

**Fanellan Hub 400 kV Substation and  
Converter Station  
Environmental Impact Assessment Report  
Volume 4 | Technical Appendices**

**Appendix 11.1 – Cultural Heritage Background  
and Gazetteer**

**February 2025**



# 1 Appendix 11.1: Cultural Heritage Background and Gazetteer

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix contains the Cultural Heritage Background related to the Site, and provides details of previous archaeological investigations, a historic background, the archaeological potential of the Site, and a gazetteer of all heritage assets within the Site and Study Area.
- 1.1.2 Further information on the Proposed Development and Study Areas can be found in Cultural Heritage Environmental Impact Assessment Chapter 11.
- 1.1.3 Each entry in the gazetteer has a heritage asset (A) reference number which is used to identify it within the assessment.

## 1.2 Cultural Heritage Background

### Geology

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey<sup>1</sup> indicates that the bedrock geology underlying the Proposed Development is of the Ousdale Arkose Formation, a part of the Sarclet Group which stretches across the Northeast Highlands, once laid down by braided rivers. This sedimentary bedrock is described as being a red feldspar-rich conglomerate formed between 419.2 and 393.3 million years ago during the Devonian period. The distinctive red sandstone of the Sarclet parent group were quarried locally across the Northeast Highlands and used for many of the 19th and early century buildings that make up the Conservation Area of Beaulieu.
- 1.2.2 The superficial deposits in the Proposed Development area are predominantly Till, Devensian - Diamicton. This is a sedimentary superficial deposit of sand and gravel deposited by glacial erosion and deposition between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The sediments may include material of late glacial to early Holocene date. These sands and gravel are free-draining and less susceptible to flooding, providing a suitable location for early settlements.

### Walkover Survey

- 1.2.3 The Site was visited during the site selection stage of the Proposed Development in January 2023, by qualified archaeologists. The walkover survey executed in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)<sup>2</sup> which was current at the time of survey. No previously unidentified heritage assets were recorded.

### Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.2.4 There have been two archaeological investigation undertaken within the Site:
  - Excavation and recording of archaeological remains discovered during construction of the Transmission Beaulieu Denny OHL. The remains consisted of an Iron age roundhouse and other structural remains within the footprints of the OHL towers within the Site; and
  - Watching brief by AOC in 2023 to monitor the ground investigations associated with the site selection of Beaulieu 400kV Substation and Western Isles HVDC Converter. The watching brief

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey, (2023). Geology Viewer [online]. Available at <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> [Accessed May 2024].

<sup>2</sup> CIfA (2014) Standards and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. This has been replaced by the updated Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2023).

identified and recorded a number of features including pits, linear features, and possible post-holes.

## Baseline Discussion

- 1.2.5 There are ten non-designated heritage assets within the Site, and 13 designated heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area, consisting of two scheduled monuments, a Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL), and ten listed buildings. The following four heritage assets are all outside the 1km study area, but have been requested for inclusion within the assessment by Historic Environment Scotland (HES):
- Belladrum, chambered cairns (SM2435)
  - Dun Mor, fort (SM4979)
  - Phoineas Hill, enclosure (SM4729)
  - Dun Mor, fort, Ballindoun (SM2423)
- 1.2.6 The heritage assets within the Site and Study Area are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from prehistoric through to modern. The location of the heritage assets can be cross-referenced with Chapter 11, **Figure 11.1 – Cultural Heritage Assets** and **Table 11.1.1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer**.

### *Prehistoric Period (12,000 BCE – 400 CE)*

- 1.2.7 Although there is little evidence surviving within the archaeological record dating to this period within the Study Area, the wider area to the west and north west are part of a rich prehistoric landscape.
- 1.2.8 The earliest prehistoric inhabitants of Scotland only left ephemeral traces of their lives within the archaeological record. The people of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods were nomadic hunter-gatherers and left little evidence for their existence, with most heritage assets encountered related to flint scatters. Most known heritage assets from this period have been found in coastal regions with the dominant influence on settlement during this period, the availability of resources.
- 1.2.9 The Neolithic period in Scotland is represented through the increase in tangible evidence for the development of more sedentary lifestyles, with seasonal rather than continual movements becoming more evident alongside the growth of farming. The gently sloping fields around the Site and the River Beaulie create areas of low-lying free draining sands and gravels that are ideal soil environments for people to cultivate. Settlement evidence from the Neolithic is scarce due to the semi-transient nature of activity and is typically evidenced by pit clusters and find spots. There is the potential that the features identified during GI works, including pits, linear features, and post-holes, may be indicative of structures from this period (A19-A23). These remains indicate potential settlement, or at least fringe activity, on the elevated ground of the Site.
- 1.2.10 The most visible aspect of this period presented within the archaeological record are ritual or funerary monuments such as burial cairns. Burial cairns (A2, A16, A24) were funerary monuments built around either single or multiple burials, and tend to display architectural differences within geographical regions of Scotland. Ruttle Wood cairn (Canmore ID 116606) (A16), the surrounding cairns in Ruttle Wood, and Culburnie Ring Cairn and stone circle (SM2425) (A2) are ring cairns, judging from what can be seen from the remains. The cluster of burial cairns in Ruttle Wood are situated on heather-covered mounds and preserved within the woodland. Belladrum chambered cairns (SM2435) (A24) are probably of an earlier Bronze Age date and reflect a grander burial monument with chambers within.

- 1.2.11 Pits and cup-marked stones were identified in Balblair Wood, approximately 400 m to the north-east of the Site. Balblair Wood contains dozens of individual heritage assets which are thought to be dated from the Bronze Age period. The groupings of burial cairns, earthworks, enclosures, and roundhouses suggests an area of significant settlement, where the populations of the Neolithic and Bronze Age took advantage of the soil environment and proximity to the River Beaully.
- 1.2.12 With the advent of the Iron Age, the archaeological record suggests many of the settlements were enclosed by walls or wooden palisades or were within elevated locations<sup>3</sup>. No definitively dated Iron Age heritage assets are known within the Site or Study Area, though the Fanellan, structure (Canmore 34620) (A18) is thought to be an Iron Age roundhouse. The nearest Iron Age feature is Corff House, fort (SM3195), located approximately 2 km to the east, and has been identified as an Iron Age promontory fort, primarily for its location atop a hill, surrounded by a pair of ditches enclosing the summit and a medial rampart. No additional structures or earthworks survive, but it is suggested that occupation of this defensible position continued through the medieval period.<sup>4</sup> Fanellan and Ruttie Wood are located on an elevated position which would have been advantageous for settlement. Other hills in the landscape, have identified Iron Age hillforts, suggesting that the wider area of Beaully Firth was an area of significant activity and importance to Iron Age populations. The forts at Dun Mor (SM4979) (A25) to the west and Dun Mor, Ballindoun (SM2423) (A27) to the east, are examples of the abundant Iron age population, with the enclosure at Phionas Hill (SM4729) (A26) a likely contemporary settlement location adjacent to Dun Mor, Ballindoun. Based on the known archaeological record of the area, it is thought that the Site would have been central within an area of prehistoric settlement

#### *Medieval Period (CE 400 – 1560)*

- 1.2.13 Permanent settlements slowly continued to develop and cluster, leading up to and through the medieval period. The conversion of Scotland to Christianity strongly influenced the structure of communities. As a result, in the histories related to medieval Scotland, religion had significant control and influence. This is reflected in the archaeological record by the prominence of heritage assets such as churches, churchyards, and castles dating from this period onward.

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<sup>3</sup> Kruse, Susan et al (2023) *Iron Age*. Highland Archaeological Research Framework. <https://scarf.scot/regional/higharf/iron-age/>

<sup>4</sup> Canmore. <https://canmore.org.uk/site/12745/corffhouse>



1.2.14 Villages and towns normally clustered around churches as Christianity was central to both physical and spiritual life. Churches were built to serve communities and were organised by parishes. Initially, the populations of the area to the west of Inverness were of Convinth Parish. Following 1226, the Kiltarlity Parish Church (SM5570) (A1) was built and formed the Kiltarlity parish (Plate 1). The current building is no longer in use and exists as ruins, within which a Category B listed post-medieval cemetery (LB8081) (A13) is still in use. Unfortunately, there is no direct evidence for the settlement or community that was served by the church within historical or archaeological records but there is the supposed grave of Tarrail (A14), who allegedly founded the original church. The grave is said to be half a mile to the east of the church. Based on the known archaeological record of the area, the Site is thought to be on land on the fringes of a medieval town and likely used as agricultural land.



**Plate 1 - View of Kiltarlity Old Parish Church (SM5570) (A1) from the north-east. Kiltarlity Old Parish Church Burial Ground (LB8081) (A13) can be seen surrounded by fencing on the right side of the photograph.**

#### *Post-medieval Period (CE 1560 – 1900)*

- 1.2.15 Religious and political changes characterise the post-medieval period in Scotland, brought about by the Reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the union of the crowns in 1603 under James VI, followed by religious unrest and civil war throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The area of Beauly is inextricably linked to a few Scottish Clans, notably the Lovat Frasers, Chisholms, and Mackenzies. Some names of heritage assets in the wider area were influenced by these clans, such as Lovat Bridge (LB8083), a Category A listed building constructed as a part of the northern Scottish road-building programme from 1811 to 1814, located approximately 2.2 km to the east of the Site.
- 1.2.16 The post-medieval period drew many religious and political boundaries in Scotland. The Protestant Reformation saw a big push to extend working Calvinist values to all parts of society. The Church of Scotland was pushed into the Highlands to extinguish folk religion and Gaelic tradition. Communities were reorganised to centre on the Church, redrawing clan boundaries and separating communities. The Old Kilmorack Parish Church (LB7122) (A4) was built during this movement.

- 1.2.17 It was common for churches, priories, and burial grounds to be constructed on past ecclesiastical sites. The Kilmorack Old Burial Ground (LB7123) (A5) likely contains the remains of St Maroc's Chapel (Canmore ID 12384 – located outside of the study area) that was replaced by Kilmorack Old Parish Church and Burial Ground (LB7122) (A4) just across the A831 (Plate 2). The residence for the Kilmorack Church was the Kilmorack Steading and Manse (LB7124) (A6), built for Reverend John Fraser of the Church of Scotland. The manse sits near the church and includes a steading, which doubled in size in the 19th century, likely due to the agricultural changes of the period.
- 1.2.18 Within the estates in the area, the late 19th century saw a greater uptake in creating designed landscapes and gardens surrounding the established houses and castles. Beaufort Castle's Gardens (GDL00052) (A3) feature to the east of the Site. These extensive gardens were designed to accentuate the Category A-listed Beaufort Castle (LB8068) (A7) by adding forested walks and gardens. The development of these gardens have obliterated many archaeological features of the original 12<sup>th</sup> century defences, but they also contain a number of listed buildings related to the functional aspects of the castle and estate (A8, A9, A10, A11, and A12).
- 1.2.19 Early mapping of the area from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Roy's Military Survey of Scotland shows the presence of Kiltarlity Cottages (Canmore ID 116604; A15) and two farmsteads within the Site, labelled Techmen<sup>5</sup>. By the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, there was only a single farmstead remaining (now labelled Fanellan). The other remained only as one roofed building, mill pond, well and sluice. Kiltarlity cottages were still upstanding and were labelled to have a sundial. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> editions OS mapping, no noticeable change occurred and the single roofed building, mill pond and sluice remained through the majority of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the well location is no longer depicted. Aerial imagery indicates that the mill pond and sluice are removed by 2009, though the small cottage survives.
- 1.2.20 Beyond the presence of the farmstead and millpond, activity within the Site remained agricultural from at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The boundary of Ruttle Wood was retained and the land boundaries within the Site remained. At some point during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Fanellan farmstead was converted into an SSE power distribution site.

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<sup>5</sup> Roy, W (1747-52) Military Survey of Scotland – Highlands [online] [Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755 - Map Images - National Library of Scotland](#) [Accessed September 2024]





**Plate 2 View of Kilmorack Gallery (background) and Kilmorack Old Parish Church Burial Ground (A4) extending to its northern, eastern, and western sides.**

### *Modern (1900 CE – Present)*

- 1.2.21 There are no heritage assets within the Site or Study Area dating to the modern period. The closest heritage asset to the Site that dates to the modern period is the non-designated Kilmorack Power Station And Dam (Canmore ID 171639). It is located 200 m north of the Site, across the River Beauly. A review of OS mapping suggest the Site likely remained in agricultural use throughout this period, with the notable exception of the conversion of Fanellan farmstead to an SSE power distribution site.

## **Archaeological Potential**

### *Factors affecting archaeological survival*

- 1.2.22 The Site is composed of free-draining deposits, which would have been attractive to early settlements at the onset of agriculture. It is situated on a slight south-facing slope overlooking the River Beauly to the east. Previous settlement evidence from the prehistoric period has been affected by post-medieval and modern agricultural activities such as ploughing and the construction of post-medieval farmsteads. Modern development in the form of the Transmission beauly Denny OHL and the construction of the SSE power distribution site over the old Fanellan farmstead will have excavated, recorded, and removed any archaeological remains at the affected areas prior to construction. Archaeological remains, if present, may survive below plough depth where there has been no modern development.

### *Prehistoric Period*

- 1.2.23 The potential for prehistoric remains is deemed to be high. There is known prehistoric activity within the Site in the form of funerary and settlement evidence, which was identified from the past archaeological investigations described above (Section 1.2.4). If present, the potential prehistoric remains anticipated to be contained within the Site would relate to funerary monuments or settlement evidence and could be of low or medium value, depending on preservation.

### *Medieval Period*

- 1.2.24 The potential for medieval remains is deemed to be low. There is a single heritage asset within the Site relating to this period, the grave of Tarrail (A14), and the area of Kilmorack has medieval origins. Archaeological remains from this period are anticipated to be contained within the present areas of Kilmorack and not within the Site. If present, any remains from this period would likely be related to agricultural activity of low value.

### *Post-medieval Period*

- 1.2.25 The potential for post-medieval remains is deemed to be high. The area has been continually agricultural since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably before. Field boundaries and buildings in the immediate area and within the Site have been maintained and appear to have changed minimally from the first edition OS 6-inch map. Any potential post-medieval remains would likely relate to agricultural features such as drainage, subsurface remains of earlier field boundaries, and other agricultural activities such as rig and furrow, and would be of negligible value.

### *Modern*

- 1.2.26 The potential for modern remains is deemed to be negligible. There is no archaeological or cartographic evidence to suggest that there will be modern remains within the Site.



**Table 11.1.1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer**

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A1	SM5570  Canmore ID 12381  MHG2649	249735	843935	Church	Scheduled Monument	Kiltarlity Old Parish Church	The asset consists of the remains of the sixteenth century parish church of Kiltarlity, which may have succeeded an earlier one on the same site. The church is rectangular in plan, measuring 19m by 8m and was thought to have been originally dedicated to Thalargus, or Tarrail in the 13th century.	Post-medieval
A2	SM2425  Canmore ID 12397  MHG2733	249182	841806	Cup marked stone Ring cairn Stone circle	Scheduled Monument	Culburnie, Ring Cairn & Stone Circle	<p>This asset consists of a ring cairn composed of rounded boulders with a diameter of 14 m and a height of 1.5 m. The kerb stones are large irregular boulders.</p> <p>Surrounding the cairn is a stone circle of eight monoliths that has an overall diameter of 23 m. There is a gap on the northeast where a ninth stone stood. There are cup-marks on three of the monoliths and three of the kerb stones.</p>	Prehistoric
A3	GDL00052	250253	842831	Garden	Garden and Designed Landscape	Beaufort Castle	<p>This asset consists of an extensive designed landscape that comprises a 19th century landscape park and pleasure grounds. It incorporates an earlier designed landscape that is associated with an earlier castle. It is set within a large woodland and the river Beaully lines its northern edge.</p> <p>It contains 5 listed buildings and 3 non-designated heritage assets related to the Beaufort Castle estate such as walled garden, lodges, and a coach house. The non-designated heritage assets are primarily cropmarks indicative of previous prehistoric</p>	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
							<p>settlement, now visible as cropmarks and subtle earthworks.</p> <p>The GDL's significance is derived from a number of interestes, but especially its archaeological, scenic, nature conservation, and horticultural elements. Its collection of trees were planted in the 19th century and left largely untouched within the landscape, now providing an enclosed atmosphere.</p>	
A4	LB7122  Canmore ID 100534  Canmore ID 104511  MHG14108	249432	844340	Church and burial ground	Category B Listed Building	Kilmorack Old Parish Church And Burial Ground	<p>This asset consists of a church and burial ground dated to 1786. The church has a harl pointed finish with tooled ashlar margins. There were alterations in the later 19th century which included round-headed windows. It was converted to a gallery in the 1980s.</p>	Post-medieval
A5	LB7123  Canmore ID 228895  MHG38675	249344	844285	Burial ground	Category C Listed Building	Kilmorack Old Burial Ground	<p>This assets consists of a rubble walled burial ground with an entrance flanked by square tooled rubble gate piers with shallow pyramidal caps. It is the probable site of an earlier church that was replaced in 1786 by Kilmorack Old Parish Church (A4).</p>	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A6	LB7124  Canmore ID 228925  Canmore ID 228924  MHG15766	249282	844378	Manse and farmstead	Category B Listed Building	Kilmorack Old Manse And Steading	This asset consists of an 18th century manse. The manse had alterations in the mid-19th century which doubled its size. It originally had two-storeys and an attic and was three-bays. A further two-storeys and three bays were added. It is a former Church of Scotland manse which was erected during the incumbancy of Reverend John Fraser, who was the Minister of Kilmorack Parish between 1769 and 1804.	Post-medieval
A7	LB8068  Canmore ID 12746  MHG45242	250665	843001	Castle Chapel	Category A Listed Building	Beaufort Castle	This asset consists of a castle designed by J M Wardrop in 1880, but likely incorporated earlier fabric. Reginald Fairlie undertook alterations and restorations in 1938 after a fire in 1937. It is a large Scottish Baronial mansion constructed from tooled red sneck course ashlar with polished ashlar dressings. It contains a private Roman Catholic chapel and is the hereditary seat of the Fraser of Lovat.	Post-medieval
A8	LB8070  Canmore ID 228964  MHG39724	249641	842207	House	Category C Listed Building	Beaufort Castle, West Lodge	This asset consists of a lodge within Beaufort Castle GDL. The lodge dates to the earlier 19th century and has alterations that probably date to the later 19th century. It is a single-storey, three-bay cottage with an attic. It is constructed from coursed rubble, with tooled and polished ashlar dressings.	Post-medieval

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A9	LB8071  Canmore ID 228942  MHG15790	250240	842476	House	Category B Listed Building	Beaufort Castle, Gardener's Cottage	This asset consists of a cottage within Beaufort Castle GDL. It is a single-storey, three-bay house with an attic that dates to approximately 1800. It is constructed from mixed rubble, and has tooled and polished ashlar margins and dressings. There have been alterations from the later 19th century including gabled dormers, a staircase, and chimneypiece.	Post-medieval
A10	LB8072  Canmore ID 228946  MHG38709	250315	842353	Garden	Category B Listed Building	Beaufort Castle Walled Garden	This asset consists of a walled garden within Beaufort Castle GDL. The walled garden dates to the earlier-mid 18th century. The wall is constructed from rubble and is lined with curved brich. It is approximately 300 m east to west.	Post-medieval
A11	LB8073  Canmore ID 228948  MHG15859	249926	842165	Farmstead	Category B Listed Building	Beaufort Castle, Home Farm Steading	This asset consists of a farmstead just to the south of the Beaufort Castle GDL. It is mainly single-storey and is in an 'E' plan and constructed of coursed rubble and has tooled ashlar dressings.	Post-medieval
A12	LB47970  Canmore ID 228952  MHG38714	250312	843168	Coach house	Category C Listed Building	Beaufort Castle, The Coach House, Including Ancillary Structure	This asset consists of a coach house within Beaufort Castle GDL. The coach house dates to the earlier to mid 19th century and is a two-storey, nine-bay building with an attic. The ancillary structure is to the southeast of the coach house and is single-storeyed.	Post-medieval



Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A13	LB8081  Canmore ID 12381  MHG31353	249743	843918	Burial ground	Category B Listed Building	Kiltarlity Old Parish Church Burial Ground,	This asset consists of a burial ground. The burial ground has a rubble wall around it that is of irregular shape, and it contains 18th and 19th century tombstones and one supposed cup and ring marked stone.	Post-medieval
A14	Canmore ID 12390  MHG2740	249000	843000	Grave	Non-designated	Clach Tarrail	A grave that is probably for Tarrail, who allegedly founded the medieval parish church of Kiltarlity. The grave marker is a stone.	Medieval
A15	Canmore ID 116604	249503	843897	Houses, enclosure	Non-designated	Kiltarlity Cottages	The site of Kiltarlity Cottages, visible on the first edition OS 6-inch map.. To the south west there are the stone footings of a circular enclosure.	Post-medieval
A16	Canmore ID 116606  MHG26642	247807	842305	Cairn	Non-designated	Ruttle Wood cairn	A small low circular cairn that survives as a mound on the north edge of a forestry track. It has exposed kerbstones. There are two other similar cairns which are covered in heather to the west, and another two and an elongated mound to the north.	Prehistoric
A17	Canmore ID 346470	248296	842782	Pits	Non-designated	Fanellan pits and structure	This is a scatter of pits and a possible structure or shelter.	Prehistoric
A18	Canmore ID 346720 MHG61055	248615	843131	Structure	Non-designated	Fanellan structure	The remains of a circular structure that consists of an outer ditch and an inner ring of postholes. Other finds include a central hearth, two pits that contained a	Prehistoric

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
							large amount of burnt bone, pottery, and lithics. The structure is likely a roundhouse.	
A19	TP24	248570	842925	Pits Postholes	Non-designated	Two possible pits/postholes	This asset consists of a possible pit or posthole identified within a trial pit monitored during GI works.	Prehistoric
A20	TP28.1	248370	843032	Posthole	Non-designated	Possible posthole	This asset consists of a possible posthole. The posthole is approximately 0.25x0.25 m. It had a greyish silty sand fill with possible ash mixed in. There were small charcoal flakes and tiny burnt bone flakes visible on the surface.	Prehistoric
A21	TP43	248481	842668	Posthole	Non-designated	Possible posthole	This asset consists of a possible posthole identified during GI works. The posthole was identified at the eastern end of a trial pit.	Prehistoric
A22	TP47	248066	842822	Pit	Non-designated	Possible pit	This asset consists of a possible pit, identified during GI works. The pit was circular and measures at least 0.75x0.65 m. The pit continues beyond the edge of the trial pit so the full extent and shape is unknown. It had a friable greyish brown silty sand fill with angular stones.	Prehistoric
A23	TP59	248271	842489	Linear feature	Non-designated	Linear feature	This asset consists of a linear feature, identified during GI works. The feature measures at least 1.5x1.3 m but extended beyond the edge of the trial pit. It had a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt fill with angular and rounded stones.	Prehistoric

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A24	SM2435 Canmore ID 12748 MHG3398	251417	842120	Chambered Cairn	Scheduled Monument	Belladrum, Chambered Cairns 250m Nne Of Brockie'S Lodge	<p>The asset consists of two burial cairns probably dating from the early Bronze Age (2500BC to 1500BC). The main cairn is visible as a low grassy mound about 14 m in overall diameter with a kerb of boulders. The adjacent cairn lies about 25 m to the north and is visible as a curvilinear bank about 25 m in length and up to 1.2 m high. The monument is located in a stretch of woodland amongst arable farmland and sits 30 m above sea level.</p> <p>The main cairn has a partially complete outer kerb formed by an arc of stones up to 1.2 m high. The kerb is graded in height with the highest stone at the south-south west. The interior has evidence for a slight rise in the centre with stones below the grass. The more fragmentary remains of the second probable cairn is located 25 m to the north. It survives as a curvilinear stone bank measuring approximately 5 m in width, most likely evidence for the infill that would be laid between the inner and outer stone kerbs of a Clava-type cairn. Approximately 5 m to the south east from the inside edge of the bank are two large stones almost 1 m in length, 0.5 m in width and up to 0.5 m in height. The area between the two stones and the bank is a slightly dished hollow with a stoney base. The position and size of the stones indicates the possible remains of an inner kerb and central chamber of a burial cairn.</p>	Prehistoric

Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
A25	SM4979 Canmore ID 12378 MHG2651	245739	845157	Hill fort	Scheduled Monument	Dun Mor, fort	The asset consists of a sub-oval fort of the Iron Age measuring c 22 m north east to south west by 16 m within a tumbled wall between 4.5 m and 6 m wide with outer and inner faces sporadically visible around most of the perimeter. The entrance is in the south east. Within the north side of the interior is a natural platform. Below the fort on the south and east are the remains of two further outer walls.	Prehistoric
A26	SM4729 Canmore ID 12735 MHG3410	253366	842536	Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	Phoineas Hill, enclosure	The asset consists of the remains of an enclosure measuring 120 m north east to south west by 80 m transversely, formed by building a wall across the accessible south west approach to a promontory. The wall has been constructed from massive boulders forming the outer face and extends for a length of 35 m. An upright stone 1.8 m high lies on the south side of the entrance.	Prehistoric
A27	SM2423 Canmore ID 12734 MHG3411	253440	842903	Hill fort	Scheduled Monument	Dun Mor, fort, Ballindoun	The asset consists of the denuded remains of a vitrified fort, enclosing an area measuring approximately 54 m north east to south west by 27 m, on the summit of a hill known as Dun Mor. The enclosing wall can be traced with difficulty as a slight turf-covered rise around the lip of the summit with only two pieces of vitrification on the south west and south east sides visible. It was probably entered from the east at the easiest approach, but there is an easy ascent to the north west side of the fort from the west, which could have been an entrance. In both of these sectors at a lower level are traces of outworks which appear to connect with natural outcrop and	Prehistoric



Heritage Asset No.	Ref No.	National Grid Ref		Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period
		Easting	Northing					
							cliffs to form a complete encircling outer defence. In the east, this defence is evident as two ramparts. In the west, it is a wall of which only the discontinuous outer face can be seen. Within the fort, below a low cliff, is a damp depression choked with vegetation; it may have been a cistern.	