

4.3 Site History

- 4.3.1** The first map of the site is Roy's Map 1747-55 which shows the site with a small settlement, 'Cambusmore', shown with almost as many dwellings as 'Avemore' on the other side of the Spey. The land is bare and generally grazed, but with some tilled land by the River Druie, with deciduous trees along the Spey. The escarpment above the flood plain is also shown and the hill of the Craig of Callart is clearly marked.
- 4.3.2** The Estate Map of 1789 shows the site with the title, 'Moor of Callart Well Worth Improving', this note relates to the fact that by the end of the eighteenth century most estates were investing in the land and making improvements. The map also shows the Dell and Guislek with new buildings and fields around them beginning to be enclosed and the construction of a track to Nethy Bridge. It also shows that the trees along the river have been cut, but that other areas have been planted. 'Cambus More' is shown with 5 houses.
- 4.3.3** The Ordnance Survey Map of 1869 shows no trace of the old settlement which had been cleared or abandoned at least 20 years before. The moor has been enclosed and it is almost entirely covered with trees of varying ages. Beyond the site it shows the new railway station at Aviemore before almost all the consequent development or a bridge across the Spey. The escarpment is shown, with the larch trees and the land to the west of the site is shown as rough grazing with a pond in it.
- 4.3.4** The Ordnance Survey Map of 2001 shows the site as 'Cambusmor', partially wooded and partially as rough grazing. Beyond the site it shows changes in the field pattern, including the land to the west which was previously rough grazing. Aviemore has transformed, filling the west side of the Spey valley. Bridges are shown across the Spey and new development has occurred in Inverdruie and Coylumbridge to the south. The main change in farming is the development of a fish farm by the river Druie.
- 4.3.5** The site is currently used for agriculture, commercial forestry and occasional recreation.
- 4.3.6** The maps referred to in paragraphs 4.3.1 to 4.3.3 are on pages 14 and 15 of the Proposed Masterplan Report.

4.4 Site Character

Geology, Climate, Drainage and Soils

- 4.4.1** An Camas Mòr exhibits certain geomorphological and hydrological features. In geomorphological terms the site has evidence of meltwater channels and relict kettle holes with glacio-fluvial deposit forming terraces. Inclusive of this are kame features which can be seen across the valley. The site has no rock outcrops and