development proposals which adversely affect sites of local archaeological importance or the integrity of their settings will be refused unless;*
- *Local public benefits clearly outweigh the archaeological value of the site, and*
 - *Consideration has been given to alternative sites for the development and preservation in situ is not possible.*
 - *Where possible any adverse effects can be satisfactorily mitigated at the developer's expense.*

The Council will consult Historic Environment Scotland and the Regional Archaeologist on development proposals which may affect Scheduled Monuments, nationally important archaeological sites and locally important archaeological sites.

EP9: Conservation Areas

All development within a conservation area must preserve and enhance the established traditional character or appearance of the area. New development as well as alterations or other redevelopment will be refused if it adversely affects the character and appearance of the conservation area in terms of scale, height, massing, colour, materials and siting. This will typically require the use of traditional materials and styles to be used. Contemporary designs and materials can be acceptable and have a positive effect on the conservation area if the material finishes and design respect the architectural authenticity of the building and character of the conservation area.

Development proposals involving the demolition of buildings within a Conservation Area will be refused unless the building is of limited townscape value, its structural condition rules out retention at a reasonable cost, or its form or location makes it's reuse extremely difficult. The demolition of a building for redevelopment will only be considered where there are acceptable proposals and it can be demonstrated that a new building will preserve and enhance the character of the conservation area.

EP10: Listed Buildings

Development proposals will be refused where they would have a detrimental effect on the character, integrity or setting of a listed building. Alterations and extensions to listed buildings or new developments within their curtilage must be of the highest quality, and respect the original structure in terms of setting, scale materials and design.

No listed building should be demolished unless it can be clearly demonstrated that every effort has been made to retain it. Where the demolition of a listed building is proposed it must be shown that;

- *The building is not of special interest or*



- *The building is incapable of repair.*
- *The demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community.*

The repair of the building is not economically viable and that it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable price.

New development must be of a comparable quality and design to retain and enhance special interest, character and setting of the listed building (s).

Enabling development may be acceptable where it can be shown to be the only means of retaining a listed building (s). The resulting development should be of a high design quality protecting the listed building (s) and their setting and be the minimum necessary to enable its conversion and re-use.

EP11: Battlefield and Gardens and Designed Landscapes

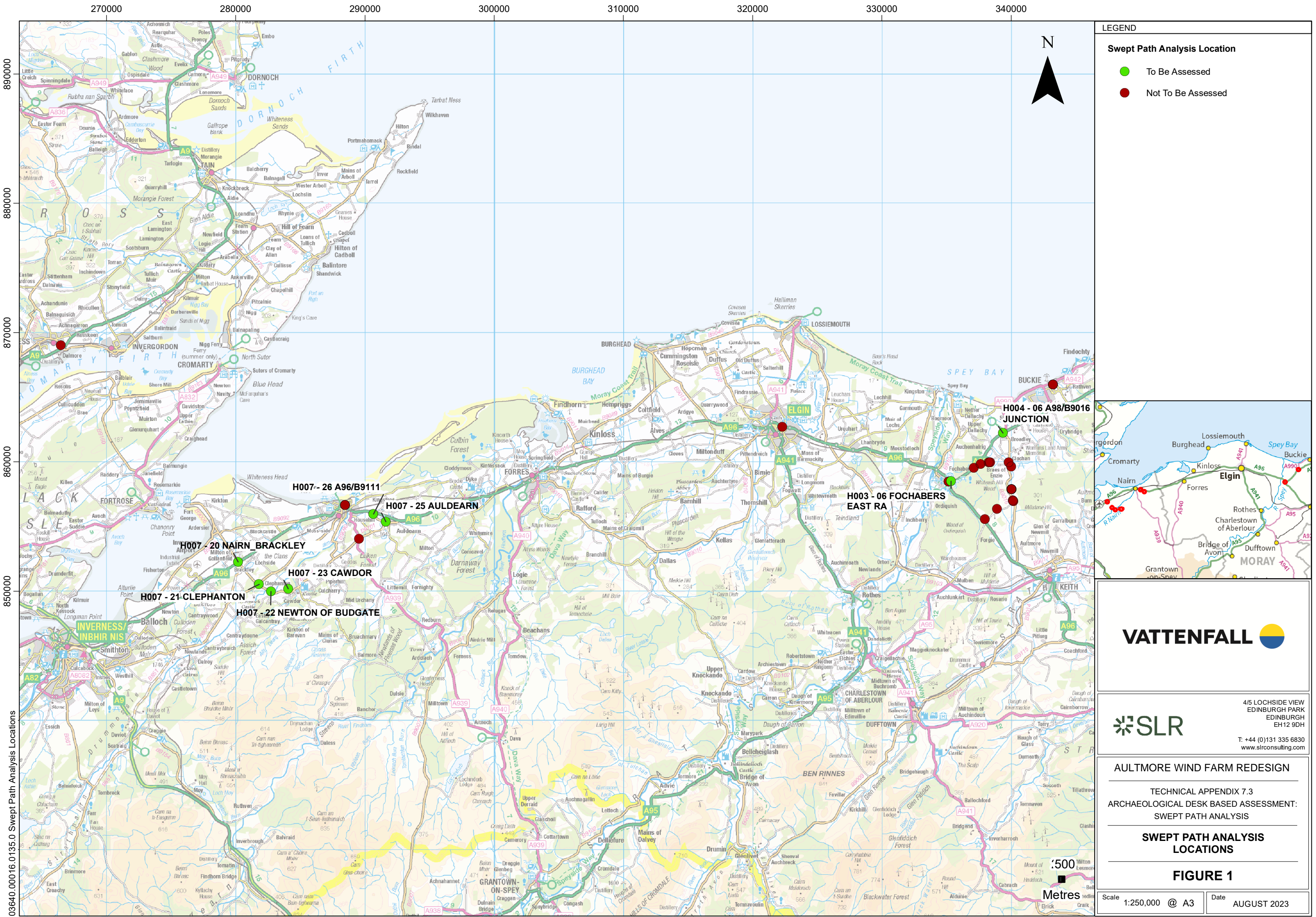
Development proposals which adversely affect nationally designated Battlefields or Gardens and Designed Landscapes or their setting will be refused unless;

- a) The overall character and reasons for the designation will not be compromised, or*
- b) Any significant adverse effects can be satisfactorily mitigated and are clearly outweighed by social, environmental, economic or strategic benefits.*

The Council will consult Historic Environment Scotland and the Regional Archaeologist on any proposals which may affect Inventory Sites.



Appendix C: Figures



LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis Location

- To Be Assessed
- Not To Be Assessed

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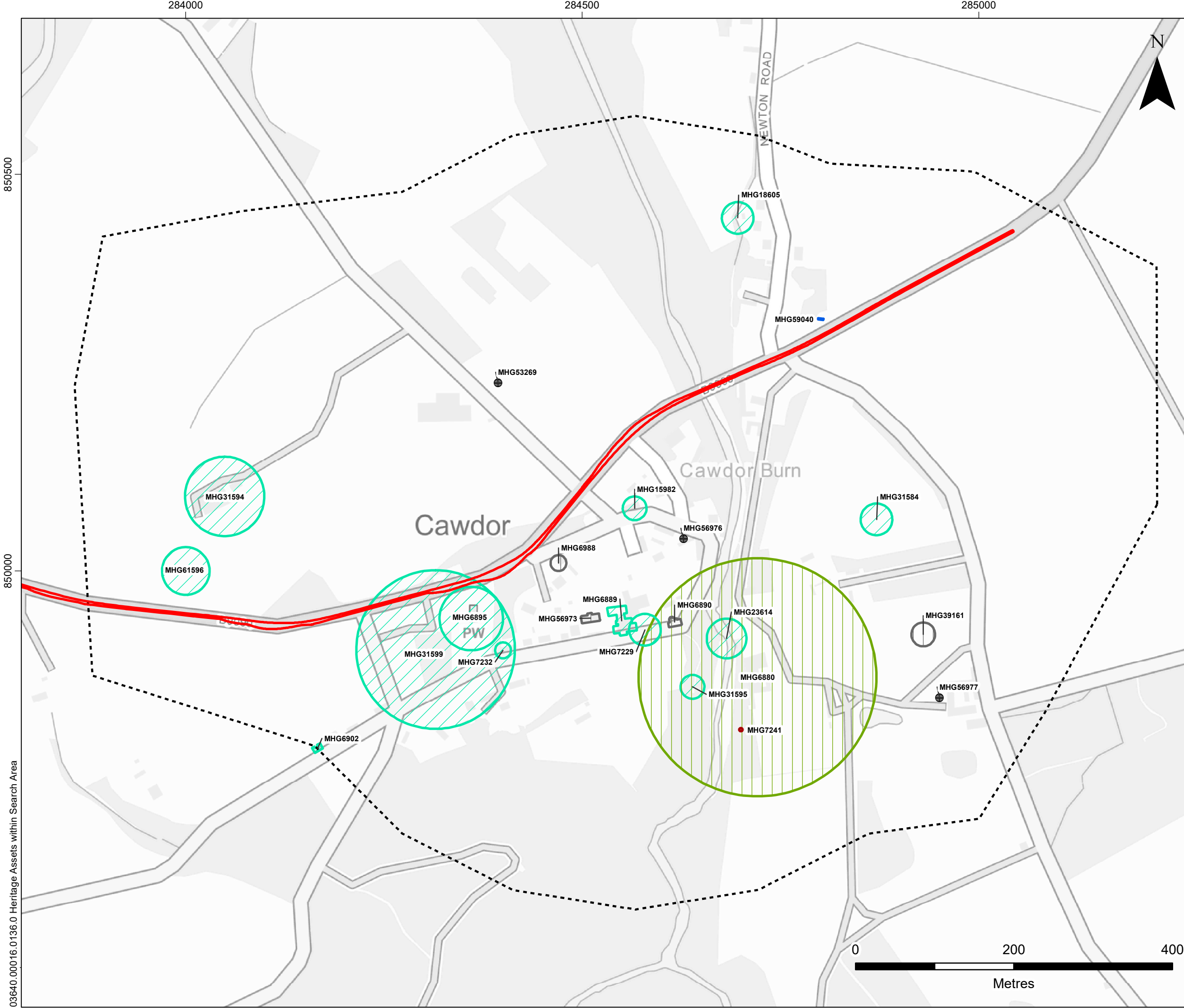
AULTMORE WIND FARM REDESIGN

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS

**SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS
LOCATIONS**

FIGURE 1

Scale 1:250,000 @ A3 Date AUGUST 2023



LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

HER Search Area **HER Monument -**

Period

Undated

HER Monument - Period

Prehistoric

Medieval

Post-Medieval

Modern

Unassigned







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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007-23 NAIRN – CAWDOR**

FIGURE 2.1

Scale
1:4,500 @ A3

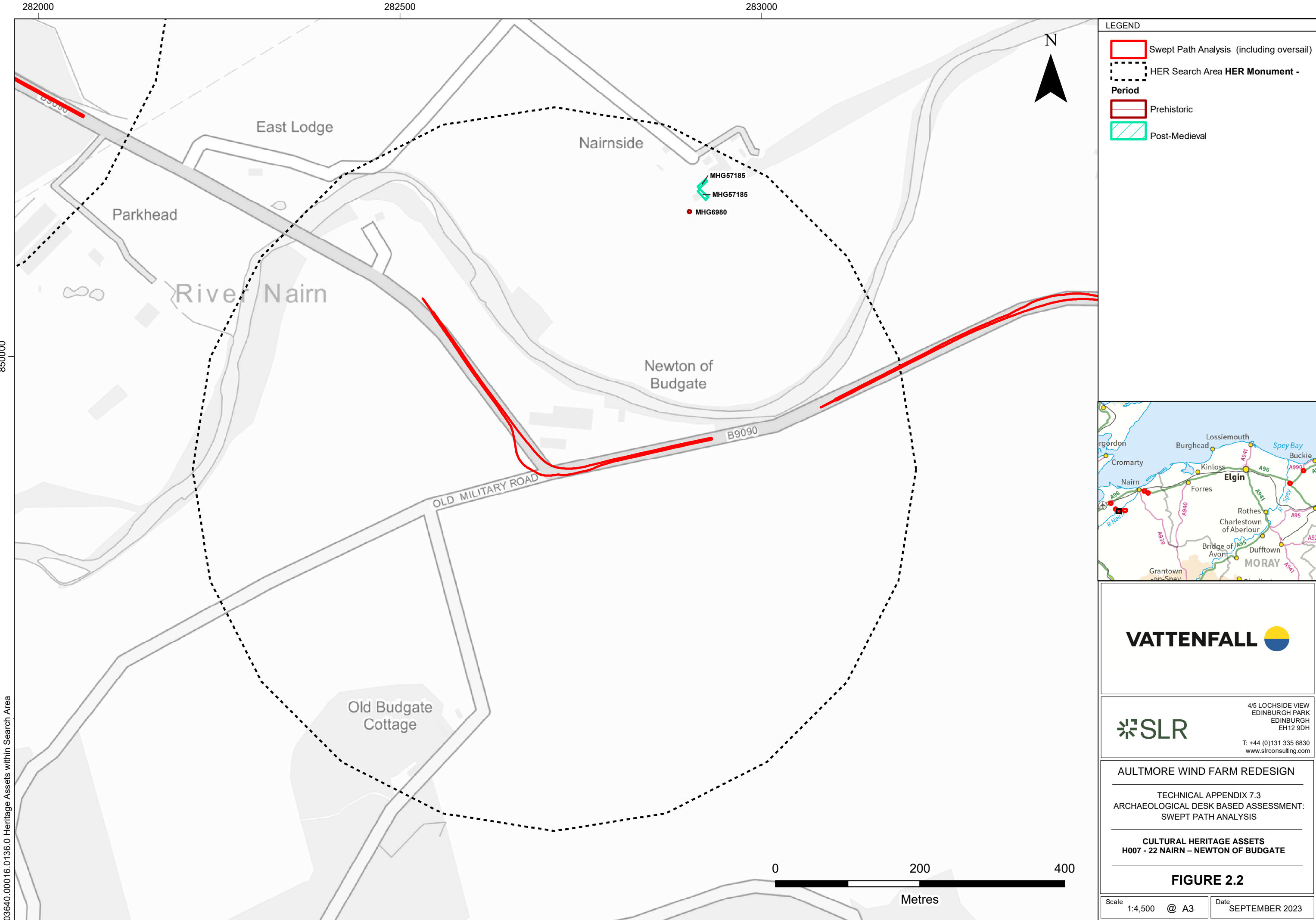
Date
SEPTEMBER 2023

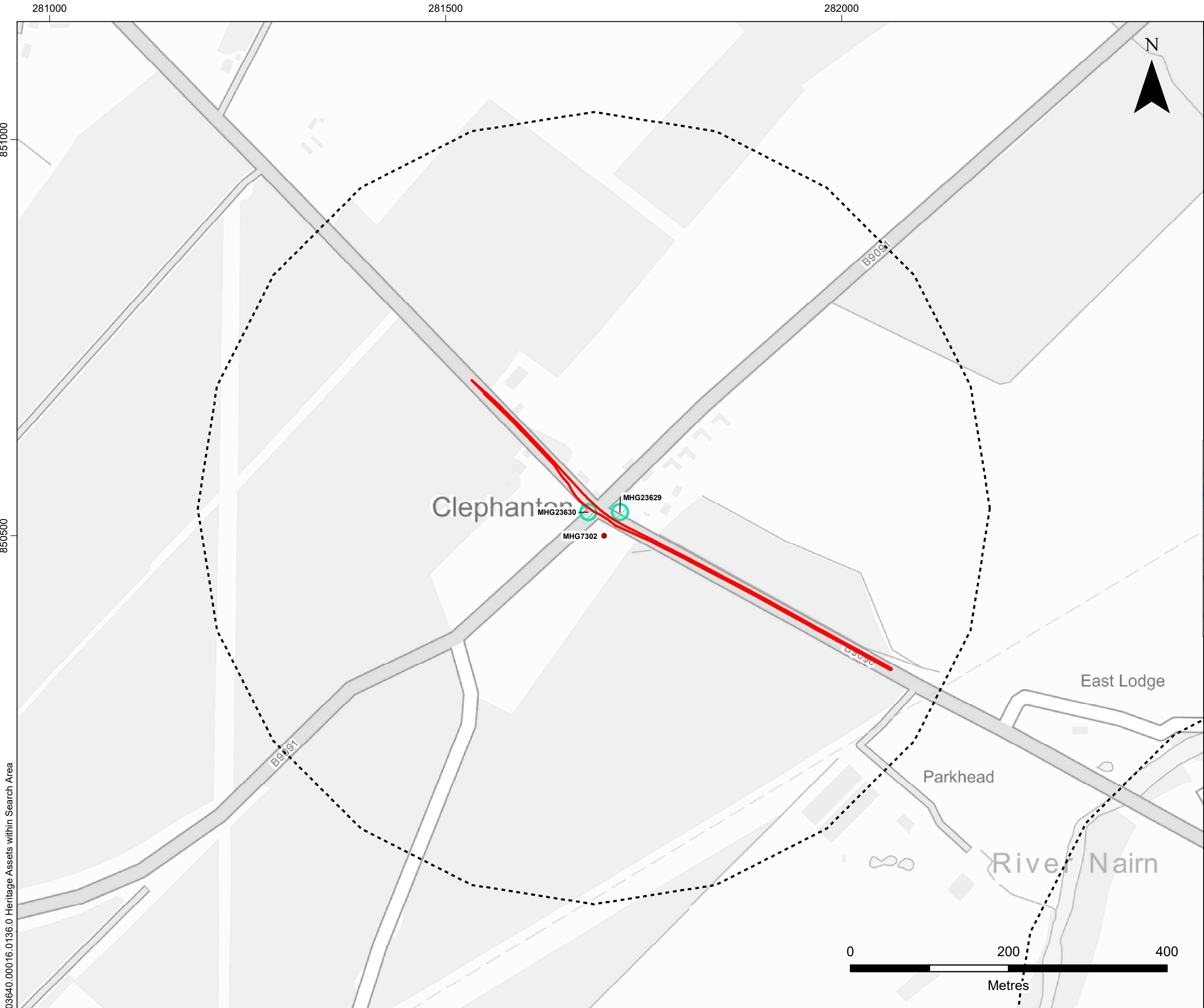
03640.00016.0136.0 Heritage Assets within Search Area

284000 284500 285000


850500 850000


0 200 400 Metres







LEGEND

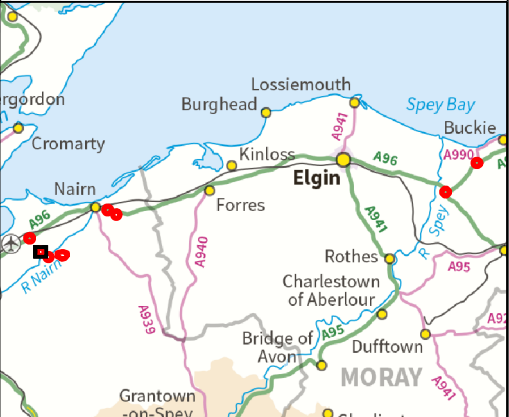
 Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

 HER Search

HER Monument - Period

 Prehistoric

 Post-Medieval



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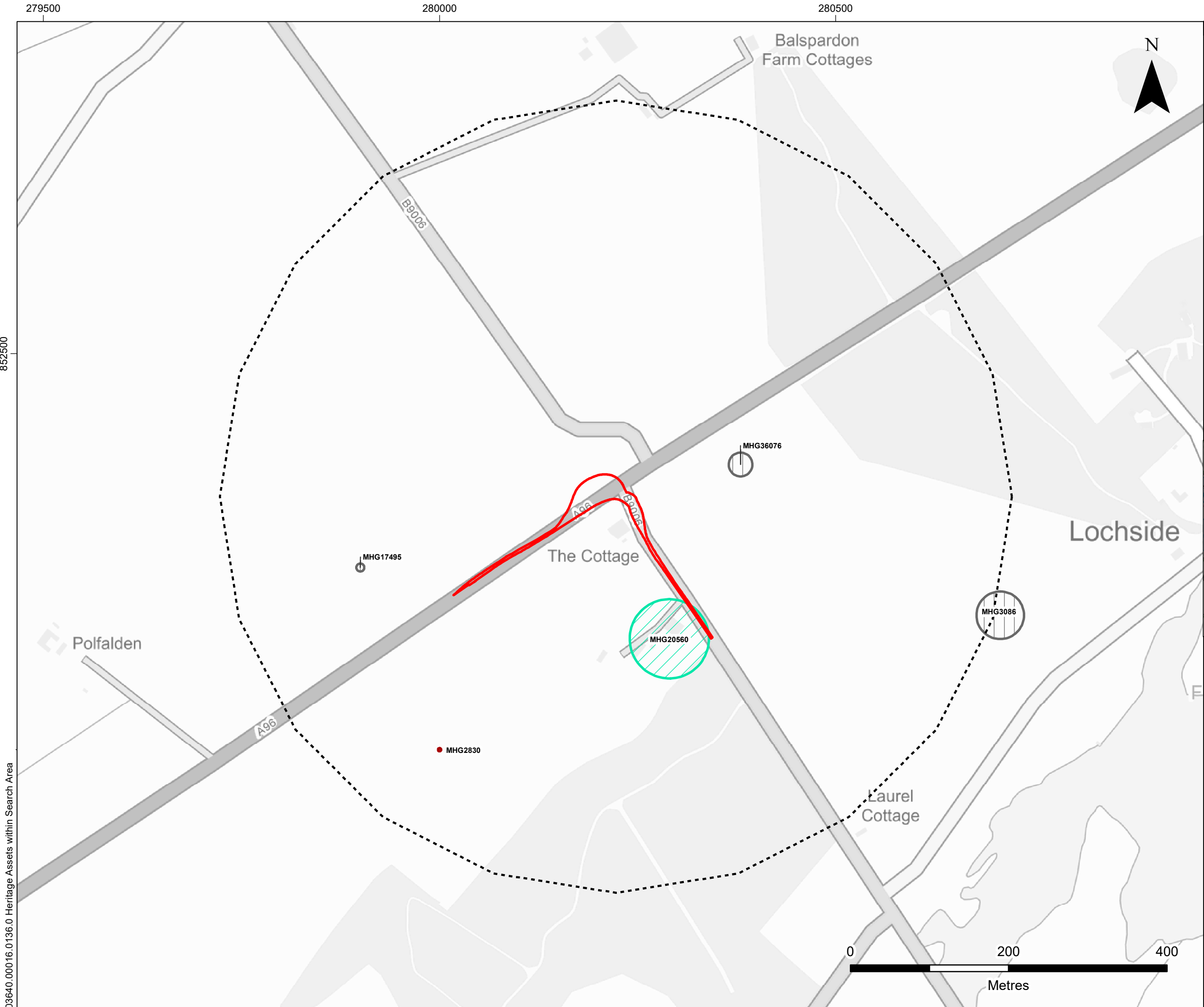
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TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007 - 21 NAIRN – CLEPHANTON**

FIGURE 2.3

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2023



LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

HER Search

HER Monument - Period

Prehistoric

Post-Medieval

Unassigned

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007 -20 NAIRN – BRACKLEY HOUSE**

FIGURE 2.4

Scale
1:4,500 @ A3

Date
SEPTEMBER 2023



LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

HER Search Area **HER Monument -**

Period

Post-Medieval

Unassigned

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TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007 - 25 AULDEARN B9111 / A96

FIGURE 2.5

Scale

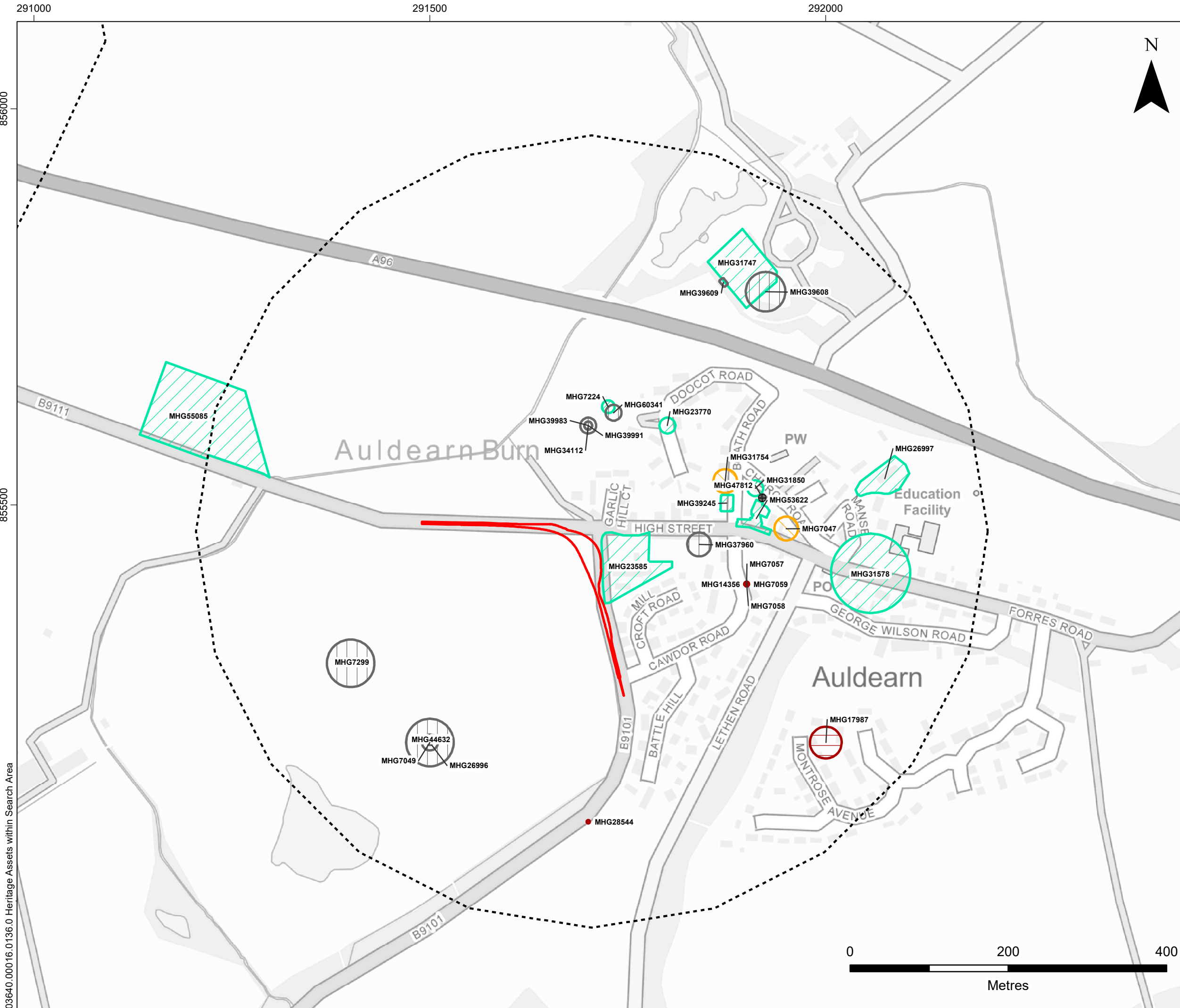
1:4,500 @ A3

Date

SEPTEMBER 2023

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LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

HER Search

HER Monument - Period

● Undated

HER Monument - Period

Prehistoric

Early Medieval

Post-Medieval

Unassigned



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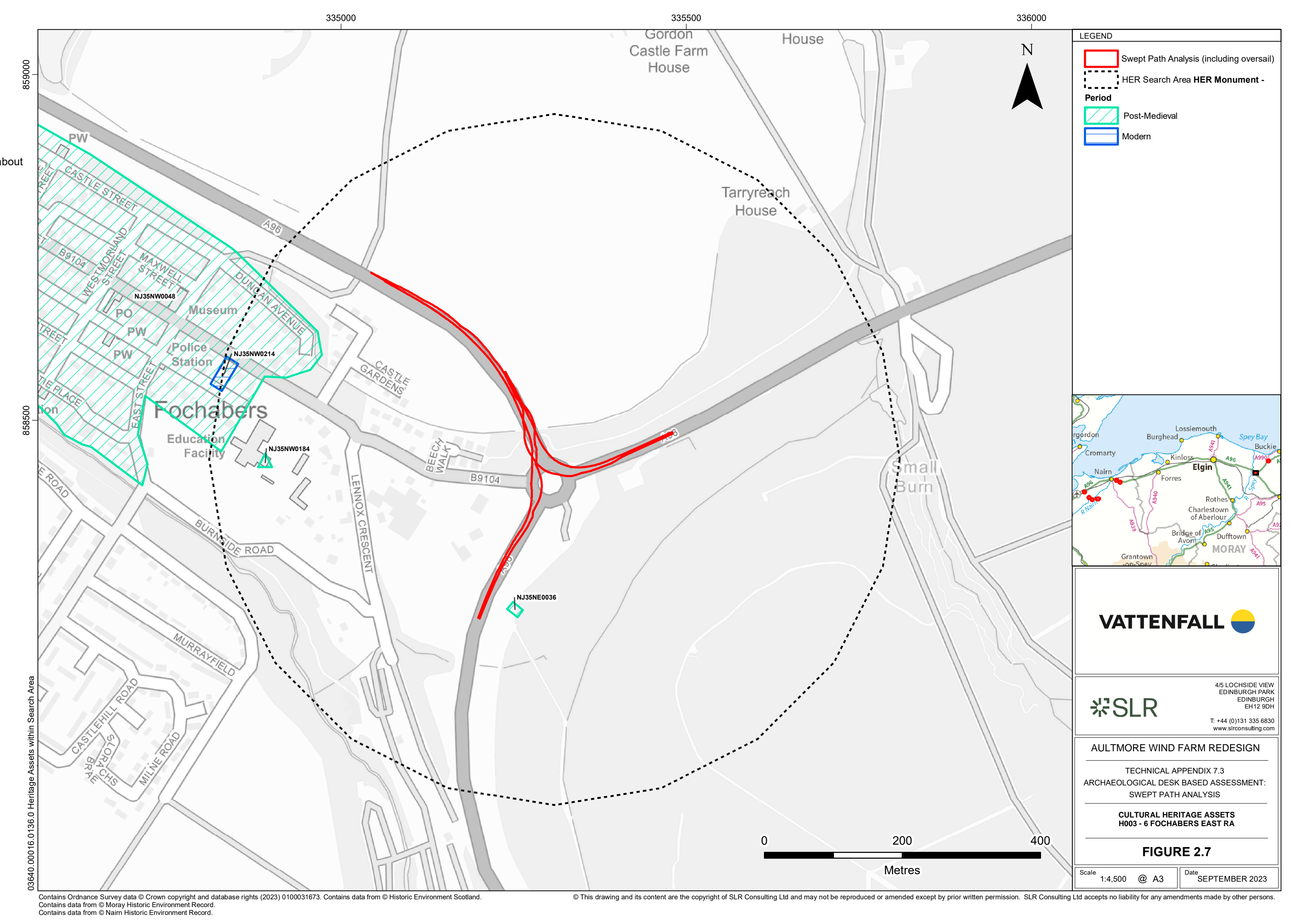
TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007-25 NAIRN AULDEARN**

FIGURE 2.6

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3

Date SEPTEMBER 2023



LEGEND

Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)

HER Search Area **HER Monument -**

Period

Post-Medieval

Modern



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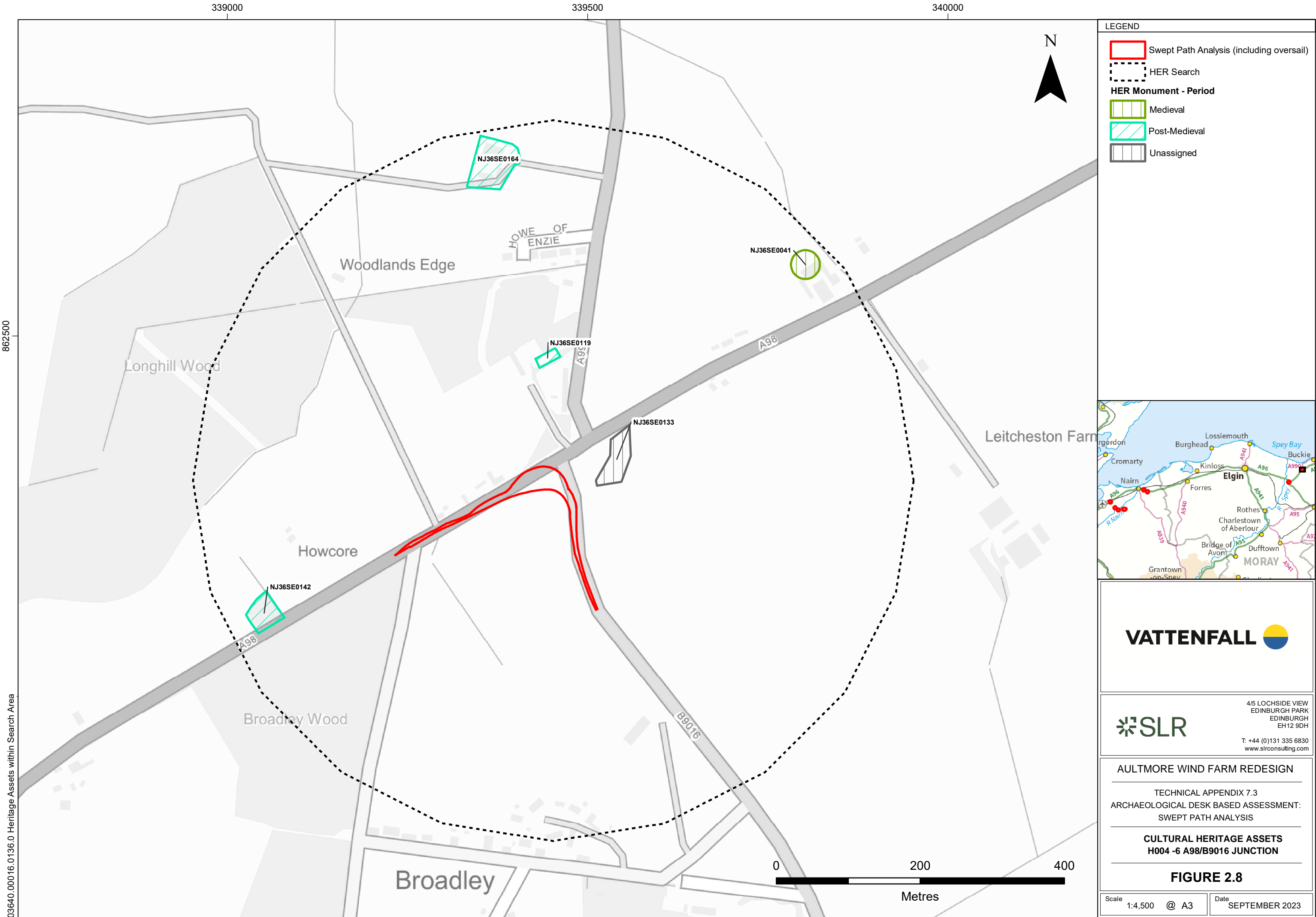
AULTMORE WIND FARM REDESIGN

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H003 - 6 FOCHABERS EAST RA**

FIGURE 2.7

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2023



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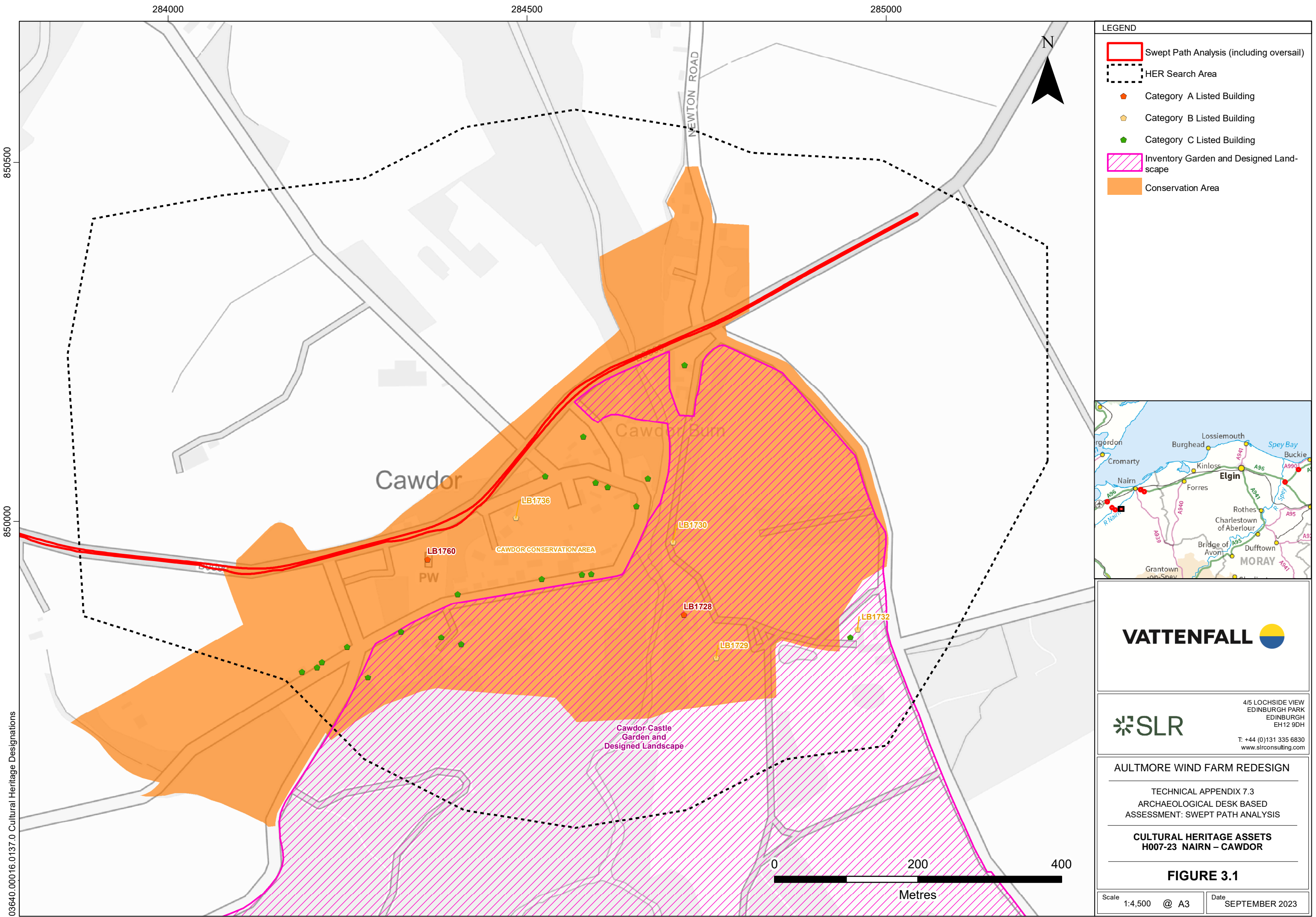
AULTMORE WIND FARM REDESIGN

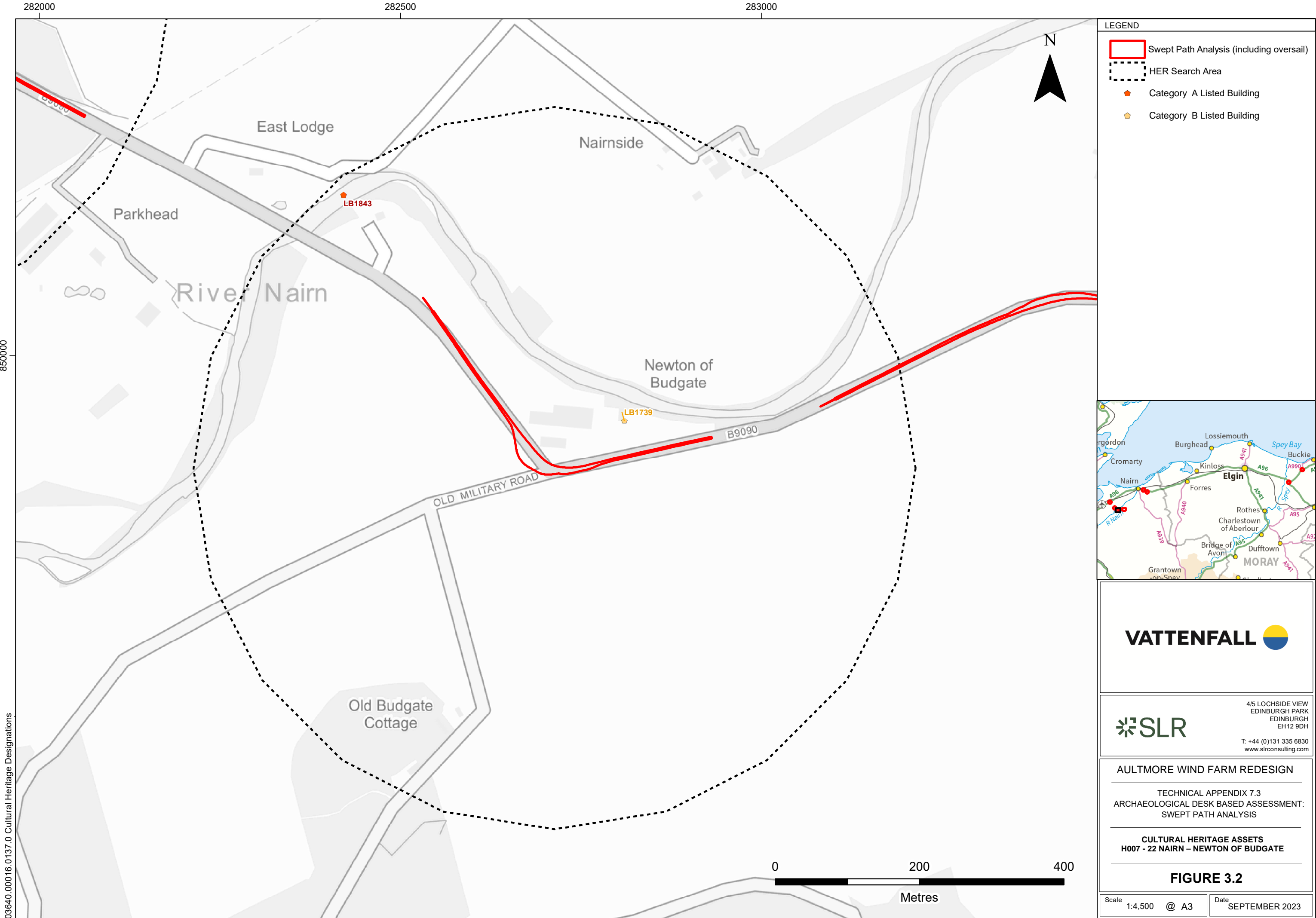
TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

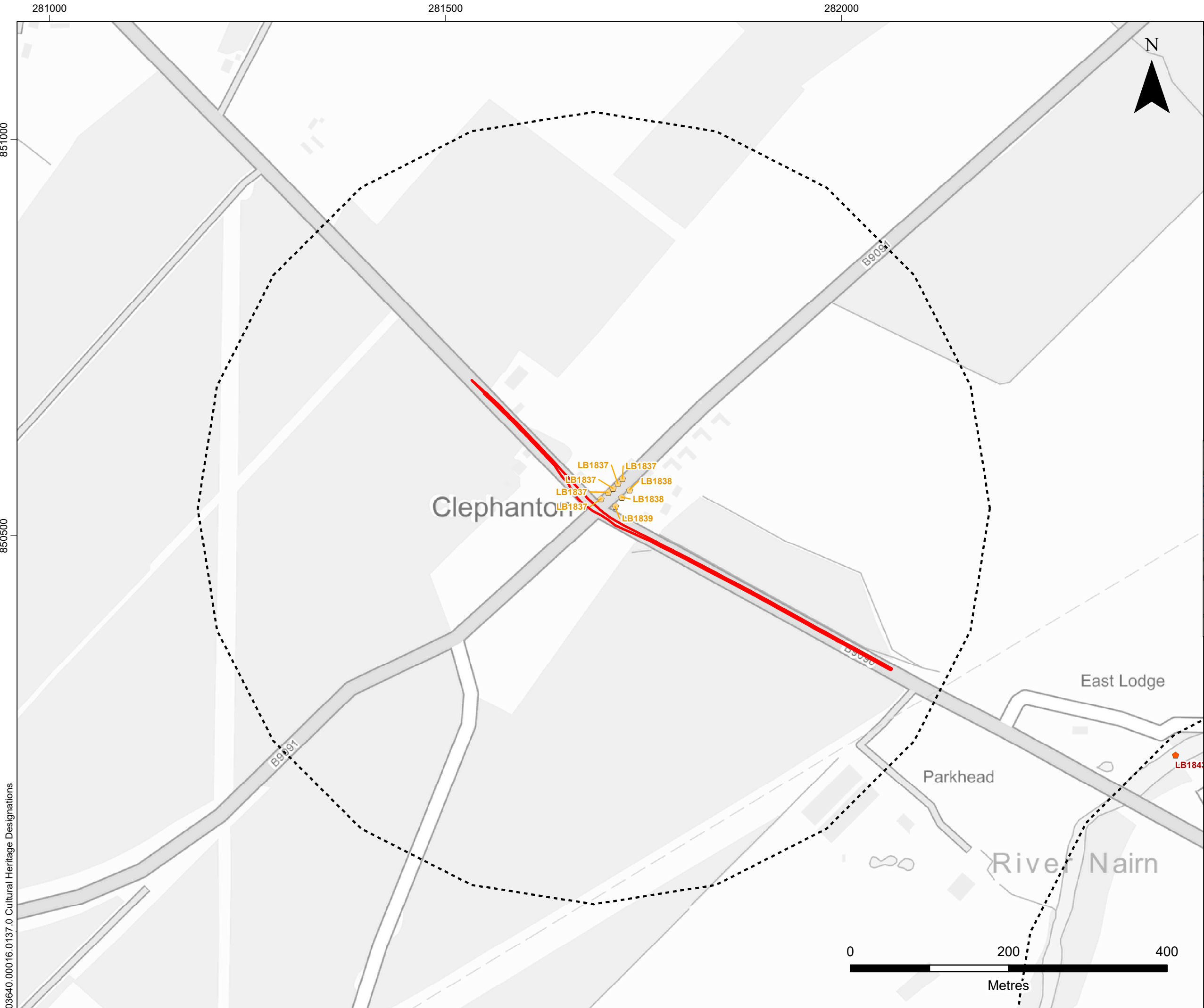
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H004 -6 A98/B9016 JUNCTION

FIGURE 2.8

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2023







LEGEND

- Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)
- HER Search Area
- Category A Listed Building
- Category B Listed Building



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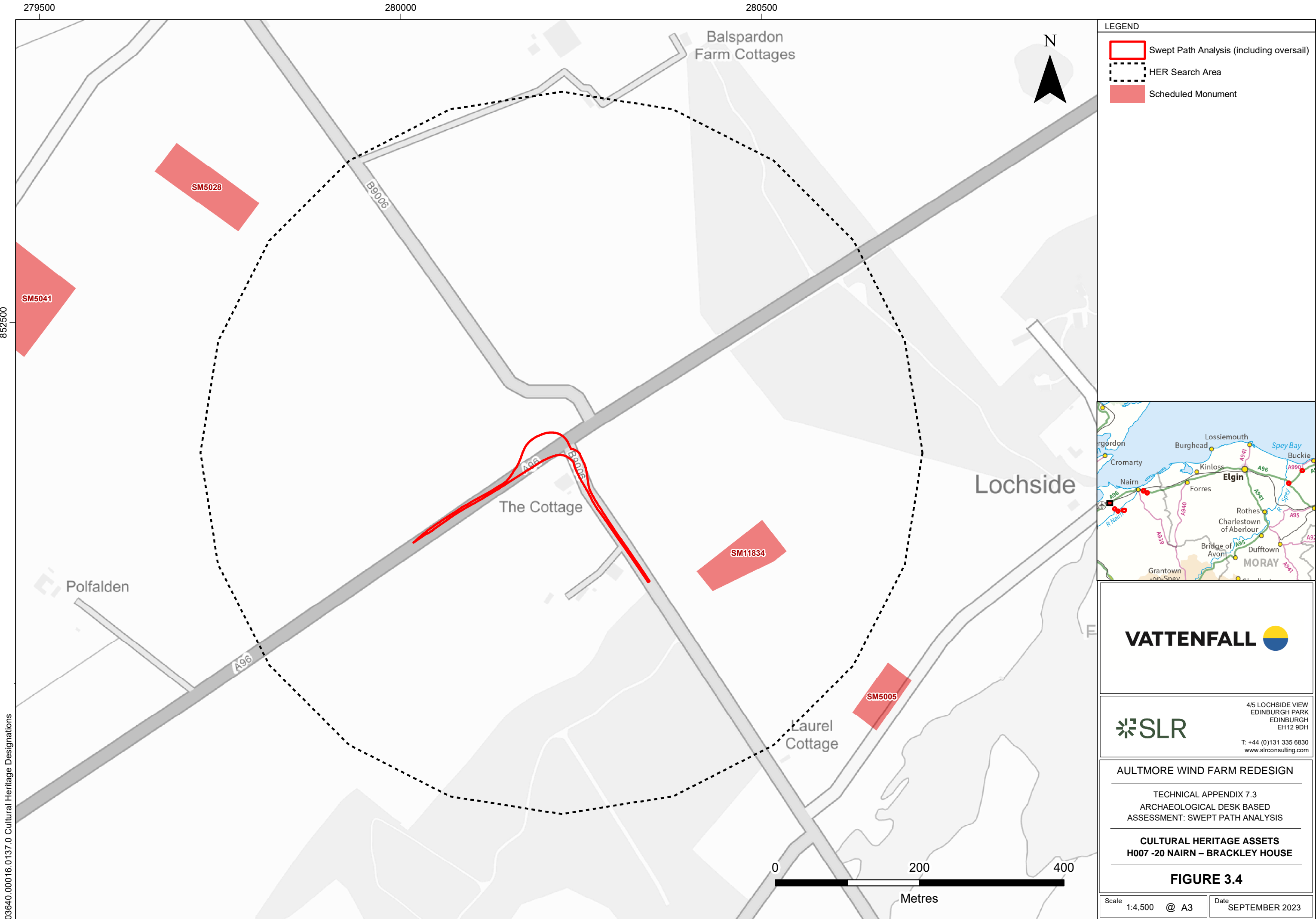
AULTMORE WIND FARM REDESIGN

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT: SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS

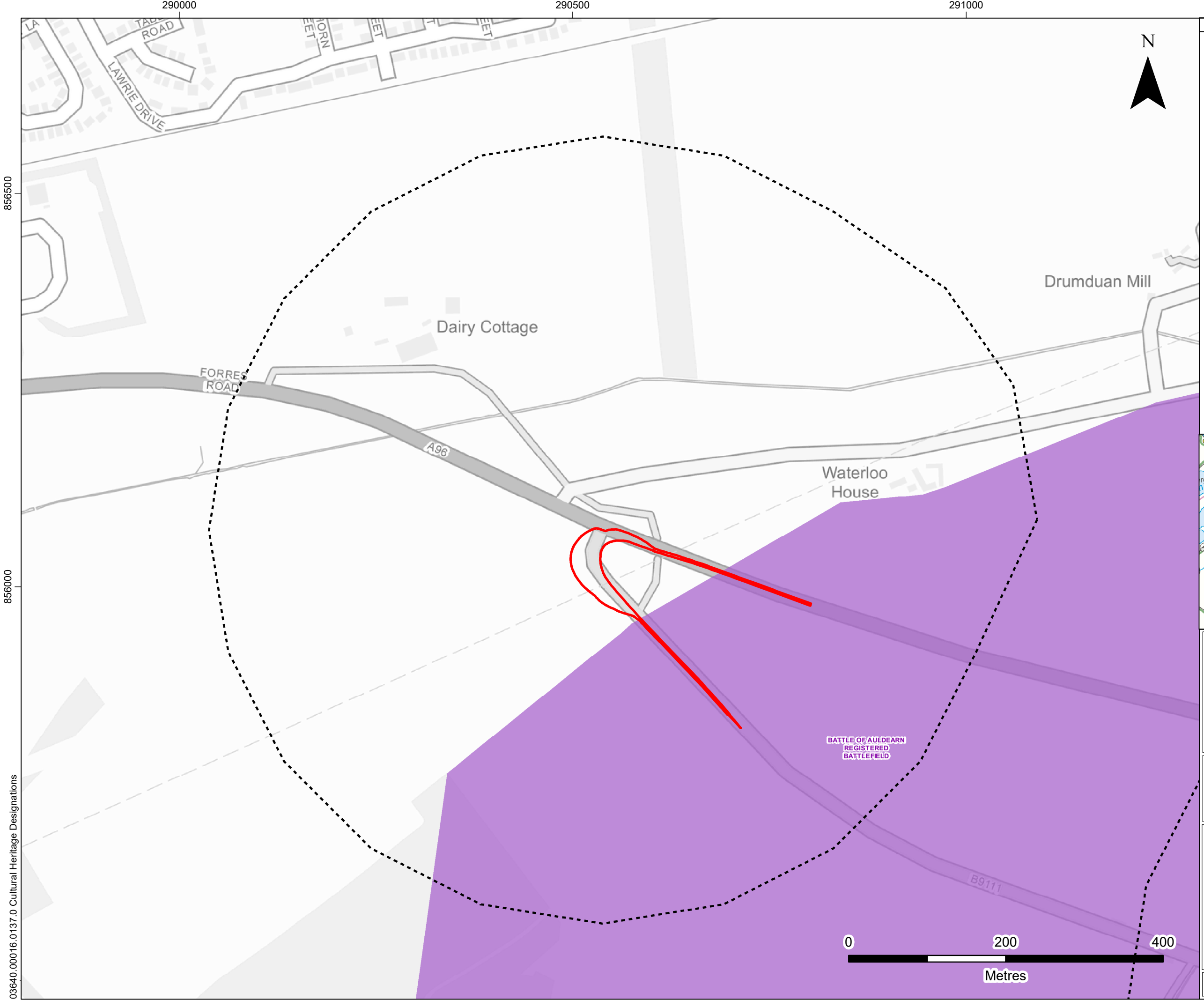
**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007 - 21 NAIRN – CLEPHANTON**

FIGURE 3.3

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2023



03640.000/16.0137.0 Cultural Heritage Designations



LEGEND

- Swept Path Analysis (including oversail)
- HER Search Area
- Inventory Battlefield



VATTENFALL

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4/5 LOCHSIDE VIEW
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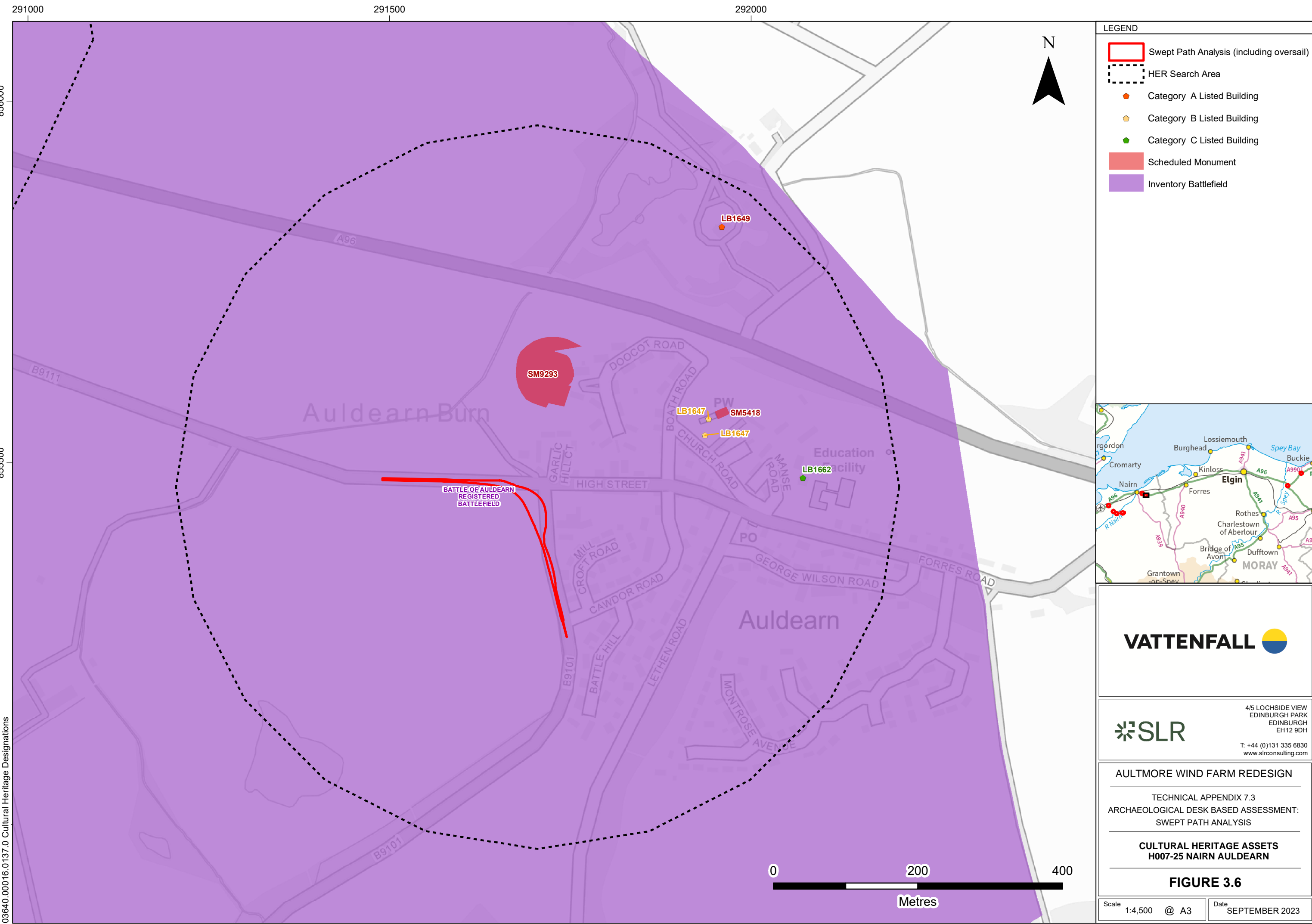
TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007-25 AULDEARN B9111 / A96**

FIGURE 3.5

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2023

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4/5 LOCHSIDE VIEW
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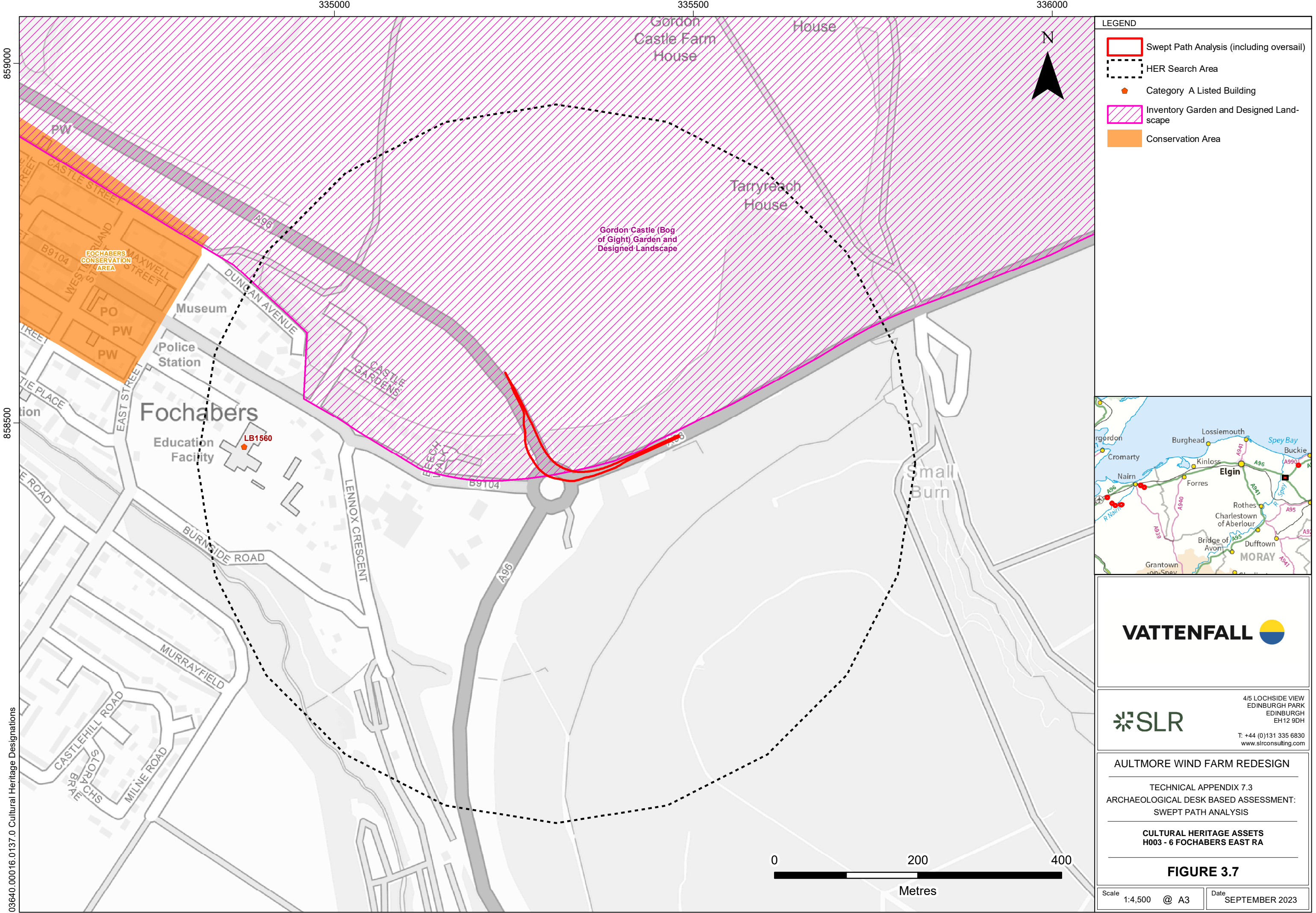
TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

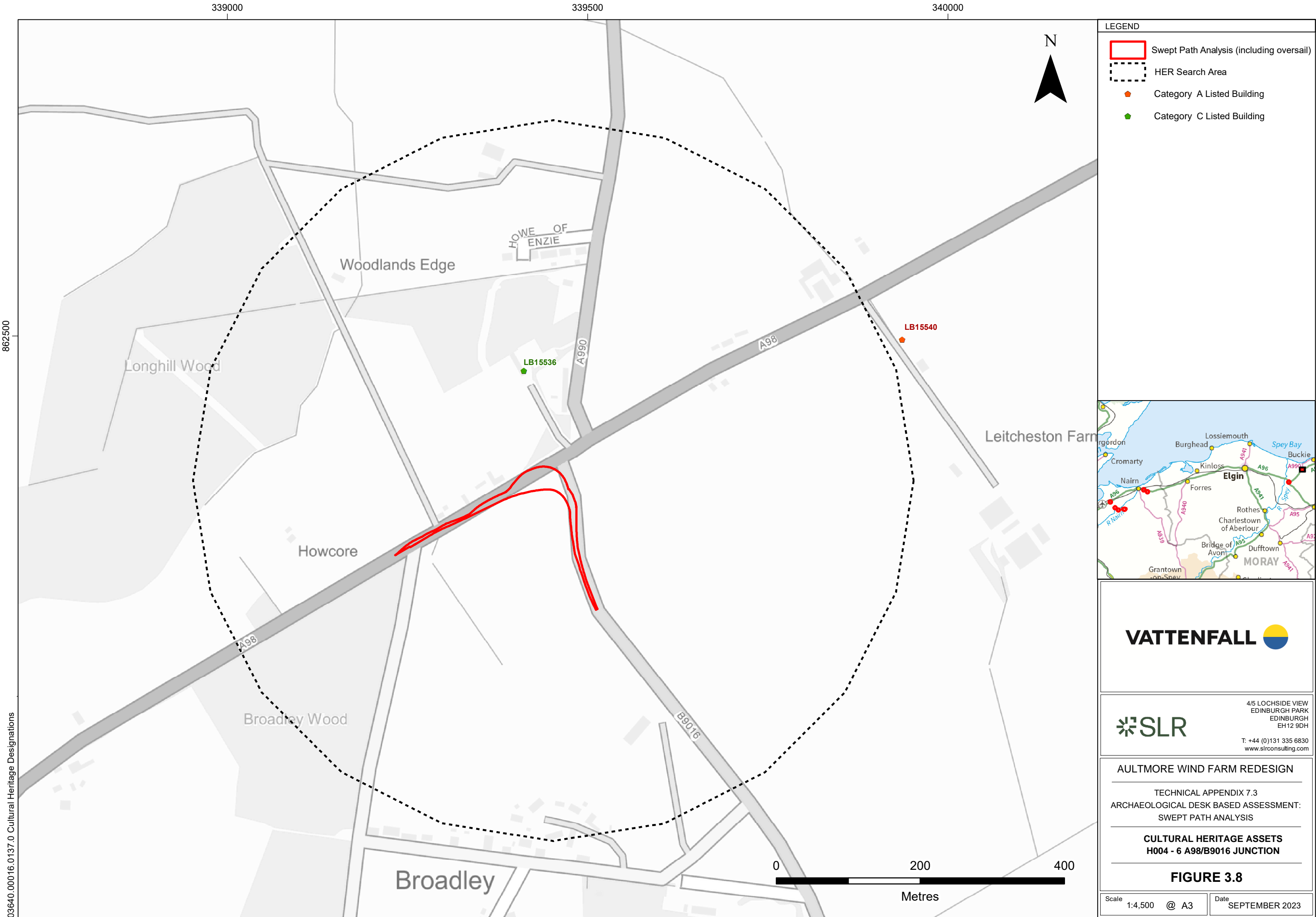
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS
H007-25 NAIRN AULDEARN

FIGURE 3.6

Scale
1:4,500 @ A3

Date
SEPTEMBER 2023







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