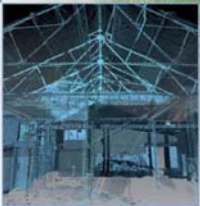
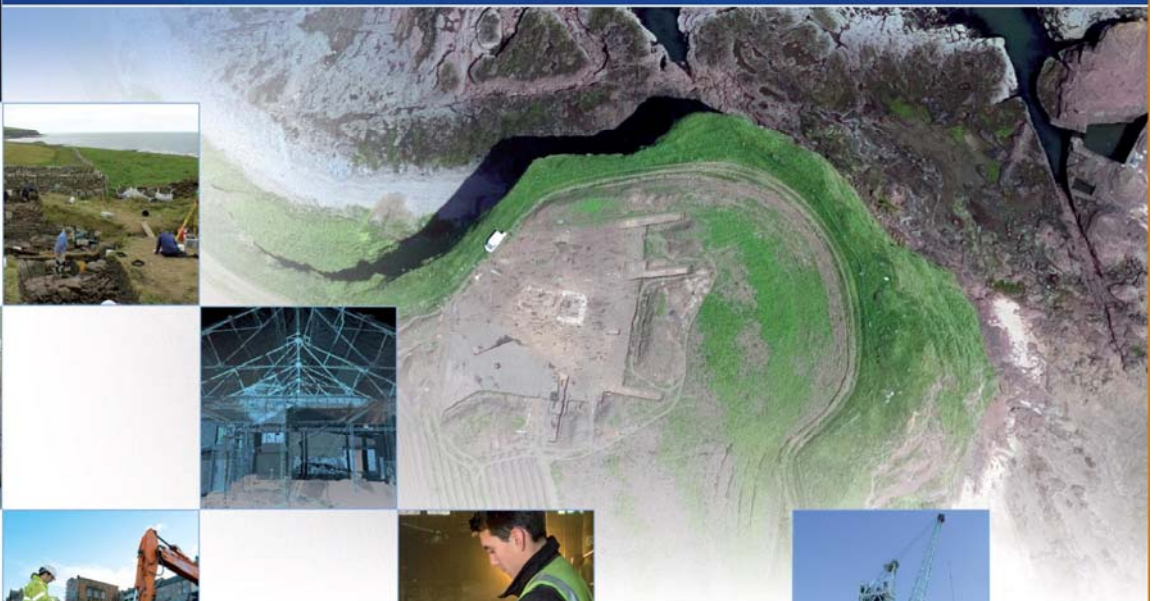


# Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray Desk Based Assessment

AOC Project Number 22624  
January 2014



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## Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray Desk Based Assessment

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>The Macallan Distillery Company Limited,</b> Easter Elchies House, Craigellachie, Aberlour AB38 9RX
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NJ 27800 44700</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>22624</b>
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<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>January 2014</b>

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

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**Date:** January 2014

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**Draft/Final Report Stage:** Draft

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological Desk-based Assessment by The Macallan Distillery Company Ltd with regard to the proposed development of a new distillery building/visitor centre at the Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray.
- 1.2 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2010) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies (Moray Council 2007 & 2008), require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains. This Desk-Based Assessment has identified a number of heritage assets lying within the development area, mainly associated with the post-medieval Easter Elchies House and Ghillies Cottage. It has also identified the potential for remains of prehistoric or later date (in particular post-medieval remains) to survive within the redline boundary. Moray Council, as advised by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS), has indicated that a field evaluation is required, and this Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken to inform the *Written Scheme of Investigation* and the evaluation works. A walkover survey of the site will also be undertaken immediately in advance of the evaluation works, which will identify visible remains of heritage assets within the proposed development area. The results of the walkover survey will be used to inform the layout of trial trenches.
- 1.3 Cultural heritage remains identified within the proposed development area include the Category B Listed Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), as well as a number of structures in the grounds of the house visible on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping and on 20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photographs. Most significantly, mapping of the 18<sup>th</sup> century indicates the possible site of a former location of the house (**Site 78**) and of stables, offices, and a yard associated with the house (**Site 79**), both of which are likely to have been disturbed at least in part by later buildings. The maps also show the designed landscape of the Easter Elchies estate within which these buildings were set. While the Category B Listed house is judged to be of Regional Cultural Heritage Value, the other heritage assets are judged to be of Local Cultural Heritage Value, as they form part of the Easter Elchies estate, though commonly either of relatively late date, e.g. Ghillies Cottage (**Site 72**) and/or likely to have relatively limited potential for surviving remains. However the precise nature of the development is at present unknown and there is consequently the potential for Direct Impacts on any of these assets to occur. However, it is understood that the major works for the new distillery/visitor centre will be limited in extent, with the majority of the area within the redline boundary being affected by access, landscaping and storage of material. Thus no direct impact is likely on the fabric of the present Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), and it should be possible, following evaluation, to avoid directly impacting on many of the known heritage assets within the proposed development area and the grounds of the house through the design process and the planning of works on site; for example sensitive areas may need to be visibly buffered to avoid disturbance by plant movement.
- 1.4 The presence of prehistoric and later remains in the area surrounding the proposed development, in particular remains of post-medieval date including those of the former Macallan parish church (**Site 1**) to the south of the site boundary, indicate the potential for the survival of hitherto unknown remains within the proposed development. Some recent disturbance has occurred in areas of the proposed development site, including 20<sup>th</sup> century construction around Macallan Farm (**Site 20**), which may limit the potential for survival of subsurface remains associated with the post-medieval Easter Elchies

House (**Sites 6 & 78**). However, relatively little of the proposed development area has been impacted in this way, and elements of the parkland that surrounded the house are still discernible, such as the woodland in the north of the proposed development area. As such there is, therefore, potential for ground breaking works associated with the development to encounter remains of both known heritage assets (visible on historic mapping and aerial photographs) and hitherto unknown buried remains. Evaluation works to be undertaken within the proposed development will clarify the extent of surviving remains of both known and potential unknown heritage assets.

- 1.5 While this Desk-Based Assessment has identified no potential impacts on the settings of monuments that have the potential to be significant in terms of EIA Regulations, this is based on works being limited in the vicinity of two Listed Buildings – Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum (**Site 1**), located to the south of the proposed development, and Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), located within the southern part of the proposed development area. The settings of both these buildings are now largely influenced by the existing structures of the Macallan Distillery and Macallan Farm in the former grounds of the house, and as such they are judged to be of at most Medium Visual Sensitivity. Views between these monuments are likely to be particularly significant, the burial ground including a mausoleum associated with the early 18<sup>th</sup> century owner of Easter Elchies, John Grant. Given the proximity of development, there is potential for impacts on the settings of these monuments, though as the area between the monuments is beyond that of the new distillery/visitor facility and would likely see minor if any alterations, the impact on the settings of these monuments would be limited and therefore is unlikely to be significant. Such impacts could be avoided/mitigated were development works such as landscaping and access works to be avoided/limited in close proximity to the assets, and in particular in the ground between them.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Development Site

- 2.1.1 The proposed development is located to the west of the River Spey, east of Craigellachie and north of Charlestown of Aberlour. It is bounded to the north by the B9102, to the south and west by existing buildings of the Macallan Distillery and to the east by fields. The site is centred at c. NGR NJ 278 447. The proposed development area covers 17 ha, and is largely covered by fields and woodland, relic elements of the parkland associated with Easter Elchies House, a post-medieval laird's house that has been largely rebuilt around 1985. The present building forms part of the Macallan Distillery, and there are further buildings associated with Macallan Farm and Ghillies Cottage in the south of the proposed development area, as well as a lodge and kennels in the north (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology of the area comprises metamorphic rock of the Nethybridge Psammite Formation, Psammite. The superficial geology comprises Devensian – Diamicton till to the north and alluvium and River Terrace Deposits (gravel, sand, silt and clay) to the south (BGS 2014, online source). The ground slopes down from north to south, from c.130 m AOD to c.100 m AOD.

## 2.2 Development Proposal

### 2.2.1 Developer

The Macallan Distillery Company Ltd commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake this Desk-Based Assessment with regards to the proposed development of a new distillery building/visitor facility, within a wider site (17 ha area) that may be affected by access, landscaping works and the deposition of surplus material, at the Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray. The site lies within the local authority administrative area of Moray Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

### 2.2.2 Nature of Development

The proposed development (Figure 1) comprises the development of distillery structures on the land of the existing Macallan Distillery.

## 2.3 Government and local planning policies

### 2.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

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

The implications of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2010) and its latest draft revision (2013), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic Scotland 2011) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, SHEP '*Scottish Historic Environment Policy*' and PAN 2/2011 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (Scottish Government 2011a) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ*. Their 'preservation by record' (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP notes that with the exception of archaeology the historic environment can generally accommodate change that is '*informed and sensitively managed, and [that it] can be adapted to accommodate new uses whilst retaining its special character*' (Scottish Government 2010, Para 111).

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

### 2.3.2 Structure Plan

The Moray Development Plan includes both the Moray Structure Plan and the Moray Local Plan 2008. Structure Plans are strategic land-use policy documents designed to cover a period of several years, and which set down policies with regard to various land-use types across a broad region. The *Moray Structure Plan* was approved in 2007.

Its states as a strategic aim:

*'safeguard and enhance the environment and mitigate any impacts caused by new development'* (Moray Council 2007, 8).

It notes that the developments strategy will require:

*'Protecting, conserving and enhancing the valued elements of the natural and built environment'* (Moray Council 2007, 9).

Policy 2: Environment and Resources states in part:

*'The Moray Structure Plan Strategy will be supported by: -  
f) conserving and enhancing the areas built heritage resources and their settings.'*

The Structure Plan also states:

*'Moray has a rich and varied history of human habitation. The area's built heritage includes 2681 archaeological sites, 79 scheduled monuments, 1665 listed buildings, 17 conservation areas, 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, townscapes and vernacular (local) buildings. Collectively, this heritage contributes greatly to the Moray character and provides a sense of place. The educational, tourist and recreational value of this heritage is undoubted and the quality of life is greatly enhanced by it.'*

*'The conservation, enhancement and promotion of Moray's built heritage is therefore important. In particular, this will mean safeguarding listed buildings, ancient monuments, archaeology and designed landscapes and to retaining buildings, townscapes and artefacts which are part of Moray's character and identity'* (Moray Council 2007, 27).

### 2.3.3 Moray Local Plan.

Local Plans apply more locally and contain specific policies and land use allocations for towns and villages. The following policies included in *The Moray Local Plan 2008* are relevant to the proposed development and cultural heritage:

#### **Policy BE1: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and National Designations**

##### *National Designations*

*Development proposals will be refused where they will adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments and nationally important archaeological sites or their settings unless the developer proves that any significant adverse effect on the qualities for which the site has been designated are clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance.*

##### *Local Designations*

*Development proposals which will adversely affect sites of local archaeological importance, or their settings, will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that;*

- a) local public benefits clearly outweigh the archaeological value of the site, and*
- b) there is no suitable alternative site for the development, and*
- c) any adverse effects can be satisfactorily mitigated at the developers expense.*

*Where, in exceptional circumstances, the primary aim of preservation of archaeological features in situ does not prove feasible, the Council shall require the excavation and researching of a site at the developers expense.*

*The Council will consult Historic Scotland and the Regional Archaeologist on development proposals which may affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites.'*

### **Policy BE2: Listed Buildings**

*'The Council will encourage the protection, maintenance, enhancement and active use of listed buildings.*

*Development proposals will be refused where they would have a detrimental effect on the character, integrity or setting of the listed building(s). 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.*

*The demolition of listed building(s) will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that every effort has been exerted by all concerned to find practical ways of retaining the building and that the community would benefit from the redevelopment. All applications for the demolition of listed buildings should be supported by a report on the condition of the building, a study on the viability of retaining the building in active use a report on the steps taken to advertise and market the building and, the proposals to recycle existing building materials into the future use of the site. Any proposed replacement of a demolished listed building should be of comparable quality in terms of construction and design.*

*Buildings which are allowed to fall into a state of disrepair may be placed on the Buildings at Risk Register and remedial works to buildings in disrepair may be enforced in the public interest.*

*Proposals should be in accordance with guidelines laid out in Historic Scotland's Memorandum on Guidance of Listed Buildings with regard to listed building consent applications.'*

#### **2.3.4 Emerging Policy**

In November 2010, Moray Council announced its intention to Review its Structure and Local Plans, and to prepare a new Local Development Plan. The Local Development Plan: Proposed Plan has not yet been published for consultation (January 2014).

#### **2.3.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site**

The local planning authority, Moray Council, is advised on archaeological matters by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

2.3.6 The setting of listed buildings is a competent planning matter; Section 14.2 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997 states that when determining applications for development which could impact upon the setting of a listed building:

*'...the 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'.*

2.3.7 Any works that affect the fabric of a listed building can only be undertaken once listed building consent has been granted by the Local Authority. Note that the impacts upon the settings of listed buildings are also a competent planning matter. Demolition or alteration of the appearance of the existing buildings on the development site, or the construction of new buildings, could have visual impacts upon the setting of the surrounding protected buildings and monuments. The policy which indicates that the setting of listed buildings should be an issue in development control is outlined in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*:

*'in assessing an application for listed building consent, the planning authority is required to 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.'* (SHEP, Historic Scotland 2011, Section 3.32).

2.3.8 Paragraph 113 of Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government 2010) states:

*'...The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 requires planning authorities, when determining applications for planning permission or listed building consent, to 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. ...The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. There is a presumption against demolition or other works that will adversely affect a listed building or its setting.'*

2.3.9 The Scottish Government is currently consulting on a revised draft of Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 118 of the consultation draft differs from the current adopted version stating:

*'Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development affecting a listed building, special regard must be given to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest...'*

## **2.4 Limitations of Scope**

2.4.1 The Desk-Based Assessment element of this report is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. National Monument Record data was downloaded from the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and Moray SMR data was received from the council in December 2013 and this assessment does not include any records added after this date. It has been agreed with ACAS that a walkover survey of the site will be undertaken immediately in advance of the evaluation works, which will identify visible remains of heritage assets within the proposed development area.



### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of the Desk-Based Assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development. The assessment will identify likely archaeological and cultural heritage issues affecting the proposed development at the Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray and aid the archaeological evaluation of the development area, in identifying further works that may be necessary to clarify and mitigate these issues.
- 3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage significance of the land on which development is proposed at the Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of archaeological and architectural heritage interest within 1 km of the proposed development area. Designated heritage assets, including Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Inventoried Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Battlefields, within 1 km of the proposed development, with a potential to incur visual impacts upon their settings, have also been identified. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in *Data Sources* (Section 4.2).

### 4 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2010), SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011).
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the IfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2008 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

#### 4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this Desk-based Assessment:
- National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):  
For NMRS data, aerial photographs, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;



- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):  
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):  
For scheduled ancient monuments data and listed buildings data;
- Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service  
For Moray Sites and Monuments Record data.

### 4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, SMR number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (Figure 1) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The location of the proposed development is shown outlined.
- 4.3.3 All known heritage assets located within a 1 km radius of the edge of the proposed development area have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to be impacted by the development. Protected sites including listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventoried Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventoried Battlefields and Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the proposed development have been identified.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Prehistoric (10000 BC-AD 43)

- 5.1.1 There are no prehistoric remains known within the proposed development site. A cist containing ashes was found around 1830 at Tomneen (**Site 12**) c.1km south-west of the proposed development site. Nearby, at Mill of Elchies (**Site 13**), a cinerary urn was found in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. To the south-east, at Bluehill (**Site 41**), there is cropmark evidence for settlement including an enclosure with a possible roundhouse.

### 5.2 Roman (AD 43-410)

- 5.2.1 There are no remains of Roman date on the proposed development site or within the 1 km study area.

### 5.3 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600)

- 5.3.1 The parish of Macallan was served by a church, remains of which exist to the south of the proposed development within the Category B Listed Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum (**Site 1**).

### 5.4 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 5.4.1 Early, pre-Ordnance Survey historic maps of the area tend to be schematic and lack detail, though 'Elchys' is shown on Gordon's map of 1640 (not illustrated), and 'Elchies', is recorded on Joan Blaeu's 'Atlas of Scotland' of 1654 (not illustrated). This is likely the site of the later house at Easter Elchies in the south of the proposed development area.
- 5.4.2 Within the proposed development area Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**) is a Category B Listed Laird's House, which originated in 1700 (or perhaps earlier). It was owned by Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies, in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The grounds surrounding the house included a designed landscape, visible as tree-lined parkland on Roy's map of 1747-52 (Figure 3). The location of the house is not clear on Roy's map, though it depicts buildings on the western edge of the parkland (**Site 78**). This is also the approximate location for the house as depicted on Thomas White's '*Design for the Improvement of Easter Elchies...*' (Figure 3), which also depicts a block of 'Stables and Farm Offices' with attached 'Stackyard' to the north (**Site 79**). The house and its associated farm were rented by Alexander Reid in 1820 and became the location of his Macallan Distillery (**Site 8**), founded in 1824. Although altered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and perhaps moved to its present location (**Site 6**) the house was restored in 1985 to closely resemble its original form. It now houses offices and a visitors' centre for the Macallan Distillery. Thomson's map of 1830 (Figure 4) is schematic and lacks detail, but depicts the house at 'E[aster] Elchies'.
- 5.4.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1874 (Figure 5) shows the majority of the proposed development site as largely covered by fields and bisected by a road running from north-east to south-west towards the Macallan Distillery. In the north of the proposed development an area of woodland, within which can be seen a lodge (**Site 68**) and kennels (**Site 69**) represents a relic of the parkland associated with Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**). This house is shown in the south-east of the proposed development area, being approached via a still-extant drive from the north, which runs past the lodge. It is shown distinctly east of the location of the house apparent on earlier maps (**Site 78**). While it is possible that this merely represents more accurate mapping, the possibility cannot be discounted that the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the house involved the building of the house on a new (and the present) location (**Site 6**). Several features associated with the house are visible on this map, including three small roofed structures (**Site 75**) to the north-west of the house, and a small unroofed circular structure to the west of the house and at the north-west end of a short track, later identified as a tank (**Site 76**). Just south of the proposed development area a walled garden (**Site 80**) is marked on the map of 1874 to the west of the house.
- 5.4.4 To the south-west of Easter Elchies House is a still extant building group, later called Ghillies Cottage (**Site 72**). This is associated with a pair of buildings to its east, located north of a rectangular yard or lawn (**Site 74**), and a small roofed structure and a circular structure (**Site 73**) to the north, the latter later marked as a well. A block of kennels (**Site 70**) and a 'Spout' (**Site 71**) to its south.

- 5.4.5 To the immediate south of the proposed development the Category B Listed Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum (**Site 1**) includes the remains of a small church, the remains of the church of the former parish of Macallan, which was annexed to Knockando around 1760, when the church became ruinous. Within the burial ground are 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century tombstones and a mausoleum erected for John Grant of Easter Elchies, who died in 1715.
- 5.4.6 Further south, and on the opposite bank of the River Spey, several structures associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Aberlour House are Listed Buildings, including the Category A Listed Aberlour House and Terrace (**Site 4**) and the East Lodge, Gatepiers and Gates (**Site 5**), the West Lodge, Gatepiers and Gates (**Site 7**), the 19<sup>th</sup> century stables (**Site 2**), the walled garden (**Site 47**), the Chef's House (Aberlour House Preparatory School) (**Site 50**), and a column (**Site 3**). To the south of the house are the Category C Listed Former Gardeners' Cottages (**Site 46 & 46.1**) associated with the undesignated Aberlour Home Farm (**Site 51**). The NMRS has an entry for the 'Old House of Aberlour' (**Site 16**), and records several further undesignated structures associated with Aberlour House including a derelict ice-house (**Site 15**) and the East Drive Bridge (**Site 17**).
- 5.4.7 To the east of the proposed development the settlement of Craigellachie (**Site 34**) contains several Listed Buildings of post-medieval date, representative of the development of the town, including 19<sup>th</sup> century housing on Victoria Street (**Sites 25 & 25.1**). The Category B Listed John Street, Primary School (**Site 28**) was built at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Old Bridge over the River Spey (**Site 27**) at Craigellachie is a Category A Listed Building, constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century by Thomas Telford. To the east of Craigellachie the Category B Listed Bridge of Fiddich (**Site 36**) dates to 1841 while the category C Listed Fiddichside Inn (**Site 37**) was constructed a year later. The undesignated Craigellachie Church (**Site 26**) dates to 1870 while Craigellachie Distillery (**Site 39**) was founded around 1890. The NMRS also records Craigellachie, Brick and Tile Works (**Site 42**); Craigellachie Mill (**Site 52**); Craigellachie Hotel (**Site 33**); Craigellachie Station (**Site 43**) and a cast iron fence (**Site 40**).
- 5.4.8 South-west of the proposed development the settlement of Charlestown of Aberlour contains the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Walker's Biscuit Factory (**Site 38**). On the north side of the settlement is the Category B Listed Fisherton House (**Site 48**), which dates to 1839.
- 5.4.9 Within 1 km of the proposed development the NMRS and the Moray SMR record several features commonly associated with the post-medieval agricultural economy of the area including farmsteads at Overton (**Site 14**), Mill of Elchies (**Site 21**), Claggan (**Site 22**), Drumfurrich (**Site 44**), Tomneen (**Site 53**), Nether Ringorm (**Site 54**), Phaebuie (**Site 55**), Braehead (**Site 57**), Lochinstone (**Site 58**), and a square enclosure or structure at Tom an Uire (**Site 11**). Communications features recorded by the NMRS include the Bridge of Allachoy, Road Bridge and the Bridge of Allachoy, Railway Bridge (**Sites 18 & 19**); the Bridge of Ringorm (**Site 23**); Dailuaine Railway Halt (**Site 29**) and the now-demolished Craigellachie, Spey Railway Bridge (**Site 32**). The NMRS and SMR also record a quarry at Bluehill (**Site 45**) and remains of gravel pits at Craig Ellachie (**Site 59**). A 19<sup>th</sup> century corn mill and associated features including a mill dam and lade, is recorded at Mill of Elchies (**Site 65**) to the south of the proposed development, while a millpond and lade are also recorded at Claggan (**Site 67**) further west. Reservoirs and sluices are recorded at Daugh of Drumfirrich (**Site 62**) while a boundary stone is recorded at Tom an Uire (**Site 61**) to the east of the proposed development area. Nearby, Margaret's Well (**Site 60**) is depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. A well is also recorded at Tom an Uire (**Site 49**).

## 5.5 Modern (AD 1900-present)

- 5.5.1 The proposed development site is recorded as largely unaltered in comparison with the First Edition mapping, on the 1905 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6), with features such as Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), Ghillies Cottage (**Site 72**), and the lodge (**Site 68**) and kennels (**Site 69**) in the woodland in the north of the area shown unchanged.
- 5.5.2 There are several changes in the minor structures around Easter Elchies and Ghillies Cottage. To the north-west of Easter Elchies House four buildings are shown where formerly three were present (**Site 75**), though the easternmost pair are possibly the same as previously depicted. To the west of the house a small rectangular feature labelled 'Tank' (**Site 76**) is shown. The kennels (**Site 70**) formerly shown to the south of Ghillies Cottage now appear as two unlabelled structures, while one of two structures previously shown to the north of the cottage is labelled a well (**Site 73**). To the east of the cottage a single unroofed structure is present where previously there were two roofed buildings (**Site 74**). Later 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping (not illustrated) indicates that many of these minor structures are no longer present, though a single building is marked to the north-west of the house, likely an element of **Site 75**, on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 (not illustrated) while the kennel block (**Site 70**) and well (**Site 73**) are also shown. Another building (**Site 84**) is also visible to the west of the house on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 and on mapping of the 1970s (not illustrated).
- 5.5.3 In the west of the proposed development area is Macallan Farm (**Site 20**), recorded by the NMRS, but only visible on mapping from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Oldmaps) and on aerial photographs from the 1960s onwards (see below). In the south-west of the site a large L-shaped building (**Site 77**) is visible on later 20th century mapping, e.g. the 1:25,000 map of 1957 (not illustrated).
- 5.5.4 Within 1 km, the NMRS and SMR record a pill box (**Site 30**) at Braeriach, Spey Road, Craigellachie; concrete blocks associated with a WWII road block at Muirton (**Site 63**); Craigellachie War Memorial (**Site 35**), and the New Bridge at Craigellachie (**Site 31**), the successor of Telford's Bridge.

## 5.6 Undated Remains

- 5.6.1 Within 1 km of the proposed development, a stone ball was found in the Craigellachie area (**Site 9**) in 1895. Although of unknown date, this might be a late prehistoric feature. Two undated blue globular glass beads were found on the banks of the River Spey opposite Craigellachie (**Site 10**) in 1921. A flat stone spindle whorl was found at Braehead (**Site 56**) in 1921. The NMRS and SMR record a sub-oval enclosure of unknown date at Bridge of Ringorm (**Site 24**). Cropmarks are also recorded at Claggan (**Site 66**).

## 5.7 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.7.1 Between December 2007 and February 2008, in advance of the construction of a warehouse at the Macallan Distillery (**Site 8**), trial trenching and a watching brief were undertaken, west of the present proposed development. This identified undated archaeological features, including six pits and three irregular patches of oxidised natural. No finds or features were discovered during the watching brief. To the west, Overton Farm (**Site 14**) was recorded photographically (Wood 2008). At Overton, trial

trenching and a watching brief between December 2007 and January 2008 (**Site 64**) revealed a small number of possible pits and postholes; no associated finds or other diagnostic material was recovered.

## 5.8 Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 5.8.1 Aerial photographic images held by the RCAHMS were examined as part of this assessment. Vertical shots taken for general survey purposes by the RAF, the Ordnance Survey and others were studied and the images viewed are listed in Section 7.4. Examination of the vertical images revealed that much of the proposed development area has been under fields and woodland since at least the 1940s, with Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), Ghillies Cottage (**Site 72**), the Macallan Distillery (**Site 8**) and latterly Macallan Farm (**Site 20**) also visible.
- 5.8.2 Aerial Photographic evidence shows the process of dereliction and subsequent rebuilding of Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**) over the course of the later 20th century. Part of the building complex (the north-east) is apparently largely unroofed by 1967 (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263) and wholly unroofed by 1969 (Sortie OS/69/091; Frame 693). Aerial photography from 1988 indicates the rebuilding of the house, with the unroofed area now a walled courtyard and apparent garden features to the south (Sortie OS/88/183; Frame 001).
- 5.8.3 Various aerial photographs from the 1940s onwards show either a dark roughly circular ring (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944) or a pale, irregular disturbed area (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967), north of Easter Elchies house, suggesting the presence of subsurface remains of the Stables and Farm Offices block for Easter Elchies, with a 'Stackyard' attached to the north (**Site 79**) apparent on Thomas White's *Design for the Improvement of Easter Elchies* of 1789. However, later aerial photographs (e.g. OS/88/183; Frame 001, dated 1988) indicate that much of this area has now been built over. There is no sign of the house (**Site 78**) shown on White's plan, possibly the location of the earliest house at Easter Elchies. Instead, at this approximate location can be seen roofed structures attached to the north and south of the north-east corner of a walled garden (**Site 80**) (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944). However, these become derelict, (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967). To the north-west of the walled garden a large L-shaped structure (**Site 77**), which is still present, is visible on aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944).
- 5.8.4 As well as several small structures visible on late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping to the north of Easter Elchies House (**Site 75**) (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947), aerial photography from the 1940s onwards depicts a small square structure (**Site 81**) to the south-west of Easter Elchies House (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954) and a small rectangular structure (**Site 82**) to the west of the house (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967). While these may be feature of some permanence, light patches visible north of Ghillies Cottage (**Site 83**) and west of Easter Elchies (**Site 84**) on aerial photographs from the late 1960s may represent short-lived features.
- 5.8.5 A single rectangular structure (**Site 74**) appears to the east of Ghillies Cottage in the north of a walled area (possibly a garden) (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947). However, there are no

roofed buildings visible in this area in later aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954), though the walled area remains visible.

- 5.8.6 The buildings now present at Macallan Farm (**Site 20**) were constructed by the mid 1960s (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967), with two further rectangular structures to their south. By 1988 only one of these southern buildings (the southernmost) is still visible, though further buildings are present to the east (Sortie ASS/611/88).
- 5.8.7 In the north of the proposed development area two structures are visible around the location of the lodge (**Site 68**) on various aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 82/RAF/1039, Frame F21: 090, dated 1954 and Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967). By 1988 only one building is present (e.g. Sortie OS/88/183; Frame 001), though the area around the lodge is densely wooded. The nearby kennels are also visible on aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944).
- 5.8.8 In the far south of the development area the outlines of likely ruined small structures or small enclosures are visible (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954 and Sortie OS/69/091; Frame 693, dated 1969), likely the remains of former kennels (**Site 70**). These are not visible by 1988 (Sortie ASS/611/88).
- 5.8.9 On several of the aerial photographic images from the 1960s onwards a network of well-defined thin linear and curvilinear features is visible crossing the centre of the proposed development area (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967 & Sortie OS/88/183; Frame 001, dated 1988). Given the extensive and well-defined nature of these features, and their absence on earlier images, they have been interpreted as modern ditches, for services or drainage.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains in the case of this development relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development) on this site.
- 6.1.2 Cultural heritage remains identified within the proposed development area include the Category B Listed Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), as well as a number of structures in the grounds of the house visible on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping and on 20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photographs, including a still present lodge (**Site 68**) and kennels (**Site 69**) to the north; the former site of kennels to the south (**Site 70**); water management features including a spout (**Site 71**), a well and associated building (**Site 73**) and a tank (**Site 76**); the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ghillies Cottage (**Site 72**) and associated structures to its east (**Site 74**), and a number of structures of unknown nature in the immediate vicinity of Easter Elchies House (**Sites 75, 81 & 82**). 18<sup>th</sup> century mapping indicates the possible site of a former location of the house (**Site 78**) and of stables, offices and a yard associated with the house (**Site 79**), both of which are likely to have been disturbed at least in part by later building. On the south-western edge of the proposed development area a building formerly existed to the north of a walled garden (**Site 80**). While the Category B Listed house is judged to be of Regional Cultural Heritage Value, the other heritage assets are judged to be of Local Cultural Heritage Value, as they form part of the planned Easter



Elchies estate, though commonly either of relatively late date (e.g. Ghillies Cottage) and/or likely to have relatively limited potential for surviving remains. The precise nature of the development is at present unknown and there is consequently the potential for Direct Impacts on any of these assets. However, it is understood that the major works for the new distillery/visitor centre will be limited in extent, with the majority of the area within the redline boundary being affected by access, landscaping and storage of material. Thus no direct impact is likely on the fabric of the present Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), and it should be possible, following evaluation to avoid directly impacting on many known heritage assets through the design process and the planning of works on site.

- 6.1.3 Later 20<sup>th</sup> century features include the buildings of Macallan Farm (**Site 20**) and an L-shaped structure (**Site 77**) to its east. Given the relatively late date of these heritage assets they are judged to be of No Cultural Heritage Value. Similarly, short-lived late 20<sup>th</sup> century features (**Sites 83 & 84**) located near Easter Elchies House are judged to be of No Value. Direct impacts on these heritage assets would be of No significance. **Site 10** comprises a findspot, of unknown date and imprecise location. As such no impact can be predicted on this asset.
- 6.1.4 The presence of prehistoric and later remains in the area surrounding the proposed development, in particular remains of post-medieval date including those of the former Macallan parish church (**Site 1**) to the south, indicate the potential for the survival of hitherto unknown remains within the proposed development. Some recent disturbance has occurred in areas of the proposed development site, including 20<sup>th</sup> century construction around Macallan Farm (**Site 20**), which may limit the potential for survival of subsurface remains associated with the post-medieval Easter Elchies House (**Sites 6 & 78**). However, relatively little of the proposed development area has been impacted in this way, and elements of the parkland that surrounded the house are still discernible, such as the woodland in the north of the proposed development area. As such there is, therefore, potential for ground breaking works associated with the development to encounter remains of both known heritage assets (visible on historic mapping and aerial photographs) and hitherto unknown buried remains. Evaluation works to be undertaken within the proposed development will clarify the extent of surviving remains of both known and potential unknown heritage assets.

## 6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a designated heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can be positive as well as adverse. There is a single Listed Building within the proposed development area, the Category B Listed Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**), and a further 15 Listed Buildings (**Sites 1-5, 7, 25, 27, 28, 36, 37, 46-48 & 50**) located within 1 km of the proposed development. No other designated heritage assets are located within 1 km of the proposed development.
- 6.2.2 The majority of these Listed Buildings are likely to be sheltered entirely from the proposed development by the presence of intervening built-up areas, topography and intervening mature trees, including 1 and 3 Victoria Street (**Sites 25 & 25.1**), which lie within the built-up area of Craigellachie; the Bridge of Fiddich and Fiddichside Inn (**Sites 36 & 37**), which are sheltered by their low-lying location east of Craigellachie; the Old Bridge over River Spey (Telford Bridge) (**Site 27**), sheltered by its low-lying location and intervening trees, and Aberlour House and its associated buildings (**Sites 2-**



5, 7, 46, 47 & 50) as well as the nearby Fisherton (**Site 48**), which are shielded by woodland both in close proximity and at a greater distance. Within Craigellachie, John Street, Primary School and Front Railings (**Site 28**) is located on relatively high ground and intervening buildings may not entirely prevent intervisibility with the proposed development. However, as the visual setting of the school is unlikely to have been a major factor in its placement, it is judged to be of Low Visual Sensitivity and the limited impact on the setting of this building from the proposed development would be less than significant.

- 6.2.3 Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum (**Site 1**) is located to the south of the proposed development, while Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**) is located within the southern part of the proposed development area. Both owe **their placement** in part to their visual setting, the burial ground being located on the site of the former church, **which would** likely have been visible from settlement on the opposite (east) bank of the River Spey, while the house is a tall structure, **again** overlooking the Spey. However, the settings of both these buildings are now largely influenced by the existing **presence of the Macallan** Distillery and Macallan Farm in the **former** grounds of the house, and as such they are judged to be of at most Medium Visual Sensitivity. Views between these monuments are likely to be particularly **significant**, the burial ground including a mausoleum associated with the early 18<sup>th</sup> century owner of Easter Elchies, John Grant. Given the proximity of development, there is potential for impacts on the settings of these monuments, though as the area between the monuments is beyond that of the new distillery/visitor facility, and would likely see minor if any alterations, the impact on the settings of these monuments would be limited and therefore is unlikely to be significant. Such impacts could be avoided/mitigated were development works such as landscaping and access works to be avoided or limited in close proximity to the assets, and in particular in the ground between them.

### 6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2010) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies (Moray Council 2007 & 2008), outlined in Section 2.3 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.
- 6.3.2 This Desk-Based Assessment has identified a number of heritage assets lying within the development area, commonly associated with the post-medieval Easter Elchies House. It has also identified the potential for remains of prehistoric or later date to survive within the redline boundary. Moray Council has indicated that a field evaluation is required, and this Desk-Based Assessment will be used to inform the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The evaluation will identify the extent of both the known heritage assets identified in this Desk-Based Assessment potentially susceptible to direct impacts and any as yet unknown subsurface archaeological features and deposits. While no direct impact is likely on the fabric of the present Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**) itself, it should be possible, following evaluation to avoid directly impacting on many of the known heritage assets within the proposed development area and the grounds of the house through the design process and the planning of works on site; for example sensitive areas may need to be visibly buffered to avoid disturbance by plant movement.
- 6.3.3 While no impacts on the settings of designated monuments significant in terms of EIA Regulations have been identified, this is based on works such as landscaping, access and storage of deposits being

limited in close proximity to Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum (**Site 1**) and Easter Elchies House (**Site 6**). Views between these monuments are likely to be particularly significant. Impacts on the settings of both monuments could be mitigated were development to be avoided/limited in close proximity to the assets, and in particular in the ground between them.

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### 7.3 Digital References

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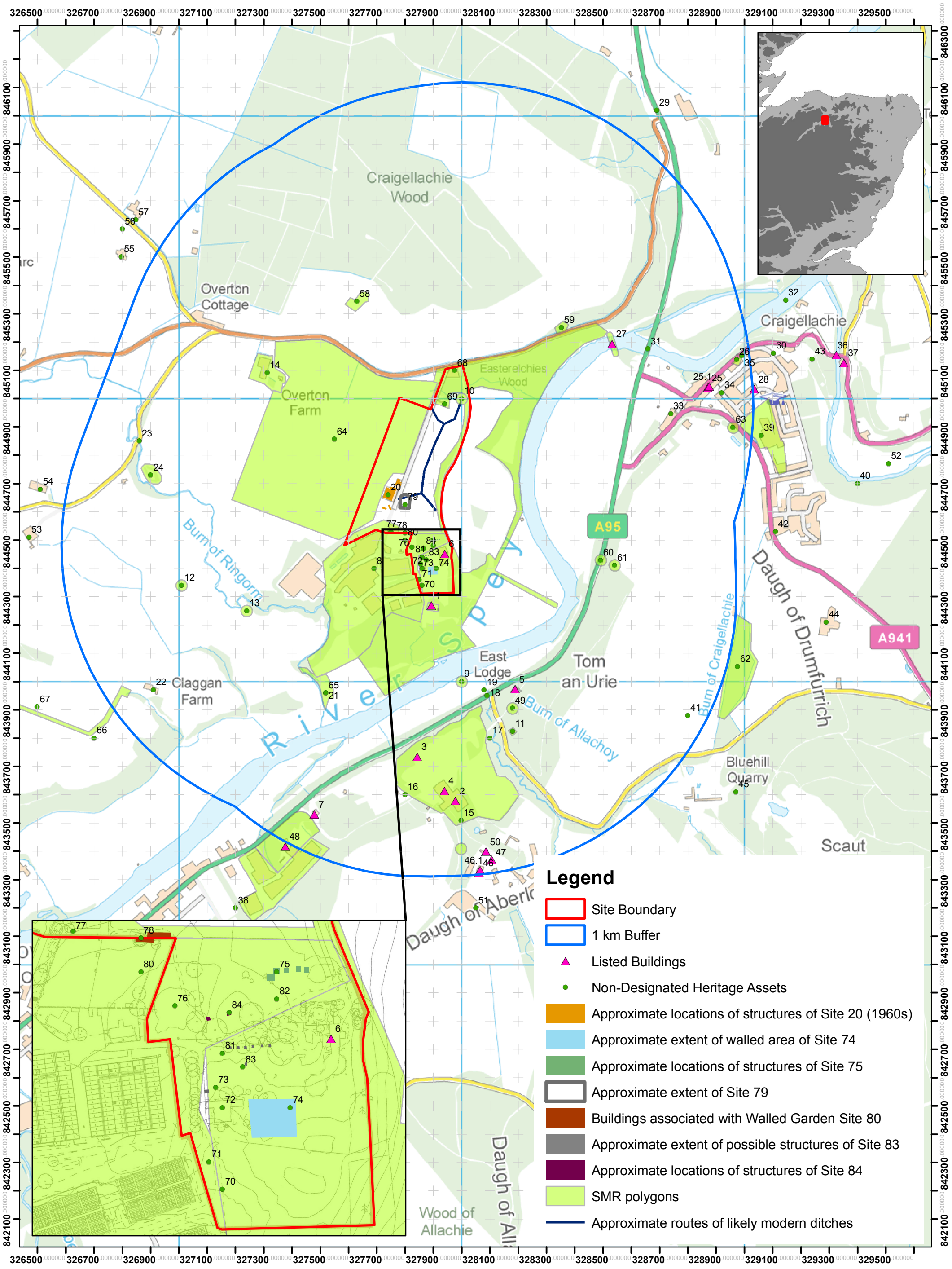
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### 7.4 Photographic References

*Vertical aerial photographs showing the application site*

Sortie	Frames	Scale	Date
106G/DY/0032	6109	1:28,000	09/10/1944
106G/UK/0113	3156-3157	1:10,000	23/05/1946
106G/Scot/UK/0021	2070-2071	1:10,000	26/08/1946
CPE/UK/0242	3199-3201	1:10,000	22/07/1947
82/RAF/1039	F21: 090-091	1:10,000	07/10/1954
OS/67/164	262-264	1:22,000	11/06/1967
OS/69/091	692-694	1:7,500	06/05/1969
ASS/611/88	105-107; 118-120	1:24,000	14/05/1988
OS/88/182	019-020		15/05/1988
OS/88/183	001-002		15/05/1988
OS/91/036	017-019		14/04/1991





**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 1 km Buffer
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Approximate locations of structures of Site 20 (1960s)
- Approximate extent of walled area of Site 74
- Approximate locations of structures of Site 75
- Approximate extent of Site 79
- Buildings associated with Walled Garden Site 80
- Approximate extent of possible structures of Site 83
- Approximate locations of structures of Site 84
- SMR polygons
- Approximate routes of likely modern ditches

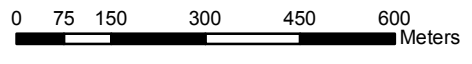


Figure 1: Heritage Assets within c.1 km of proposed development at Macallan Distillery



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**Legend**

 Site Boundary



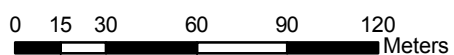
0 75 150 300 450 600 Meters

Figure 2: Extract from Roy's map of 1747-52





Figure 3: Extract from White's plan for the improvement of Easter Elchies, 1789.



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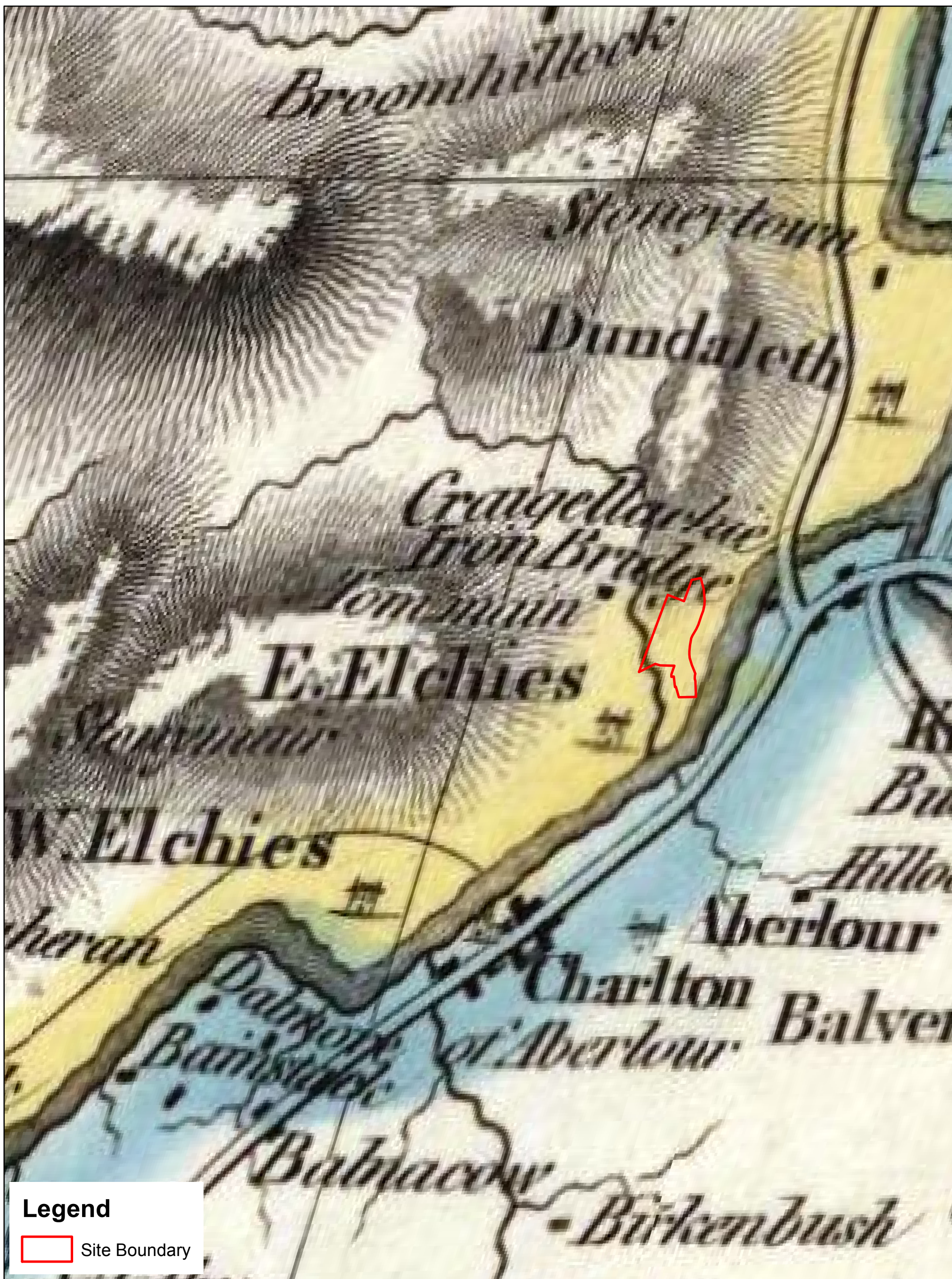
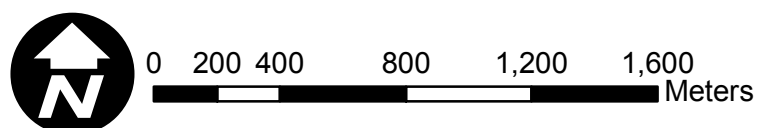
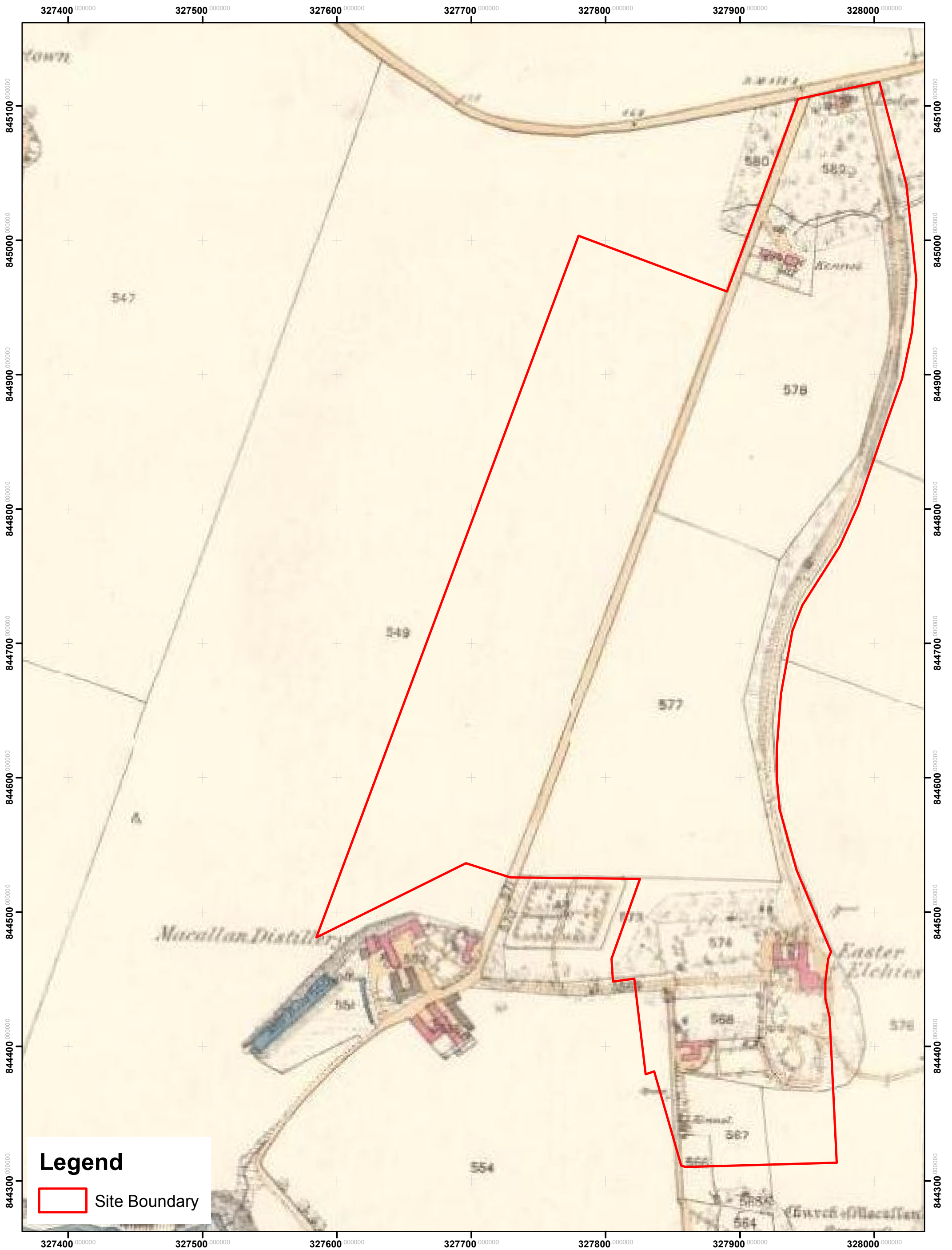


Figure 4: Extract from Thomson's map of 1830



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**Legend**

 Site Boundary



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile map  
Elginshire Sheet XXIII.10 (Knockando),  
Surveyed 1870; Published 1874

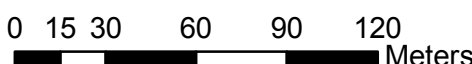


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile map Elginshire Sheet 23.10 Revised 1903; Published 1905



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# **Macallan Distillery, Craigellachie, Moray Desk Based Assessment**

## **Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer**

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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Macallan Old Burial Ground and Elchies Mausoleum
<b>Type of Site</b>	Burial Ground
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE10
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0008
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327893
<b>Northing</b>	844269
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 8501.

Square rubble walled burial ground with 18th and 19th century tombstones. Some fragments, including portion of rubble W gable, of small church. MAUSOLEUM: 1715. Square mausoleum with symmetrical polished ashlar W frontage and harl pointed rubble flanks. Centre door with blind panel above and flanking windows set high with lintels just below eaves cornice level. Moulded and beaded architraves; moulded eaves cornice. Heavy boulder footings; graded pyramidal local slate roof. INTERIOR: rubble walled, the centre of rear (E) wall filled with carved sandstone mural monument dated 1715 (possibly by John Faid of Elgin). Entablature supported by engaged columns with composite capitals carved with flowers; entablature decorated with undercut ribbon moulding in fine condition and modillions with stylised foliage and flowers. Long latin inscription below carved skull and bones, with reclining skeleton carved in relief on dado flanked by crossed bones. Empty vault closed with blocks of ashlar in centre of mausoleum floor.

#### Notes

Macallan formerly a separate parish from Knockando. Mausoleum erected for John Grant, of (Easter) Elchies, d. 1715. Latin inscription records the erection of memorial by Patrick, only son of John Grant, in memory of his father. It records John Grant's 'zealous service in the late civil war', his generosity and his qualities as a family man and neighbour (Listed Building report).

The church of the former parish of Macallan or MaCalen, said to derive its name from St Colin, bishop and confessor.

There is no proof, either in the records of the church or of the Teind Court, that the parish was ever formally annexed to Knockando, but from about 1760, when the church appears to have become ruinous, the ministers of Knockando officiated in both parishes.

Parts of the north and west walls of the church, covered with ivy, stand near the middle of the churchyard, which is still in use and is surrounded by a substantial stone dyke.

NSA (written by Rev G Gordon - 1835) 1845; A Jervise 1875-9; H B Mackintosh 1924.

Only part of the N and W walls of the Church of Macallan, 0.8m thick and 3.0m maximum height, are extant in a graveyard which is still used. No architectural features remain to facilitate dating. A slight ground swelling to the E of the remains indicates the footings of the church, too vague for survey action, but measuring very approximately 19.0m by 8.0m.

Re-surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (N K B) 27 January 1969.

Remains of Church. No architectural features remain to facilitate dating. All that remains is part of the N and W walls, 0.8m thick and 3.0m maximum height, in a graveyard which is still used. To the east, footings of the chapel remain indicated by slight swelling in ground. It is the

former parish of Macallan or MacCalen, said to derive from St Colin, bishop and confessor. There is no proof in either church records or Teind Court that parish was formally annexed to Knockando but from 1760, when church became ruinous, ministers of Knockando officiated in both parishes (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, Stables
<b>Type of Site</b>	Laundry, School, Stables
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.04
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0020
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327978
<b>Northing</b>	843578
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2350.

William Robertson, 1838-9, alterations and additions, A and W Reid, 1854-64. Austere single storey stables, N facing 9-bay polished ashlar range with centre arch leading to inner court. Slightly advanced centre basket arch flanked by paired pilasters supporting corniced eaves band surmounted by blocked wallhead with 1854 pedimented bellcote; bellcote flanked by scroll brackets, with small bell hanging from keystone arch. Entrance arch linked to pedimented outer bays by 3-blank panelled wall; deep eaves band. Slightly advanced pedimented outer bays with wide angle pilasters and single aproned window with 12-pane glazing set in shallow recess. Shallow pitched slate roof. Rear and side elevation of range, fronting inner court, mainly of 1854 date; rubble, tooled ashlar dressings; square and round-headed tripartites to centre block; coped stacks; slate roof with projecting eaves. Range gutted internally and adapted for school use. (Listed Building report)

Mansion, designed by William Robertson, 1838. Classical 2 storey with single storey and attic ranges extending to rear. Original 5 bay house with shallow advanced outer bays; 2 tier pedimented tetrastyle portico, lower tier projecting as porte cochere supported by fluted Greek Doric columns (added by A and W Reid, Robertson's nephews, in 1857). The house is flanked E and W by pedimented basket headed arches leading to stable court. The library was remodelled by Sir Robert Lorimer. Present house built for Alexander Grant, who had made his fortune in Jamaica. Damaged by fire in 1875. Stables to rear, as well as walled garden with loggia. The house is now a prep school for Gordonstoun. Possibly site of earlier manor (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, Column
<b>Type of Site</b>	Column
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.09
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0020
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327843

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<b>Northing</b>	843734
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2351.

William Robertson, 1838-9, re-built 1888. 60'-65' high ashlar granite column, square plinth with inscription and stepped base. Column supports heraldic beast clasping iron staff with iron pennant pierced by letter F.

#### Notes

Inscriptions reads "Erected 1835 by Alexander Grant repaired 1888 by John Ritchie Findlay". Column collapsed in 1874, and incorrect early construction date entered on 1888 plaque. Column originally topped by large polished granite globe (Listed Building report).

<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House and Terrace
<b>Type of Site</b>	Country House, School
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0020
<b>Status</b>	Category A Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327939
<b>Northing</b>	843614
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2349.

William Robertson, 1838-9, mansion with extensive additions by A and W Reid, 1854-68. Further alterations by Dick Peddie and Kinnear, 1885-6. Drawing room addition circa 1892 decorated by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1892-3 who also designed other interior decorations (surviving only in library). Austere N facing classical 2-storey mansion with single storey and attic ranges extending to rear. Polished and tooled ashlar throughout. Original 5-bay house with shallow advanced outer bays; 2-tier pedimented tetrastyle portico, lower tier projecting as porte cochere supported by fluted Greek Doric columns with Empire garland frieze (porte cochere circa 1855 but probably designed by William Robertson). 2-storey, 3-bay drawing room wing extends at E continuous with frontage. Rectangular bay window (1854) lights library (former dining room) at W; similar window lights drawing room at E (re-used from former drawing room). Some corniced and lugged architraves to aproned ground floor windows. Set back 2-bay wing survives at W with outer window framed by paired pilasters and paired engaged columns supporting entablature and corniced wallhead. Extensive infilling of original rear court between 1856-1868; E return elevation with dormers, windows and hooded canopied entrance, 1886. Multi-pane glazing; corniced wallhead; corniced stacks; shallow piended and gabled slate roofs. House flanked E and W by 1838-9 polished ashlar pedimented basket-headed arches leading to former stable court. Paired pilasters clasp N and S facets under paired Empire garlands; anthemion and acroteria decorate pediment. Arches linked to house by low coped tooled ashlar quadrant walls. INTERIOR: entrance hall, formerly with doorways to drawing room (left) and dining room (right), opens through columned screen to stairhall rising 2 storeys; imperial staircase with mid 19th century cast-and wrought-iron balusters linked to fluted Ionic cast-iron newels. Coffered ceiling with gilded detailing and gilded floreated and foliated bosses. Chequered marble floor (1892-3). LIBRARY (FORMER DINING ROOM): re-modelled as library by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1892-3, including bookcases, some with glazed fronts; also marble chimneypiece with decorative medallions; coffered

ceiling and decorative frieze. 1837 former drawing room (now children's common room): carved red marble chimneypiece. HEADMASTER'S STUDY; 1892-3 chimneypiece with marble slips. TERRACE: (1885): mansion fronted by balustrade and flights of steps descending to lower lawn (now playing field).

#### Notes

Aberlour House, together with E lodge, columns and stables built by Alexander Grant, who originated from Glenrinnnes and who made a fortune in W Indies. It is doubtful he ever lived in the house, which he left to his niece, Miss Margaret Gordon MacPherson, at his death in 1854. She added Grant to her own name and made extensive additions to house and policies, dying in 1877 aged 43. House damaged by fire in 1875. Property purchased in 1885 by Sir John Ritchie Findlay, owner of THE SCOTSMAN newspaper, who made further alterations and additions, including drawing room decorated by Sir Robert Lorimer (decorations have not survived). Aberlour House now a school. Upgraded B to A 9.11.87 (Listed Building report).

#### NMRS REFERENCE:

Architect: William Robertson, Elgin - 1838  
Reginald Fairlie 1939 (additions)  
Alexander Ross - additions (I.C. March 30, 1876) Rest & adds

#### Plans:

Dick Peddie & MacKay, Edinburgh alts  
Bin 31, bag 1 122 George Street 1885-6

Dick Peddie & MacKay, Edinburgh new lodge & gates & terrace  
Bin 31, Bag 1 122 George Street 1885

NJ24SE 17.00 27939 43614

NJ24SE 17.01 27479 43530 West Lodge  
NJ24SE 17.02 2805 4320 Home Farm  
NJ24SE 17.03 2775 4295 Upper Mains  
NJ24SE 17.04 27978 43578 Stable Offices  
NJ24SE 17.05 28086 43399 Chef's House  
NJ24SE 17.06 28062 43330 Gardeners' Cottage  
NJ24SE 17.07 28106 43370 Walled Garden  
NJ24SE 17.08 28189 43973 East Lodge  
NJ24SE 17.09 27843 43734 Column  
NJ24SE 17.10 28061 43324 Westermost  
NJ24SE 17.11 2810 4380 Estate Bridge (Bridge of Allachoy)

For Moor Cottage (NJ 2966 4392) and Bluehill Quarry (centred NJ 2897 4361), see NJ24SE 107 and NJ24SE 108 respectively.

Mansion, designed by William Robertson, 1838. Classical 2 storey with single storey and attic ranges extending to rear. Original 5 bay house with shallow advanced outer bays; 2 tier pedimented tetrastyle portico, lower tier projecting as porte cochere supported by fluted Greek Doric columns (added by A and W Reid, Roberston's nephews, in 1857). The house is flanked E and W by pedimented basket headed arches leading to stable court. The library was remodelled by Sir Robert Lorimer. Present house built for Alexander Grant, who hadmade his fortune in Jamaica. Damaged by fire in 1875. Stables to rear, as well as walled garden with loggia. The house is now a prep school for Gordonstoun. Possibly site of earlier manor (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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Site Number	5
Site Name	Aberlour House, East Lodge, Gatepiers and Gates

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Gate Lodge (19th Century), Gate Pier(s) (19th Century)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.08
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0070
<b>Status</b>	Category A Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328189
<b>Northing</b>	843973
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2352.

William Robertson, 1838. Single storey, cruciform, classical, polished ashlar gate lodge. Each front pedimented with unfluted Greek Doric columns, projecting as a portico at SW entrance front, IN ANTIS at flanks. Centre doorway flanked by narrow side lights; single window flanks portico with panelled apron; similar window in centre SE return elevation (to driveway). Corniced centre stack; shallow roof. INTERIOR: gutted. GATEPIERS AND GATES: circa. 1860, pair square channelled ashlar corniced gatepiers with similar piers to flanking pedestrian entrance; decorative carved stone urn finials. Pair spearhead cast-iron carriage gates with similar flanking pedestrian gates.

#### Notes

William Robertson designed Aberlour House, Stables and Column. While the East Lodge is not included in the advertisements for tenders quoted above, it can be assumed that this architect was also responsible for the lodge. Upgraded B to A 9.11.87 (Listed Building report).

#### 1990-Project Buildings at Risk Register BARR

##### Notes

Single storey, cruciform, classical, polished ashlar gate lodge. Each front pedimented with unfluted Greek Doric columns, projecting as a portico at SW entrance front, IN ANTIS at flanks. Centre doorway flanked by narrow side lights; single window flanks portico with panelled apron; similar window in centre SE return elevation (to driveway). Corniced centre stack; shallow roof.

East Lodge of Aberlour House, now a prep school, designed by William Robertson of Elgin c.1838. It is a single storey, cruciform plan, classical, polished ashlar gate lodge. Each front is pedimented with unfluted Greek Doric columns, projecting as a portico at SW entrance front, in antis at flanks. Centre doorway flanked by narrow side lights; single window flanks portico with panelled apron; similar window in centre SE return elevation (to driveway). Corniced centre stack; shallow roof. Last occupied during 1960s/70s, the interior was gutted in an attempt to control an extensive outbreak of dry rot. The lodge was sold to NESPT for £1 in 1992, after which proposals were made to create a 2 apartment house and tenders sought. The condition of the finely jointed ashlar is such that much of the masonry requires to be replaced. Due to a funding shortfall, NESPT has been unable to make necessary repairs. The property was put back on the market in early 2008, and remains in a derelict state. East Lodge has been on the Buildings At Risk register since May 1990 (SCT Ref 2033) (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Elchies House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Laird's House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 13
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0023

<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327940
<b>Northing</b>	844451
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 8497.

Dated 1700, Laird's house with some minor mid-19th century alterations; extensive restoration 1985. 3-storey and attic, regular 4-bay W front with rear wing rising full height forming T-plan. Modern single storey octagonal glazed office block linked to S gable by glazed corridor. Modern harl, polished ashlar dressings and margins, some rendered margins. Centre 2 bays rise above walhead into crowstepped gable with 2 diminutive attic windows, datestone and apex stack. Off- centre entrance with moulded doorpiece; enlarged outer ground floor windows; 2 outer 2nd floor windows break wallhead under mid-19th century gablets. Entrance in E wall of return gable; corbelled stair turret (mid-19th century, or mid-19th century re-modelling) rises from 1st floor in NE re-entrant angle with conical bellcast slated roof. 12-pane glazing; moulded eaves cornice; Banffshire slate roof. 1985 octagonal single storey glazed office block linked to S gable by single bay corridor with entrance. Banffshire slate roof. INTERIOR: largely re-modelled in 1985.

#### Notes

Extensive additions and re-casting of entrance to NE in mid 19th century designed by A and W Reid (plans dated 1848, 1856, 1893 on display in house). These additions demolished and house, as restored in 1985, closely resembles 1700 original. Datestone reads: '1 JPG 700' probably for John Patrick Grant. Easter Elchies House now offices and visitors' centre for Macallan Distillery (Listed Building report).

NJ24SE 13 27940 44451

#### NMRS REFERENCE:

1857 additions removed between 1950 and 1960. The rest left derelict. Ruins - Category B Listed. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS library.

#### EXTERNAL REFERENCE:

Scottish Record Office:

E of Findlater would be glad if Mr Baxter take a look at the House of Elchies and make a plan and estimate for such alts and adds necessary to make a commodious habitation. GD 248/800/4

NJ24SE 13 27940 44451

(NJ 2795 4444) Easter Elchies (NAT)

OS 6" map, (1959)

An old house which belonged to Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies in the early 18th century, from which time the building is said to date, but the authors were inclined to think it must be older. It was almost rebuilt in 1857 but the restored structure well preserves the old Scottish character. A panel in the west wall bears the date 1700. D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887-92.

Easter Elchies, a typical T-plan laird's house of 17/18th century date with 19th century modifications now unoccupied and becoming ruinous. It is a domestic structure of no great importance.

Visited by OS (N K B) 27 January 1969.

Laird's house dating from 17th/18th Century, which belonged to Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies. Alexander Reid began renting the house and farm in 1820 and established the Macallan distillery (NJ24SE0031) .The house was repaired and extended to a T-plan in 1857, but became

unoccupied and ruinous. A panel in the west wall bears the date 1700. Now restored as part of Macallan Distillery visitor centre. Part of a designed landscape surrounds it with a walled garden evident on the OS map of 1846 (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

Aerial Photographic evidence from the 1940s onwards shows the process of dereliction and subsequent rebuilding of the house over the course of the later 20th century. The east part of the house appears longer than today on early aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954). Part of the building complex (the north-east) is apparently largely unroofed by 1967 (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263) and wholly unroofed by 1969 (Sortie OS/69/091; Frame 693). Aerial photography from 1988 indicates the rebuilding of the house, with the unroofed area now a walled courtyard (Sortie OS/88/183; Frame 001).

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<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, West Lodge, Gatepiers and Gates
<b>Type of Site</b>	Lodge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.01
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category A Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327479
<b>Northing</b>	843530
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2353.

LODGE: A and W Reid, 1856. Italianate gabled W facing gate lodge; 2 storeys with asymmetrical 3-bay entrance front. Harled with tooled and polished ashlar dressings and margins. Gabled pilastered entrance in outer single storey bay (SW) with canted single storey balustraded window at left in centre of 2-storey block; round-headed bipartite with blocked impost in 1st floor above. 3-stage tower at NW angle with giant angle pilaster strips defined by ashlar margins meeting at round-headed keystone 3rd floor arched windows in each face. Corniced lancets light ground and 1st floors; shallow pyramidal slate roof with apex finial and bracketted eaves. Further rectangular projecting window with similar detailing as at front within re-entrant angle of tower (facing N to road). Lying-pane glazing; coped wallhead stack; slate roofs with projecting eaves. GATEPIERS AND GATES: late 19th century; pair tall rusticated ashlar piers; egg and dart detailing to base of cornice; attenuated swagged finials with fluted urn bases. Pair ornate cast and wrought-iron carriage gates. Flanking cast-iron spearhead railings incorporating pedestrian entrance with decorative overthrow; simple terminal pier at W (Listed Building report).

NJ24SE 17.01 27479 43530

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Macallan Distillery
<b>Type of Site</b>	Distillery
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 20
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0031
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated



<b>Easting</b>	327690
<b>Northing</b>	844400
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 20 2769 4440

(Location cited as NJ 278 444). Air photographs: AAS/97/06/G11/1-2 and AAS/97/06/CT. NMRS, MS/712/29.

NJ 2758 4489

Work was undertaken from 1 December 2007–25 February 2008 in advance of the construction of a warehouse at the Macallan Distillery at Charlestown of Aberlour. The trial trenching and watching brief confirmed the presence of archaeology in the development area, but its significance was limited by the lack of diagnostic information. Six pits indicated evidence of human activity in the area, while three irregular patches of oxidised natural could be interpreted as either episodes of natural fire or manmade fire for agricultural land clearance. The burnt areas did not seem to represent intentional fires as they showed no signs of organisation or purpose. No finds or features were discovered during the watching brief on bulldozing work. Overton farm was recorded photographically.

Archive: Digital HER, final RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Mansell PLC

J Wood 2008

Whisky Distillery. Founded in 1824 by Alexander Reid, it has been the site of whisky-making for generations. The distillery lies next to the Ringrom burn. The Macallan attributes its success to the use of particularly small copper stills, the smallest on Speyside, and the use of expensive oak casks from Jerez, Spain, that have contained sherry, for maturing the whisky. The buildings were improved in 1892; the number of stills doubled from 6 to 12 in 1965, from 12 to 18 in 1974, and from 18 to 21 in 1975. The original distillery and oldest part lies in the NW of the complex to the east of the dam (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone Ball
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 9
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0007
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328000
<b>Northing</b>	844000
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological Notes NJ24SE 9 c. 28 44.

A stone ball was found at Craigellachie. TBFC 1895.

No further information.

Visited by OS (N K B) 31 January 1967

Unknown date.

Approximate findspot of stone ball, found in this area c.1895; no further information (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	10
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bead(s) Glass
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 13
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0008
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328000
<b>Northing</b>	845000
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological Notes NJ24NE 13 c. 28 45.

(NJ 28 45) In Elgin Museum are two globular beads of blue glass found in 1921 on the banks of the Spey opposite Craigellachie.

Visited by OS (A A) 17 May 1971; Information from Elgin Museum.

No further information

Visited by OS (A A) 19 May 1971.

Approximate findspot of two globular beads of blue glass, found in 1921 on the banks of the Spey opposite Craigellachie (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	11
<b>Site Name</b>	Tom an Uire
<b>Type of Site</b>	Square Structure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0065
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328180
<b>Northing</b>	843824
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	A roughly square enclosure, or structure, with a rounded projection on the NW side, is depicted on the OS map of 1888 but not on the earlier 1846 edition. It lies within a slight hollow on the west side of Tom An Uire. Today only part survives (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	12
<b>Site Name</b>	Tomneen
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cist
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 11
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0009
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327010
<b>Northing</b>	844340
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>(NJ 2701 4434) Stone Cist found AD. 1830 (NAT) OS 6"map, (1957)</p> <p>A stone cist, about 3' by 2', containing ashes was found by Mr Gilbert of Archiestown while he was improving a small piece of ground about 40 years before 1870. Name Book 1870.</p> <p>No further information. Visited by OS (N K B) 27 January 1969.</p> <p>Site of stone cist discovered during ground improvement in 1830; contained ashes; no further information (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	13
<b>Site Name</b>	Mill of Elchies
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cinerary Urn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 12
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0010
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327240
<b>Northing</b>	844250
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>(NJ 2724 4425) Urn found AD 1844 (NAT) OS 6"map, (1957)</p> <p>An urn containing ashes was found by Mr Bremner, Braehead, about 26 years before 1870, while he was digging for gravel on the farm of Mill of Elchies. It broke while it was being removed. Name Book 1870.</p> <p>No further information. Visited by OS (N K B) 27 January 1969.</p> <p>Site of an urn containing ashes, found while digging for gravel in a slight mound, c.1840. It is unknown where the urn, which broke whilst being removed, is now (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	Overton
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead, Horse-Gang
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0050
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327312
<b>Northing</b>	845092
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>The farmstead of Overtown is depicted on the OS map of 1846 as rectangular in plan with a central open court. The entrance is in the SE corner. The southern range extends further to the east beyond the eastern range. A possible horsemill lies near the centre of the south side on the exterior. Two small attached buildings lie to the east, parallel to the eastern side. The house and garden lie to the SE. By the 1888 OS map edition the horsemill has gone and the open court has been built over. Today the farm buildings are altered and built over with later additions (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Domestic Stone-built Ice-House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NW0032
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327998
<b>Northing</b>	843509
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>Post-Medieval (from 1560) Ice house, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, located beside the road leading from the main drive of Aberlour House to the Home Farm. It is stone built up to the springing line for the barrel vaulted brick roof. The stonework in way of the entrance is derelict and some of it appears to have fallen partially blocking the entrance passage. Covered by earth and turf mound (recorded by W. A. Bartlam in 2007) (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	'Old House of Aberlour'
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 28
<b>SMR Number</b>	

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<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327800
<b>Northing</b>	843600
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 28 c. 278 436

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, East Drive Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.11
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328100
<b>Northing</b>	843800
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 17.11 2810 4380

<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Bridge of Allachoy, Road Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 104
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328090
<b>Northing</b>	843950
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 104 2809 4395

For adjacent railway bridge, see NJ24SE 105.

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<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	Bridge of Allachoy, Railway Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Railway Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 105

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**SMR Number**

<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328080
<b>Northing</b>	843970
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 105 2808 4397

For adjacent road bridge, see NJ24SE 104.

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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	Macallan Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmhouse, Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 79
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327740
<b>Northing</b>	844660
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 79 2774 4466.

Although mapping and aerial photography do not show buildings at this location in the first half of the 20th century, modern mapping and aerial photographs show that buildings were present by the mid 1960s (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967), with both the present buildings and two further rectangular structures to their south. By 1988 only one of these southern buildings (the southernmost) is still visible, though further buildings are present to the east (Sortie ASS/611/88).

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<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	Mill of Elchies
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmhouse, Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 81
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327520
<b>Northing</b>	843960
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 81 2752 4396

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<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Claggan
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmhouse, Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 86
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	326910
<b>Northing</b>	843970
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 86 2691 4397

A settlement named 'Clagans' is marked on Roy's military survey of the Highlands of 1747-52.

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Bridge of Ringorm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 87
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	326860
<b>Northing</b>	844850
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 87 2686 4485

This bridge carries an unclassified public road over the Burn of Ringorm. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 8 October 2004.

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Bridge of Ringorm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Enclosure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 88
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0051
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	326900
<b>Northing</b>	844730
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray

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## Description

(Location cited as NJ 2690 4473 and name as Bridge of Ringorm). The remains of a sub-oval enclosure (measuring about 19m by 46m, with a bank and ditch) are situated on the E side of a wide gully below Bridge of Ringorm (NJ24SE 87), at an altitude of 135m OD. A number of medium-sized stones are visible in the bank, into the top of which have been planted a ring of mature beech trees. The ditch is external to the bank, and would have measured about 2-3m broad and 1-1.5m deep. There is no evidence that trees were ever planted within the enclosure. No internal features were apparent, but the length of the grass at the date of visit makes it uncertain whether there were any buildings within the interior.

The enclosure has apparently been placed on an artificially levelled terrace next to the burn; the remains of a trackway from the modern road lead to the N side. The 1st edition OS map (1846) depicts this track as leading to trees planted roughly around the edge of the sub-oval enclosure.

This monument is well hidden from the surrounding area, and so is unlikely to have been a plantation bank within a designed landscape.

Visited by AAS (MKG), 27 February 2004.

NJ 269 447 The remains of a sub-oval enclosure (NJ24SE 88), c 19 x 46m, with bank and ditch, lie on the E side of a wide gully below Bridge of Ringorm. A number of medium-sized stones are occasionally visible in the bank, on top of which is a ring of mature beech trees, planted into the top of the bank. The ditch lies on the outside of the bank and would have measured approximately 2-3m wide and 1-1.5m deep. The site appears to be placed on an artificially levelled terrace next to the burn. Remains of a trackway, off the modern-day road, leads to the site on the N side.

The 1846 1st edition OS map of the area shows this track leading to trees planted roughly round the edge of a sub-oval enclosure. However, it should be noted that this site is well hidden from the surrounding area and is therefore unlikely to be a plantation bank within a designed landscape. There is no evidence to suggest that trees were ever planted within the enclosure.

B Mann 2004

Unknown date

The remains of a sub-oval enclosure, c19m by 46m, with bank and ditch, lies on the east side of a wide gully below Bridge Of Ringorm. A number of medium sized stones are occasionally visible in the bank, on top of which is a ring of mature beech trees. These have been planted into the top of the bank. The ditch lies on the outside of the bank and would have measured approximately 2-3m wide and 1m-1.5m deep. The site appears to be placed onto an artificially levelled terrace next to the burn. Remains of a trackway from the modern day road leads to the site on the north side. The 1846 1st edition OS map of the area shows this track leading to trees planted roughly round the edge of a sub-oval enclosure. However, it should be noted that this site is well hidden from the surrounding area and is therefore unlikely to be a plantation bank within a designed landscape. There is no evidence to suggest that trees were ever planted within the enclosure (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, 1 and Allandale (R) Victoria Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	House(s)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 146
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328870
<b>Northing</b>	845038
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour

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<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2356.  Early 19th century. W facing terrace 2-storey houses. Harled with contrasting painted margins. Coped end and ridge stacks; slate roofs. NO. 1: probably different build from remainder of terrace. 3 bays with centre door; 4-pane glazing. ALLANDALE: centre door with bracketted corniced doorpiece to wide 3-bay house, slapped door and enlarged ground floor windows to serve shop. 12-pane glazing in regular 1st floor fenestration. Further 2 bays extend S with enlarged ground floor fenestration and additional door (Listed Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	25.1
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, 1 and Allandale (R) Victoria Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	House(s)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 145
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328875
<b>Northing</b>	845043
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2356.  Early 19th century. W facing terrace 2-storey houses. Harled with contrasting painted margins. Coped end and ridge stacks; slate roofs. NO. 1: probably different build from remainder of terrace. 3 bays with centre door; 4-pane glazing. ALLANDALE: centre door with bracketted corniced doorpiece to wide 3-bay house, slapped door and enlarged ground floor windows to serve shop. 12-pane glazing in regular 1st floor fenestration. Further 2 bays extend S with enlarged ground floor fenestration and additional door (Listed Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie Church
<b>Type of Site</b>	Church, Belfry, Clock Tower
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0013
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328973
<b>Northing</b>	845138
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560); Modern (1900 - 2050) (Recent (20th Century)). Church; red granite, surmounted by belfry on west gable. Built in 1870 by Miss McPherson Grant for her domestic chaplain, Canon Charles Jupp, to provide religious ordinances to Episcopalian residents in Speyside; it served as a Church on Sundays and a school throughout the week, until 1901 when the new Craigellachie Primary School was opened. Thereafter, a

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Presbyterian church; tower and clock added 1953 (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Old Bridge over River Spey (Telford Bridge)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 15
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0020
<b>Status</b>	Category A Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328532
<b>Northing</b>	845194
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HBNUM 2357.

Thomas Telford, dated 1814. Single span cast-iron bridge. 4-rib segmental arch rings springing from tooled granite abutments, with crenellated circular turrets flanking approach causeway from S. Similar end turrets flank bridge at N where abutments are keyed into cliff side. Lattice-girder braces link arch to carriageway. Modern metal parapet. Span; 150' (45.7m)

#### Notes

Inscription (cast-iron plaque) reads 'Cast at Plas Kynaston Ruabon Denbighshire 1814'. Further plaque records restoration of bridge by Banffshire, Moray and Nairn County Councils, 1964. Oldest wide span cast-iron bridge in Scotland. Scheduled monument (Listed Building report).

#### Treasured Places - HLF funded

Built between 1812-15, the Craigellachie Bridge spans the River Spey and was designed by engineer Thomas Telford. It is the oldest surviving cast-iron bridge in Scotland and is considered one of the finest of its type in Britain. Castellated stone abutments support four ribs that form the single arch of the bridge, above which the roadway is carried by latticed girders.

#### Information from RCAHMS (SC) 6 August 2007

An image of this site has been nominated as one of Scotland's favourite archive images. For more information about the project visit <http://www.treasuredplaces.org.uk>

Telford Bridge [NAT]  
OS 1:10,000 map, 1976.

Telford Bridge [NAT]  
OS (GIS) AIB, April 2006.

For successor bridge (adjacent to E), see NJ24NE 26.

#### NMRS REFERENCE:

Architect: Thomas Telford, 1815.  
(Undated) information in NMRS.

(Location cited as NJ 285 452). Craigellachie Bridge. This bridge was built in 1812-15 by engineer Thomas Telford and is one of the finest cast-iron bridges in Britain. A single 150ft (45.7m) arched span, with 4 ribs, is supported by rustic ashlar abutments, with castellated terminals and rubble wing walls. One of the terminals (on the Banff side) has 2 cast-iron plaques with the legends 'CAST AT PLAS KYNASTON RUABON DENBEIGHSHIRE' and '1814'. J R Hume 1977.

This bridge is the oldest surviving iron bridge in Scotland. It cost 8,200 pounds sterling, which was 200 pounds sterling more than the estimate, and the money was found by the Parliamentary Commissioners and by local subscribers. It was restored in 1964 by Banff, Moray and Nairn County Councils, and by-passed in 1972.

The ironwork was cast at Plas Kynaston by William 'Merlin' Hazledine, Telford's normal ironmaster. It was erected by William Stuttle, Telford's foreman, and the stonework was by John Simpson, mason, of Shrewsbury.

The bridge is situated to take advantage the constriction formed by an outcrop of hard Moinian gneiss. Telford allowed for floods by placing the bridge on abutments 12' (3.7m) above normal water level; it withstood the flood of 1829, when the Spey here rose 15' 6" (4.7m), although the flood arches were washed away.

The four ribs are mounted 15' (4.6m) apart and they make an arc of smaller radius than the roadway, which partly accounts for the lightness of the bridge. The spandrels are formed of diamond lattice which also contributes to the delicacy of the design. The castellated rustic ashlar towers that decorate the abutments are 50' (15.2m) high and hollow with false arrow slits; they are perhaps rather heavy.

G Nelson 1990

This bridge formerly carried the A941 public road over the River Spey between the parishes of Knockando (to the N) and Aberlour (to the S), within the pre-1975 counties of Morayshire and Banffshire respectively. Both these parishes fall within the post-1975 Moray District of Grampian Region.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 7 December 1995.

The location assigned to this record defines the apparent midpoint of the span. The available map evidence suggests that it extends from NJ c. 28523 45224 to NJ c. 28542 45164.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 7 April 2006.

Project Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Highlands and Islands

#### Notes Craigellachie Bridge

This bridge (see front cover), built from 1812–14, incorporates the earliest surviving prefabricated lozenge lattice spandrel cast-iron arch designed by Telford, the first being the main arch of the almost identical Bonar Bridge (1812–92). At least ten arches of this state-of-the-art genre were erected in Britain as far south as Tewkesbury by 1829. The ironwork was cast at William Hazledine's foundry at Plas Kynaston, Ruabon, Denbighshire, transported by sea to Speymouth and then by wagon to Craigellachie. The contractors were John Simpson and John Cargill. The ironwork was erected on pre-erected centring in August and September 1814 under the direction of William Stuttle, Hazledine's foreman. The bridge was opened two months later.

The bridge spans the Spey with a single arch of 150 ft span and a rise of 20 ft, and three stone arches of 15 ft span on the south-east approach. The iron deck plates of the 1312 ft wide roadway are supported by a series of braced cruciform struts carried on four lattice arch ribs. These ribs are 2 1/2 in. thick and 3 ft deep, cast in seven sections, each about 23 ft long. The cost of the bridge and its approach roads, from the south-east over the floodplain and from the north via a gallery cut into the cliff overhanging the river and right-angle bend, was £8200 of which less than half was for the ironwork.

The bridge, with minor modifications, continued in use until 1963–64 when it was reconstructed above the archribs, with significant retention of ironwork and character, by W. W. Lawson, partner of W. A. Fairhurst & Partners, Aberdeen, for Banff, Moray and Nairn Councils. The original cast-iron deck plates were retained. The main items of new, near matching, steelwork, were the side railings and spandrel bracing.

The configuration and lightness of this innovative bridge type to achieve permanent crossings at sites impracticable for founding stone bridges, particularly as here in deep and fast-moving



water, demonstrates Telford and Hazledine's mastery of cast-iron in bridge construction. The bridge was bypassed and closed to vehicles in 1972 when its pre-stressed concrete replacement just downstream, also designed by W. A. Fairhurst, was opened. Craigellachie Bridge is now in the stewardship of Moray Council as an outstanding historical and scenic amenity used by pedestrians and cyclists. R Paxton and J Shipway, 2007.

Reproduced from 'Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Highlands and Islands' with kind permission from Thomas Telford Publishers.

Road Bridge, now disused. Craigellachie Bridge is a Telford designed road bridge crossing the River Spey with a single iron span of 45.7m, with four parallel arches, each formed by a shallow, cross braced arch above which the spandrels carrying the roadway are filled with a system of very slender radial struts. It is supported by rustic ashlar abutments, with castellated terminals and rubble wing walls. Telford used his normal ironmaster William Hazeldine ('Merlin') and the ironwork was cast at Plas Kynaston. The ironwork was erected by William Stuttle, Telford's foreman, and the stonework was by John Simpson, mason, of Shrewsbury. The design took into account the possibility of floods by placing the bridge on abutments 3.7m above normal water level. Although the main span withstood the great flood of 1829, the flood arches were unfortunately washed away. It is considered to be one of the finest cast iron bridges in Britain and is the oldest surviving one in Scotland. The cost of building it was £8,200 with the money coming from the Parliamentary Commissioners and by local subscribers. It formerly carried the A941 public road over the River Spey between the parishes of Knockando and Aberlour (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, John Street, Primary School and Front Railings
<b>Type of Site</b>	School
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 45
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	329035
<b>Northing</b>	845034
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2355.

Brown and Watt, Aberdeen, 1898-1900 (dated 1900). Single storey, wide 4-bay school abutting road on sloping site revealing plain 2-storey rear elevation. Rubble, tooled ashlar dressings. Regular gabled frontage with slightly advanced gabled entrance porches in outer bays, each with segmental-headed light above and slightly wider than doorway. Small circular turret corbelled out from shallow re-entrant angle formed by right (NE) porch with painted wooden arcade at upper stage supporting faceted and slated conical roof. Centre 2 bays lit by large tripartites, each with roundheaded centre window. Some original lozenge glazing survives in upper light; elsewhere modern multi-pane glazing. Plain bargeboards with dummy timber-frame detailing in gablets; original rainwater goods; single ridge stack; green Cumbrian slates with red potter ridge. School fronted by low coped rubble wall with spearhead cast-iron railings, stiffened at intervals by thicker bars with crown finials. Rubble wall encloses playing field at rear.

Notes  
Change of Category B to C(S) 9.11.87 (Listed Building report).

NJ24NE 45 29035 45034

Craigellachie Primary School [NAT]  
OS (GIS) MasterMap, July 2010.

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<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	Dailuaine Halt
<b>Type of Site</b>	Railway Halt
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 18
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328690
<b>Northing</b>	846020
<b>Parish</b>	Roths
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>This halt on the Elgin - Craigellachie branch of the former London and North Eastern Rly was opened by that company in 1934 and closed to regular passenger traffic (with the line as a whole) on 18 October 1965.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 9 October 2000 (Butt 1995).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Spey Road, Braeriach
<b>Type of Site</b>	Pillbox (20th century)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 25
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0024
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329103
<b>Northing</b>	845161
<b>Parish</b>	Boharm
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>NJ24NE 25 29103 45161</p> <p>NJ 2911 4516. A rectangular stone and concrete pillbox is situated in the garden of a house in Spey Road overlooking the former railway station site. The pillbox is built on two levels and now has a tree growing inside the structure.</p> <p>J Guy 1992; NMRS MS 810/1, 147</p> <p>Situated at the gate entrance to a house annotated 'Braeriach'. The stone built pillbox has a concrete roof, three loopholes and is now filled with cut wood.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 25 February 2008</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	31
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<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, New Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 26
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328659
<b>Northing</b>	845176
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>NJ24NE 26 28659 45176</p> <p>Location formerly cited as NJ 2865 4518.</p> <p>For predecessor Telford Bridge (adjacent to W), see NJ24NE 15.</p> <p>Craigellachie Bridge [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1976.</p> <p>Craigellachie Bridge [NAT] OS (GIS) AIB, April 2006.</p> <p>This bridge carries the present line of the A95 public road over the River Spey, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Aberlour (to the S) and Rothes (to the N). The location assigned to this record defines the midpoint of the main (Southern) span. The available map evidence indicates that the structure extends from NJ c. 28648 45147 to NJ c. 28698 45293.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 7 April 2006.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	32
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Spey Railway Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Railway Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 28
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0029
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329146
<b>Northing</b>	845348
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>NJ24NE 28 2914 4534</p> <p>This bridge was one of three major river crossings on the Craigellachie-Nethy Bridge section of the Speyside line of the Great North of Scotland Rly, which opened on 1 July 1863. The line closed completely on 4 November 1968, this bridge was subsequently demolished.</p> <p>M Smith 1994.</p> <p>This bridge formerly carried the Elgin-Craigellachie branch line of the Great North of Scotland Rly. across the River Spey, which here formed the boundary between the parishes of Aberlour (Banff) and Rothes (Moray).</p>

Information from RCAHMS (RJC), 11 June 1996.  
Project Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Highlands and Islands

Notes Craigellachie Viaduct, now demolished, carried the Great North of Scotland Railway from Elgin to Dufftown over the Spey. It had four spans, three of 57 ft and one of 200 ft over the main channel, and a clear headroom 20 ft above mean water level which allowed the passage of rafts of logs. The viaduct was of wrought-iron, the shorter spans being plate girders 5 ft deep and the main span lattice girders were 17 ft deep overall. The engineers were J. Samuel and W. H. Mills, and the contractor for the ironwork was Mackenzie, Clunes and Holland of Worcester. The bridge was completed in 1863 and cost £12 199. The line between Craigellachie and Rothes was closed in 1968. R Paxton and J Shipway, 2007.

Reproduced from 'Civil Engineering heritage: Scotland - Highlands and Islands' with kind permission from Thomas Telford Publishers.

The railway bridge over the River Spey was built in 1862-3, and opened on the 1st July for the Great North of Scotland Railway to carry the branch line from Elgin to Craigellachie. It was closed in November 1968 and subsequently demolished. Only a few stone piers now remain (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie Hotel
<b>Type of Site</b>	Hotel
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 70
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328740
<b>Northing</b>	844947
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	None available.

<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, General
<b>Type of Site</b>	Village
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 71
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328920
<b>Northing</b>	845020
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Centred on NJ 2892 4502

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Victoria Street, Craigellachie War Memorial
<b>Type of Site</b>	War Memorial (20th Century)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 200
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0064
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328991
<b>Northing</b>	845152
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>This war memorial is situation to the NE of the church at NJ 28991 45152. Information from M Briscoe, April 2011.</p> <p>Craigellachie war memorial, overlooks the River Spey. A sqaure sandstone pillar surmounted by a Celtic cross, on a massive sqaure plinth with names on inset panels. Commemorates WW I and II. Unveiled in 1922 by Major McVean; the monument is in good condition. Full transcription of memorial held in AAS Digital Archive (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).</p>
<b>Site Number</b>	36
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Bridge of Fiddich over River Fiddich
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road Bridge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24NE 16
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0010
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	329325
<b>Northing</b>	845154
<b>Parish</b>	Boharm
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>HB Number 2318.</p> <p>1841. Single span mixed granite rubble bridge. Tooled granite segmental arch ring, band courses and copes to parapets; shallow end buttresses; splayed approaches. Approximate span; 60'.</p> <p>This is almost certainly the bridge referred to in NSA as having been constructed at the cost of £450 to replace the temporary wooden structure which in turn replaced the old Bridge of Fiddich of 2 arches destroyed in the August, 1829 floods (Listed Building report).</p> <p>NJ24NE 16 29325 45154</p> <p>(Location cited as NJ 292 452). Bridge of Fiddich. Early 19th century. A single segmental-arched rubble bridge. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>This handsome stone bridge is of early 19th century date and is built of coursed rubble with</p>

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narrow voussoirs, a dressed stone parapet and string course, and has small buttresses on low plinths. The road rises from W to E.  
G Nelson 1990.

This bridge carries the A95 public road across the River Fiddich between the parishes of Aberlour and Boharm in the former county of Banffshire and the post-1975 Moray District of Grampian Region.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 7 December 1995.

An early 19th Century road bridge which carries the A95 public road across the River Fiddich. It is a single segmental, arched, coursed rubble stone bridge with narrow voussoirs. It has a dressed stone parapet with string course and small buttresses on low plinths (Aberdeenshire Council SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	37
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Fiddichside Inn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Public House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	329352
<b>Northing</b>	845126
<b>Parish</b>	Boharm
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 51121.

1842; small flat-roofed extension late 20th century. Interesting survival of largely unaltered rural public house in vernacular single storey and attic, 3-bay, rectangular-plan dwelling sited adjacent to Bridge of Fiddich on raised ground overlooking terraced garden on river bank. Tiny bar retains original fittings by A & R Dunbar (see Notes) of circa 1920. Harled with deep set openings. FURTHER DESCRIPTION: front elevation to W comprising boarded timber door with 2-pane fanlight, windows in flanking bays and timber fascia board at left with 'FIDDICHSIDE INN'; 2 pedimented dormer windows breaking eaves at outer bays and small rooflight at centre. Later low, flat-roofed bay adjoining left gable and small lean-to outside toilet adjoining right. INTERIOR: bar measuring 3 x 4.5 metres with cast iron fireplace and copper hood in timber surround, timber-boarding to dado, original panelled counter, simple 3-bay back gantry. Timber centre staircase running N-S (across house). 4-pane glazing pattern in timber sash and case windows and top-opening to dormers at front elevation. Grey slates with tiled ridges. Coped harled stacks with cans and evidence of thackstones. Ashlar-coped skewers.

#### Notes

The Fiddichside Inn is a rare survivor, notable for its simplicity, connection to local tradesmen and important origins linking it to an era of profound change in the Highlands with the advent of the railway. The inn was taken over by the Smith family in 1919 and remains in the same family today (2008). The bar counter, which occupies almost half of the floor space in the bar, and gantry were made by A & R Dunbar at the nearby Popine mills which was demolished a few years ago. Built as a refreshment room for railway builders, the inn is sited close to the junction of the River Fiddich and River Spey, across the Fiddich from the site of the former Craigellachie Junction and Auction Mart. Construction work involved building a viaduct (1857) across the River Spey. Opened in 1862, this section of line formed the junction of the Morayshire, Keith and Strathspey sections of the Great North of Scotland Railway. A photograph dating from the turn of the century shows that what is now the bar end of the house was being run as a 'Refreshment Room', the windows had 12-pane glazing, and the door



was 2-leaf. This building was added to the statutory list in 2008 as part of a thematic resurvey of Scotland's historic public houses (Listed Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	38
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour, Walkers' Biscuit Factory
<b>Type of Site</b>	Factory
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 34
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0032
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327200
<b>Northing</b>	843200
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 34 272 432

(Location cited as NJ 272 4320. Aberlour, Walkers' Biscuit Factory. Air photographs: AAS/97/06/G11/3-4 and AAS/97/06/CT. NMRS, MS/712/29.

Family run Biscuit factory, famous for its shortbread. The business was established in 1898, and moved to this custom built factory in 1975 (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	39
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie Distillery
<b>Type of Site</b>	Distillery
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 21
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0015
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329060
<b>Northing</b>	844870
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray

**Description** (Location cited as NJ 290 448). Craigellachie Distillery, founded 1890. Though this distillery is largely modernised, a malt kiln and a 3- by 9-bay 3-storey bonded-store block survive. J R Hume 1977

Distillery. Founded in 1888, the distillery complex was completed in 1891 with a layout by Charles Doig of Elgin. Majority of buildings which can be seen today date to the 1960s phase of re-building. The original pagoda-roofed maltings survives, but now houses a mash tun; a 3 and 9 bay, 3-storey bonded store block also survive. Whisky produced at the distillery is no longer matured on site, but is tankered away to be filled into casks elsewhere. Known locally as 'White Horse' distillery (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Cast Iron Fence
<b>Type of Site</b>	Fence
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 33
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0059
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329400
<b>Northing</b>	844700
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560)  Cast Iron fence-post, inscribed; recorded by RCAHMS (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	41
<b>Site Name</b>	Bluehill
<b>Type of Site</b>	Settlement
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 45
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328800
<b>Northing</b>	843880
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 45 2880 4388  NMRS entry shows a cropmark showing an enclosure with a circular feature, perhaps a roundhouse within.

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<b>Site Number</b>	42
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie, Brick and Tile Works
<b>Type of Site</b>	Brickworks, Tile Works
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 72
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0018
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329110
<b>Northing</b>	844530
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray

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**Description** 'Terra Cotta Brick and Tile Works' are depicted on the OS 1st Edition map (Banffshire, sheet XVIII, 1874). They have since been demolished. Information from RCAHMS (HMLB), August 2001.

Brick and tile works, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. On the 1st edition, it is shown as a T-shaped building with a long rectangular building lying parallel to the W; 2 smaller buildings lie to the NE. On the 2nd edition, the two buildings seem to have been combined and extended to form a much larger T-shaped building; one of the buildings to the NE has been replaced by a larger building while further small buildings have been added to the E. Now demolished, and replaced with housing; the small building to the NE may survive as a house but it is not clear (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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**Site Number** 43  
**Site Name** Craigellachie Station  
**Type of Site** Railway Station  
**NMRS Number** NJ24NE 44  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-Designated  
**Easting** 329240  
**Northing** 845140  
**Parish** Aberlour  
**Council** Moray  
**Description** None available.

**Site Number** 44  
**Site Name** Drumfurrich  
**Type of Site** Farmhouse, Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NJ24SE 106  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-Designated  
**Easting** 329290  
**Northing** 844210  
**Parish** Aberlour  
**Council** Moray  
**Description** NJ24SE 106 2929 4421

**Site Number** 45  
**Site Name** Bluehill Quarry  
**Type of Site** Quarry  
**NMRS Number** NJ24SE 108

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**SMR Number**

<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328970
<b>Northing</b>	843610
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 108 centred 2897 4361  For Aberlour House and associated buildings, see NJ24SE 17.00.  Bluehill Quarry (Whinstone) [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1977.

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<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour Home Farm, Former Gardeners' Cottages
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cottage
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.10
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328061
<b>Northing</b>	843324
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2348.

Late 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier core. Paired E/W facing 2-storey cottages, each of 3 bays, wider house to N. Rubble, tooled and polished ashlar dressings and margins. Near centre paired doorways in W elevation under continuous corniced inscribed lintel; flanking ground floor and single 1st floor windows. Regular 3-bay openings in E elevation, each dwelling with centre door (blocked as window in larger house) and 3 narrow 1st floor windows. Crowstepped gables; coped end stacks; slate roof. Single storey, 2-bay addition at NW. Modern lean-to addition at S gable.

**Notes**

Lintel to W inscribed O LORD IN THEE IS ALL MY TRVST. Probably built or altered by Sir John R Findlay, who purchased Aberlour Estate in 1885. Cottage sited close to N gable not included in listing. Some similarity to plan of dwelling on same site on 1st ed OS circa.1872. Present pair cottages appear on 2nd ed 1905 (Listed Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	46.1
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour Home Farm, Former Gardeners' Cottages
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cottage
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.06
<b>SMR Number</b>	

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<b>Status</b>	Category C Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328065
<b>Northing</b>	843333
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2348.

Late 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier core. Paired E/W facing 2-storey cottages, each of 3 bays, wider house to N. Rubble, tooled and polished ashlar dressings and margins. Near centre paired doorways in W elevation under continuous corniced inscribed lintel; flanking ground floor and single 1st floor windows. Regular 3-bay openings in E elevation, each dwelling with centre door (blocked as window in larger house) and 3 narrow 1st floor windows. Crowstepped gables; coped end stacks; slate roof. Single storey, 2-bay addition at NW. Modern lean-to addition at S gable.

#### Notes

Lintel to W inscribed O LORD IN THEE IS ALL MY TRVST. Probably built or altered by Sir John R Findlay, who purchased Aberlour Estate in 1885. Cottage sited close to N gable not included in listing. Some similarity to plan of dwelling on same site on 1st ed OS circa.1872. Present pair cottages appear on 2nd ed 1905 (Lsited Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, Walled Garden
<b>Type of Site</b>	Walled Garden
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.07
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328106
<b>Northing</b>	843370
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2354.

Circa 1840 probably William Robertson. Walled garden and loggia, with subsequent additions including entrance probably by A and W Reid, 1855-60; further entrance by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1893. Large, irregularly shaped but roughly semi-circular rubble walled garden, brick lined on inner face; tooled ashlar cope; polished ashlar dressings. Pedimented tetrastyle porticoed roofless loggia (circa.1840) supported by 4 unfluted Greek Doric columns projects into garden from E portion of wall, close to recently widened entrance. Long straight W wall divides garden from house policies with 2 arched decorative entrances. S ENTRANCE: style of A and W Reid, circa 1855-60; pedimented archway with round-headed monogrammed keystone arch flanked by channelled ashlar pilasters. Cast-iron gates with cast-iron trellis piers. N ENTRANCE: Sir Robert Lorimer, dated 1893. Tall channelled rusticated ashlar piers flank round-headed archway. Pineapple finials with scroll brackets. Carved shell, fruit and flower ornamentation. Inscriptions carved around head of arch on both faces initialled plaque to right of gateway on outer face. Pair decorative wrought-iron gates. Various carved stone plaques and roundels depicting beasts and flowers set near gates on both faces.

#### Notes

Probably built by Alexander Grant (d.1854); extended by his niece and heir Miss MacPherson

Grant whose initials are carved on S entrance. N gate inserted by Sir John Ritchie Findlay whose initials with those of his wife are inscribed on plaque beside gate. Bricks for lining probably from former Craigellachie Brick and Terracotta Works. The larger portion of the garden now serves as caravan site (Listed Building report).

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<b>Site Number</b>	48
<b>Site Name</b>	Fisherton
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 76
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0088
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	327376
<b>Northing</b>	843417
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2358.

William Robertson, 1839. 2-storey and dormerless attic house, symmetrical pedimented 3-bay N entrance front. Squared tooled mixed granite frontage, pinned mixed granite flanks; tooled granite margins. Centre entrance masked by modern concrete block porch with corrugated-iron roof and side entrance. Regular 1st floor rear fenestration and off-centre rear doorway with later lean-to porch. Single ground floor and small attic windows in E and W return gables; 12-pane glazing. Coped end stacks; slate roof. Late 19th century single storey wing (former estate office), style of James Leslie Findlay, architect, Edinburgh, abuts E gable and projects forward at N with crowstepped and gabled front. Tooled granite, tooled and polished ashlar sandstone dressings. Centre door in N gable with lugged, moulded and corniced doorpiece; small attic window above. Bipartite breaks wallhead in E return elevation under wide richly carved segmental-headed dormer with centre monogram and moulded surround; 12-pane glazing. Piended slate roof abuts front crowstepped gable.

#### Notes

Estate office added by Sir John Ritchie Findlay who purchased Aberlour House and Estate in 1885. Appears on 2nd ed. OS, 1905. Unfortunate concrete block porch and down pipes mar frontage of house. U-plan steading range dated 1887 to rear not included in listing (Listed Building report).

NJ24SE 76 27376 43417

Fisherton House was constructed in 1839 to a design by William Robertson and is B Listed. A photographic survey of Fisherton was carried out in 2012 prior to redevelopment adjacent to the site. The Fisherton land was part of the lands of Aberlour House, built in 1838, also to a design by William Robertson. Fisherton house is 2 storey plus attic rooms, constructed from granite with a slated roof. The prominent elevation is symmetrical in design, with the addition of a block work porch to the front elevation. The main elevation faces North west towards the River Spey, with a drive way leading from the A95 through stone pillars with cast iron gates. In the late 19th century, an Estate Office wing was added to the east side of the house in the style of James Leslie Findlay. The steading block was constructed in 1885 and, at perhaps around the same time, kennels were built. The steading is specifically noted by Historic Scotland as not being part of the Listing. The steading consists of a U shaped structure, the central part of which was the dairy, with stalls on each side. The central dairy section has a higher wallhead than the adjacent spaces. The east wing has the remains of a feeding trough down the middle and we know that this part was damaged by fire and was reconstructed. There is a hayloft above. On the Aberlour side, the west wing was at some time converted to



use as a house and may have been a bothy prior to that. A concrete single storey kitchen/bathroom wing was added to serve that house. With the exception of the east wing and a small area at the rear of the west wing, the steading has good clean concrete floors. The former dairy has glazed floor tiles and the walls are finished in white glazed tiles. The adjacent stalls also have glazed tiles on the walls up to dado height. The steading is constructed from granite with a slated roof and overhang with exposed soffit and sprockets. It also features an ornate fascia with quatrefoil detailing and lead finials on the ridges at the gable ends, some of which are now missing. The Ordnance Survey Banff XXIV 3 map from 1869 72 shows Fisherton House without the single storey extension and with a walled garden to its North East. On the footprint of the current steading there are three smaller buildings noted as 'Fisherton Kennels', which were presumably demolished when the steading was built circa 1885. The kennels are currently located to the North East of Fisherton House, and consist of stone construction with a slated roof, and an external run with wrought iron railings. There is an additional timber kennel abutting the stone building. There are four stone built kennels, and there is an obvious line in the kennel and enclosure construction where the building has been extended at some point from two to four kennels. It is most obvious on the rear elevation where there is a clear line in the stonework and slate roof. The two kennels closest to Fisherton House appear to be of an older construction, using different stonework, similar to that of the steading. They also have timber lintels over the doors and the dog run railings are leaded into the stone cope. The later two kennels use a lesser quality of stone with concrete lintels and cement harl on the dog run enclosure walls. The railings to the dog run are also bolted to the cope rather than leaded. There is a metal fixing on the front elevation on the line of the extension where presumably the original railing returned against the stonework with an access gate like the other side. There are two timber sheds to the South of Fisherton House. Both sheds appear on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. The shed closest to the steading has the same quatrefoil fascia details and leaded caps for finials as the steading, and presumably dates from the same time. It is of timber post and beam construction with timber board on board cladding and internal shiplap linings, with a slate roof. The other shed is of different proportion and detailing to the first, and has interesting ornamental clay ridge tiles and sunflower finials. It should be noted that these details are very similar to those on the timber station buildings at Knockando (called Tamdhu) and perhaps points towards this shed being re used from a railway yard or station within the area. This shed also has an intriguing construction along the South East elevation, which hints that it used to adjoin another structure along this line. Internally there are columns at 3m intervals and large beams at the wall head that are spliced above the central column. Presumably this was once open along its length. The columns sit on 200mm square sandstone blocks and there is an infill timber post and rail arrangement along this elevation between the columns. The timber cladding on the outside is more recent than the remainder of the shed, but without the cover battens. The fascia boards on this elevation are also clipped unlike the other side. This shed appears to have been used at some point to house birds such as chickens or game, whereby the lining was amended to wire mesh and the openings were formed on the North West elevation. The concrete floors in both sheds appear to have been shuttered and cast into the sheds at a later date, as they sit higher than the wall plates (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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Site Number	49
Site Name	Tom an Uire
Type of Site	Well
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	NJ24SE0064
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	328180
Northing	843906
Parish	Aberlour

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<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560)  A well is depicted at this location on the OS map of 1846 but not on the later edition of 1888. It is unknown if anything survives (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, Chef's House (Aberlour House Preparatory School)
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.05
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	328086
<b>Northing</b>	843399
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	HB Number 2361.  1860-70. Gabled asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay house with long elevations NW and SE and walled garden wall abutting house at NE and SW return gables. Brick with tooled ashlar dressings. Gabled porch in SW re-entrant angle; round-headed bipartites in ground and 1st floors, all with corbelled cills and in ground floor with bracketted cornices. Extensive long-short detailing to entrance porch, fenestration and angles. Some 1st floor windows break eaves under gablets; multi-pane glazing. Coped battery 4 ridge stacks and similar paired end stacks; slate roof with projecting eaves. Rear door opens into garden. Later single storey flat roofed extension at SW.  Notes Appears on 1st ed. OS circa 1872 (Listed Building report).

<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Aberlour House, Home Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmhouse, Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 17.02
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328050
<b>Northing</b>	843200
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 17.02 2805 4320

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<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	Craigellachie Mill
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watermill
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 24
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0017
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	329510
<b>Northing</b>	844770
<b>Parish</b>	Boharm
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>(Location cited as NJ 294 338). Mill, Craigellachie. Mid to late 19th century. A 3-storey rubble building on an L-plan with a very fine distillery-type kiln forming one arm of the L. A wooden lean-to has been added, housing a gas engine by Thomas Shanks. A water turbine has also been used, with a complex system of wooden drum-type pulleys, to drive a sawmill. Disused and partly dismantled.</p> <p>J R Hume 1977.</p>

Mill; mid to late 19th Century, shown on the OS maps from the 1st edition onwards where it is initially shown as a Corn Mill. It is a 3-storey rubble building on an L-plan with a very fine distillery type kiln. Wooden lean-to added to house a gas engine by Thomas Shanks. A water turbine was also used, with a complex system of wooden drum-type pulleys, to drive a sawmill. Disused and partly dismantled in 1974 when recorded by Hume. Shown as disused on the 2006 map where a substantial section of the mill lade to the east of the mill is also still shown (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Tomneen
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NJ24SE 35
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	326470
<b>Northing</b>	844510
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	NJ24SE 35 2647 4451

A farmstead, comprising one roofed enclosing three sides of a courtyard and one small unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Elginshire 1874, Sheet XXIII). The roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 19 May 1999.

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Nether Ringorm

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Type of Site	Farmhouse, Farmstead
NMRS Number	NJ24SE 83
SMR Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	326510
Northing	844680
Parish	Knockando
Council	Moray
Description	NJ24SE 83 2651 4468

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Site Number	55
Site Name	Phaebuie
Type of Site	Farmstead
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	NJ24NE0062
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	326797
Northing	845502
Parish	Knockando
Council	Moray
Description	Post-Medieval (from 1560)

Phaebuie is depicted on both the OS map of 1846 and 1888 as having an L-shaped structure and another single building to the south with a small garden enclosure attached. It now has two small buildings added to the NE and NW sides of the L-shaped building (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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Site Number	56
Site Name	Braehead
Type of Site	Spindle Whorl
NMRS Number	NJ24NE 14
SMR Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	326800
Northing	845600
Parish	Knockando
Council	Moray
Description	NJ24NE 14 centred 268 456.

In Elgin Museum is a flat stone whorl found in 1921 at Braehead (NJ 268 456) by Mr George Bremner.

Visited by OS (A A) 17 May 1971; Information from Elgin Museum.

George Bremner is deceased. No further information.

Visited by OS (A A) 19 May 1971.

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<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	Braehead
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0061
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	326848
<b>Northing</b>	845633
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560)

The small farmstead of Braehead is depicted on the OS map of 1846 and 1888 as having three single buildings, two of which lie to the north. The main structure to the south is L-shaped and there are two enclosures. Of the two buildings to the north only part of one survives. The L-shaped structure is contained within later buildings (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	Lochinstone
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead, Buildings, Enclosure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0046
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327630
<b>Northing</b>	845344
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560)

A small farmstead is depicted at this location on the OS map of 1845. It has a U-shaped steading oriented E/W, with court open to the south, and a another building and enclosure to the SW. By the 1888 edition the farmstead is disused and a track is shown cutting through it. Now the buildings have been removed but foundations may still survive in the area (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	59
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<b>Site Name</b>	Craig Ellachie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Remains of Gravel Pits
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24NE0066
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328353
<b>Northing</b>	845252
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Post-Medieval (from 1560)  Remains of a now disused gravel pit which is shown on the 2nd edition OS map (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	Margaret's Well
<b>Type of Site</b>	Well
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0063
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328492
<b>Northing</b>	844429
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Margaret's Well is depicted on the OS maps of 1846 and 1888. Today it sits within a small walled lay-by area on the south side of the road (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	Tom an Uire
<b>Type of Site</b>	Boundary Stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0066
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328541
<b>Northing</b>	844411
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	A boundary stone stands near the eastern side of Tom An Urie wood c50m to the SE of Margaret's Well. It is depicted also on the OS map of 1888 but not on the earlier 1846 edition (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	Daugh of Drumfurrich
<b>Type of Site</b>	Reservoirs, Sluices
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0060
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328976
<b>Northing</b>	844053
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Site of three reservoirs and associated sluices depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd edition map. The area of the reservoirs is now woodland (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Muirton
<b>Type of Site</b>	Road-Blocks
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0037
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	328960
<b>Northing</b>	844898
<b>Parish</b>	Aberlour
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	The remains of two concrete blocks situated on either side of the road were placed here during WWII as a means of placing steel poles across the road. The blocks were placed here during 1939-40 (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Overton
<b>Type of Site</b>	Pits; Postholes
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	NJ24SE0068
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327550
<b>Northing</b>	844857
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray

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**Description** Post-Medieval (from 1560) and Unknown

A trial trenching evaluation and watching brief were undertaken across this site between December 2007 and January 2008 by HAS in advance of construction of new warehouses. In total 74 trenches were excavated, and a small number of possible pits and postholes were located and excavated by hand; no associated finds or other diagnostic material was recovered. No further work is recommended (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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**Site Number** 65

**Site Name** Mill of Elchies

**Type of Site** Farmhouse, Farmstead, Mill, Dam, Lade

**NMRS Number** NJ24SE 81

**SMR Number** NJ24SE0049

**Status** Non-Designated

**Easting** 327520

**Northing** 843960

**Parish** Knockando

**Council** Moray

**Description** NJ24SE 81 2752 4396

Post-Medieval (from 1560)

The Mill of Elchies is depicted as a corn mill on the OS map of 1846. It consisted of four small buildings with a mill dam to the north and lade leading to the mill. By 1888 only two of the original buildings remained. A new U-shaped building is depicted as lying to the east of a track. The buildings were still in existence in 1989 (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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**Site Number** 66

**Site Name** Claggan

**Type of Site** Cropmark(s), Pit(s)

**NMRS Number** NJ24SE 27

**SMR Number**

**Status** Non-Designated

**Easting** 326700

**Northing** 843800

**Parish** Knockando

**Council** Moray

**Description** NJ24SE 27 267 438

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**Site Number** 67

**Site Name** Claggan

**Type of Site** Millpond, Mill Lade

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**NMRS Number****SMR Number** NJ24SE0043**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 326499**Northing** 843910**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** Post-Medieval (from 1560)  
A millpond and lade are depicted on the OS map of 1867. The pond still survives as a marshy area to the west of the farm of Claggan (Aberdeenshire Council Moray SMR).

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**Site Number** 68**Site Name** Lodge**Type of Site** Lodge**NMRS Number****SMR Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 327975**Northing** 845100**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** A 'Lodge' is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10). On both these maps, and on later 20th century mapping, two structures are shown. Two structures are also visible on various 20th century aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 82/RAF/1039, Frame F21: 090, dated 1954 and Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967).

By 1988 aerial photography indicates only one building to be present (e.g. Sortie OS/88/183; Frame 001), though the area around the lodge is densely wooded.

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**Site Number** 69**Site Name** Kennels**Type of Site** Kennels**NMRS Number****SMR Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 327940**Northing** 844980**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** Buildings labelled 'Kennel' and later 'Kennels' are marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10), and on later 20th century mapping.

Three separate areas of building are visible. The kennels are also visible on 20th century aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944).

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<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Kennel
<b>Type of Site</b>	Kennel
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327860
<b>Northing</b>	844340
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>A group of three buildings labelled 'Kenne' is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 while two unlabelled structures appear on the map of 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10). A single building is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 (Sheet NJ24).</p> <p>Aerial photography from the 1940s onwards also depicts the outlines of likely ruined small structures or small enclosures (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954 and Sortie OS/69/091; Frame 693, dated 1969). These are not clearly visible by 1988 (Sortie ASS/611/88).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	71
<b>Site Name</b>	Spout
<b>Type of Site</b>	Spout
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327850
<b>Northing</b>	844360
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>A feature labelled 'Spout' is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10).</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	72
<b>Site Name</b>	Ghillies Cottage
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	

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<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327860
<b>Northing</b>	844400
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	A group of buildings arranged in the shape of an 'h' on its side is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10), and on later mapping. Ordnance Survey mapping of 1971 labels it as 'Ghillies Cottage'.

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<b>Site Number</b>	73
<b>Site Name</b>	Ghillies Cottage
<b>Type of Site</b>	Well; Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327855
<b>Northing</b>	844415
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	A small roofed structure and a circular structure are marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) just north-west of a group of buildings later identified as 'Ghillies Cottage'. Mapping of 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) shows the features again, the circular one being labelled as a 'Well'. A well, 'W', is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 (Sheet NJ24).

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<b>Site Number</b>	74
<b>Site Name</b>	Ghillies Cottage
<b>Type of Site</b>	Buildings
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327910
<b>Northing</b>	844400
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	Two small roofed structures at either end (west and east) of a small enclosure are marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10), with a rectangular yard or lawn to the south, just east of a group of buildings later identified as 'Ghillies Cottage' and south of Easter Elchies. Mapping of 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) shows a single unroofed structure.

Aerial photography from the 1940s also depicts a single rectangular structure in the north of a

walled area (possibly a garden) (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947). There are no roofed buildings visible in later aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954), though the walled area remains visible.

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<b>Site Number</b>	75
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Elchies
<b>Type of Site</b>	Buildings
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327900
<b>Northing</b>	844500
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>Three small roofed structures are marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) in the grounds of Easter Elchies house, to the north-west of the house. Mapping of 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) also depicts features in this area (four) with a different layout, though the easternmost pair are possibly the same as previously depicted.</p> <p>Aerial photography from the 1940s also depicts two rectangular structures to the north of Easter Elchies House (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947), perhaps the easternmost of the buildings visible on earlier mapping.</p> <p>A single building is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 (Sheet NJ24).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	76
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Elchies
<b>Type of Site</b>	Tank; Well
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327825
<b>Northing</b>	844475
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	<p>A small unroofed circular structure is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) in the grounds of Easter Elchies house, to the west of the house and at the north-west end of a short track. Mapping of 1905 indicates a small rectangular feature labelled 'Tank'.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	77
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<b>Site Name</b>	Macallan Distillery
<b>Type of Site</b>	Buildings
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327750
<b>Northing</b>	844530
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	A large L-shaped building is visible at c.NJ 27750 44530 (with a small rectangular building to its east (part of Site 80) at c. NJ 27800 44530 on later 20th century mapping, e.g. the 1:25,000 map of 1957 (Sheet NJ24) and later mapping. The L-shaped building is also present on aerial photographs (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944).

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<b>Site Number</b>	78
<b>Site Name</b>	Elchis
<b>Type of Site</b>	Buildings; Parkland
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327800
<b>Northing</b>	844525
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray
<b>Description</b>	The tree-lined grounds of Easter Elchies, labelled 'Elchis' are marked on Roy's military survey of the Highlands of 1747-52. It is unclear whether a group of buildings to the immediate west of the grounds represents the original laird's house at Easter Elchie, or the nearby farm of Claggan. However, on Thomas White's 'Design for the Improvement of Easter Elchies' of 1789 this is the approximate location of 'The House', suggesting that this is indeed the original location of Easter Elchies.

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<b>Site Number</b>	79
<b>Site Name</b>	Easter Elchies: Stables and Farm Offices and Stackyard
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stables, Farm Offices and Yard
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	327800
<b>Northing</b>	844625
<b>Parish</b>	Knockando
<b>Council</b>	Moray

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**Description** On Thomas White's 'Design for the Improvement of Easter Elchies' of 1789 this is the location of a proposed Stables and Farm Offices block for Easter Elchies, with a 'Stackyard' attached to the north. Various aerial photographs from the 1940s onwards show this as either a dark roughly circular ring (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944) or a pale, irregular disturbed area (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967), suggesting the presence of subsurface remains. However, later mapping and aerial photographs (e.g. OS/88/183; Frame 001, dated 1988) indicate that much of this area has now been overbuilt.

**Site Number** 80  
**Site Name** Easter Elchies  
**Type of Site** Walled Garden; Buildings  
**NMRS Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-Designated  
**Easting** 327800  
**Northing** 844500  
**Parish** Knockando  
**Council** Moray

**Description** A walled garden is marked on the 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1905 (Elginshire Sheet 23.10) and later mapping. Its is visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s onwards, with rectangular buildings against the north and south sides of its north-east corner (e.g. Sortie 106G/DY/0032; Frame 6109, dated 1944). However, these become derelict, (e.g. Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967).

**Site Number** 81  
**Site Name** Easter Elchies  
**Type of Site** Building  
**NMRS Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-Designated  
**Easting** 327860  
**Northing** 844440  
**Parish** Knockando  
**Council** Moray

**Description** Aerial photography from the 1940s onwards depicts a small square structure to the south-west of Easter Elchies House (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie 82/RAF/1039; Frame F21:090, dated 1954).

**Site Number** 82  
**Site Name** Easter Elchies  
**Type of Site** Building

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**NMRS Number****SMR Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 327900**Northing** 844480**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** Aerial photography from the 1940s onwards depicts a small rectangular structure to the west of Easter Elchies House (e.g. Sortie CPE/UK/0242; Frame 3200, dated 1947 and Sortie OS/67/164; Frame 263, dated 1967).

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**Site Number** 83**Site Name** Ghillies Cottage**Type of Site** Structure; Planting (Possible)**NMRS Number****SMR Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 327875**Northing** 844430**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** A series of small light shaded features are visible on aerial photographs of 1969 (Sortie OS/69/091) to the north of Ghillies Cottage. As these features do not appear on earlier and later photographs it is likely that these are temporary features - indeed some may represent planting.

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**Site Number** 84**Site Name** Easter Elchies**Type of Site** Structures (possible)**NMRS Number****SMR Number****Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 327865**Northing** 844470**Parish** Knockando**Council** Moray**Description** A single building is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1957 (Sheet NJ24) and on mapping of the 1970s.

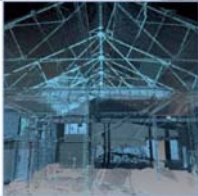
Two small rectangular light shaded features are visible among trees on aerial photographs of 1967 and 1969 (e.g. Sortie OS/69/091, Frame 693, dated 1969) to the north of Ghillies Cottage



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and west of Easter Elchies.

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