

Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

AOC Project Number: 24133

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ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	Springfield Properties PLC, Alexander Fleming House 8 Southfield Drive Elgin Moray IV30 6GR
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NH 50954 29699 (centre)
AOC Project No:	24133
Prepared by:	M. E. Littlewood
Illustration by:	M. E. Littlewood
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Author: M. E. Littlewood	Date:	December 2017
Approved by: Vicky Oleksy	Date:	December 2017
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Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Springfield Properties PLC to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment with regards to a site proposed for development at Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit. The proposed development site, hereafter referred to as “the Site”, lies within the local authority administrative area of Highland Council.
- 1.2 The assessment has established that the Site was likely part of the agricultural/rural landscape located in Glen Urquhart, however, it is not until the post-medieval period that the Site can be identified as being utilised for agricultural purposes, and its exact agricultural nature is undefined. The agricultural landscape within the vicinity of the Site has subsequently changed with the construction of housing estates in the modern period, although the Site has remained part of the surviving pastoral landscape. There is a Low potential for remains of prehistoric to Roman date to be present, a Low potential for remains of Early Historic and medieval periods, a Low potential for remains of post-medieval date and a Low potential for remains of the modern period to be present on the Site.
- 1.3 In order to investigate the potential for further remains to survive on the Site a programme of archaeological works may be required. Despite the Low potential for archaeological remains to survive the greenfield nature of the Site means that any surviving remains which may survive are likely to be well preserved. Such works would be required to enable any significant archaeological remains to be identified, assessed and recorded. The exact scope and extent of any programme of archaeological works required should be agreed in advance with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team. The programme of works may include an archaeological evaluation, prior to development. If significant archaeological remains were encountered, then further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting, including publication may also be required. Any such requirement will be determined by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team acting as the Highland Council’s advisor on archaeological matters.
- 1.4 Impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets, including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, within 500m of the Site have been considered. It is likely that the proposed development would have a limited effect on the settings of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. This is primarily due to the setting of the Site and the setting aspects of the designated heritage assets. The Site has limited intervisibility with the designated heritage assets or does not affect the primary setting aspect of the designated heritage assets. The proposed development would not result in any significant change to their current settings. Therefore, the impact of the development proposed of the Site on the designated assets will be slight. Consequently, no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development Site

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site, hereafter referred to as the Site is located at Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit and is centred on NGR: NH 50954 29699 (Figure 1). The Site is bound to the west by the A82, the northern limit of the Site is roughly aligned with the southern property limit of Drumnadrochit Fire Station, the southern limit of the Site is delineated by the rear boundaries of the properties facing south onto Kilmore Road and the eastern limit is marked by the rear boundaries of the properties that face east onto Enrick Crescent.

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2017), the Site is underlain by sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 359 to 385 million years ago in the Devonian Period and resulting from deposits laid down on the floodplains or the levees of a river. This is overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium dating from the Quarternary Period up to 2 million years ago and resulting from deposits laid down in floodplains and levees of a river.
- 2.2.2 The Site occupies roughly flat terrain varying between 26m AOD to 29.2m AOD.

2.3 Development proposal

- 2.3.1 Springfield Properties PLC commissioned AOC to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment to assess the archaeological and heritage value of the Site proposed for residential development at Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit.

2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

2.4.1 **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 the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

- 2.4.2 The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, HESPS and PAN 2/2011 'Archaeology and Planning' (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ. Their 'preservation by record' (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

"The planning system should:

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

- 2.4.3 HESPS (Historic Environment Scotland 2016) 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' (1.9.b).

Highland Wide Local Development Plan

2.4.4 The Highland Wide Local Development Plan was adopted in 2012. Three Area Plans have been produced, including the Inner Moray Local Development Plan, which was adopted in 2016 after consultation in 2013.

2.4.5 *Policy 57 Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage ...*

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

- 1. For features of local/regional importance we will allow developments if it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that they will not have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource.*
- 2. For features of national importance we will allow developments that can be shown not to compromise the natural environment, amenity and heritage resource. Where there may be any significant adverse effects, these must be clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance. It must also be shown that the development will support communities in fragile areas who are having difficulties in keeping their population and services.*
- 3. For features of international importance developments likely to have a significant effect on a site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation will be subject to an appropriate assessment. Where we are unable to ascertain that a proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of a site, we will only allow development if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. Where a priority habitat or species (as defined in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive) would be affected, development in such circumstances will only be allowed if the reasons for overriding public interest relate to human health, public safety, beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment, or other reasons subject to the opinion of the European Commission (via Scottish Ministers). Where we are unable to ascertain that a proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of a site, the proposal will not be in accordance with the development plan within the meaning of Section 25(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.*

Supplementary Planning Guidance

2.4.6 Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Historic Environment Strategy was adopted by Highland Council in January 2013. This supplementary guidance is intended to compliment Policy 57 of the adopted Highland Wide Local Development Plan (Highland Council, 2012). As stated in the Highland Wide Local Development Plan the main principles of the Supplementary Planning Guidance will be to ensure that:

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

2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

2.5.1 The Local Planning Authority is advised on all archaeological matters by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by

the Highland Council Historic Environment Team acting as the Highland Council's advisor on archaeological matters.

2.5.2 No Scheduled Monument are located on the Site or within the 500m Study Area. No Listed Buildings are recorded on the Site, 13 Listed Buildings are located within the 500m Study Area; eight are of Category B status and five are of Category C status.

2.5.3 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"

2.5.4 Paragraph 141 of Scottish Planning Policy notes the importance of preserving the settings of Listed Buildings, stating that:

"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. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting" (Scottish Government 2014).

2.5.5 No Conservation Areas Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields are recorded within the Site or the 500m Study Area.

2.6 Limitations of Scope

2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. Heritage assets within 500m of the Site were identified. Data from the National Record of the Historic Environment and Highland Council Historic Environment Record was obtained in November 2017. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.

2.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Springfield Properties PLC and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (December 2017) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Springfield Properties PLC or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the archaeological and cultural heritage value of the Site which is located at Drum Farm, Drumnachrochit and to identify the likely significant Direct and Indirect effects which may result as a consequence of the proposed residential development on the Site. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of the Site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the Site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP, HESPS and PAN2/2011, and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct, the CIfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CIfA. 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:
 - Highland Historic Environment Record:
For Historic Environment Record data (Report Number CHG8321);
 - Canmore
For National Record of the Historic Environment data;
 - Historic Environment Scotland:
For designated asset data;
 - National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.
 - National Collection of Aerial Photography
For historic aerial photographic 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, HER number, 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 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The Site is shown outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 500m radius of the Site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site. Designated heritage assets within 500m of the redline boundary have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.
- 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 and Roman(8000 BC-AD 410)

- 5.1.1 There are no recorded assets within the Site dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods. Although significant prehistoric remains have been recorded within the wider landscape, the 500m Study Area within Glen Urquhart has previously revealed few remains dating to prehistoric or Roman period prior to two recent discoveries in 2005 and 2015.
- 5.1.2 A relatively large round house of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date was recorded by AOC Archaeology Group at Glen Convinth (Site 50) in 2005. The round house featured a stone bank surviving up to three courses high in places and the remnants of a cobbled stone floor in the northern area of the roundhouse. Site 50 is situated c. 380m to the north-west of the Site.
- 5.1.2 In 2015 a Bronze Age Cist (Site 42) was discovered during site clearance work for a new medical centre in Drumnadrochit and subsequently recorded by AOC Archaeology Group. The cist contained a crouched burial and the shallow remains of a pit which could represent another burial. No finds were associated with the crouched burial; however, fragments of a decorated Beaker pot and a stone wrist guard were recovered from the shallow pit. Site 42 is located within the 500m Study Area, c. 410m to the south of the Site.
- 5.1.3 Although there have been relatively few finds dating to the prehistoric and Roman period within the 500m Study Area the potential for archaeological remains dated to this period to be encountered with the Site cannot be discounted. The recent discovery of Site 42 and Site 50 within the 500m Study Area demonstrates that there is the potential for further, unknown sites dating to the prehistoric or Roman period to be present in Glen Urquhart and within the Site. However, based on current evidence there is considered to be a Low potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to survive on the Site.

5.2 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600)

- 5.2.1 The area occupied by the Site is not identified in any records or maps in any detail during the early historic and medieval periods. It is likely that the Site remained part of the agricultural/rural landscape in Glen Urquhart during these period.
- 5.2.2 Two symbol stones (Sites 23 and 31) of probably Pictish date were found around 1869 in a cairn c. 170m to the north of the Site. Sites 23 and 31 demonstrate that there is the potential for further, unknown sites dating to the early historic and medieval period to be present in Glen Urquhart and within the Site. However, based on current evidence, there is judged to be a Low potential for remains of an early historic and medieval period to be present on the Site.

5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 5.3.1 Early pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site such as Bleau's map of 1654 (Figure 4) tend to be schematic and lack detail. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747 shows Kilmore Church and Burial Ground, labelled as Kilmore Kirk (Sites 19,21, 25 and 32). Kilmore Church and Burial Ground are located c. 340m to the east of the Site and it is unclear if the settlement areas depicted on Roy's Map of 1747, to the west of Kilmore Church, relate to areas of Drumnadrochit. The land to the east of Sites 19 to 21 is shown as being agricultural in nature. The site of St Ninian's Chapel, 1.1km to the east of the 500m Study Area, is marked on Roy's Map of 1747 on the north side of Urquhart Bay.
- 5.3.2 Kilmore Church and Burial Ground (Plate 1) comprising of the Category C Listed Buildings of Old Kilmore Burial Ground (Site 19), Old Kilmore Church (Site 21) and Watch House (Site 32), located c. 340m to the east of the Site, were built in 1630 and continued in use as the parish church until it was abandoned in 1836 with the building and completion of the new Kilmore parish church (Sites 1 and 20). Old Kilmore Burial Ground (Site 19) has continued

in use. Although no trace of an earlier church has been ascertained on the location of Sites 19, 21, and 32, a previous Kilmore church was mentioned in 1215.

- 5.3.2 Drumnadrochit started to develop in the 17th century at a convenient, natural crossing point over the River Enrick which flows through Glen Urquhart from west to east before emptying into Loch Ness. The Green at Drumnadrochit (Site 52) became the site for a cattle and sheep market. The exact date for the foundation of the cattle and sheep market is uncertain. However, the Category B Listed house at Site 7, Greenlea, Drumnadrochit has an early 19th century date and was one of the original houses surrounding the former cattle market green. This suggests that the cattle and sheep market was established at or slightly prior to the early 19th century.
- 5.3.3 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1870 (Figure 5) is the first map to show the Site and the 500m Study Area in detail. The Site is shown in its current configuration as two open fields, divided by a south-west to north-east aligned hedgerow. The patches of trees in the south-west corner of the Site are clearly marked. There is a piece of uncultivated ground, with occasional trees, where Sites 28 and 29, East and West Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit are later depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1905 This patch of ground, halfway along the southern limit of the Site, is not delineated from the main body of the field that occupies the Site.
- 5.3.4 The Category B Listed Buildings of East and West Schoolhouse (Sites 28 and 29) of Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit were laid out and constructed sometime between 1866 and 1885 along the southern limit of the Site on a new rectangular footprint. Part of the open, cultivated field and most of the uncultivated ground present on the south side of the Site were lost to this development. The primary facades of the East and West Schoolhouse (Sites 28 and 29) face south onto Kilmore Road away from the Site.
- 5.3.5 The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1870 (Figure 5) and 1875 (not illustrated) clearly show the layout of Drumnadrochit Inn (Site 51), c.300m to the north of the Site, depicting an east-west aligned building that faces south onto the modern A82. Two wings extend at either end of this building to the rear. Immediately to the north there are further east to west aligned buildings and in conjunction with the main Drumnadrochit Inn building these buildings semi-enclose a courtyard. There is a further collection of outbuildings on the north-western side of this site in the form of an L shape, aligned south to north and then west to east. These outbuildings bound the rest of the Drumnadrochit Inn buildings to the south-east.
- 5.3.6 The Ordnance Survey notebooks associated with the 1870 Map (ScotlandsPlaces Accessed 7th December 2017) state that Drumnadrochit Inn was a large two storey slated house with extension slated office/houses in middling states of repair. It was classified as a licensed posting establishment.
- 5.3.7 The Category B Listed Building of Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) was constructed in 1882, c. 300m to the north of the Site, utilising part of the structure of the original Drumnadrochit Inn (Site 51) in its makeup. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1905 (Figure 6) depicts Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) and its layout. Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) is clearly depicted as configured differently to the original Drumnadrochit Inn (Site 51) building, indicating that there was quite substantial alterations and partial demolition of the original building. The L-shaped outbuildings of Drumnadrochit Inn (Site 51) to the north-west were retained by the development of Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5).

5.4 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.4.1 By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1975 (not illustrated) modern housing had been constructed on the west side of the A82 between Drumnadrochit Green (Site 52) and the east to west aligned Pitkerrald Road on the western side of the Site
- 5.4.2 An additional building was added to the site of the Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) following the publication of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1977 (not illustrated) and faces south onto the A82, occupying the south-western footprint of the Drumnadrochit Hotel site. This building was constructed after a fire damaged the main Drumnadrochit Hotel building (Site 5) in the winter of 1983-84 and is used as an accommodation block for

Drumnadrochit Hotel. Site 5, the Category B Listed Building of Drumnadrochit Hotel now contains the Loch Ness Exhibition Centre. The L-shaped outbuildings of Drumnadrochit Inn (Site 51) to the north-west have been retained and now house the Nessie Shop.

- 5.4.3 Between the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1905 (Figure 6) and the Ordnance Survey Map of 1975 (not illustrated) further buildings were added to Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit. These new buildings are on the northern half of Glenurquhart School and border the southern limit of the Site; they are situated to the rear of the Category B Listed Buildings of East and West Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart School (Sites 28 and 29).

5.5 Site Walkover

- 5.5.1 The Site and the 500m Study Area were visited on the 30th November in cold and dry weather with snow showers towards the end of the site walkover. The Site comprises open farmland (Plates 2 and 3), which is currently being grazed by sheep. The ground is reasonably level with some humps and bumps, none of these can be interpreted as being archaeological features and are natural variations in the Site's topography. There is a low bank about 3m wide that runs west to east beneath the power lines across the in the southern half of the Site and is probably associated with the power lines.
- 5.5.2 One upstanding site was observed – a large clearance cairn (Site 45) measuring 17m north to south by 8m east to west (Plate 4). It is aligned along the drystone dyke that separates the Site from some houses and the West Schoolhouse (Site 29). It stands up to about 1.5m high at its highest point.
- 5.5.3 The eastern aspect of the East Schoolhouse (Site 28) was found to be visually impacted to a medium degree by the presence of temporary storage containers at Cobbs Bakehouse (Plate 5) immediately to the east along Kilmore Road.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during demolition and groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development.
- 6.1.2 The assessment has established that there is evidence for activity pre-dating the medieval period within the vicinity of the Site. However, based on current evidence, potential for archaeological remains dating up to the medieval period to survive on the Site is considered Low. The potential for archaeological remains dating from the medieval period to survive is also considered be Low and would mostly consist of the remains of agricultural field systems. The potential for remains of the post-medieval and modern periods to survive on the Site are considered to be Low and would mostly consist of the remains of agricultural field systems.

6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can have a variety of forms for instance if a development affects the water table, it could potentially damage the preservation of organic remains within buried archaeological contexts beyond its boundaries. However the majority of indirect impacts result from changes to the settings of heritage assets as a consequence of new development.
- 6.2.2 Scottish Planning Policy and HES guidance on setting are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Paragraph 141 of Scottish Planning Policy notes the importance of preserving the settings of Listed Buildings, stating that:

"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. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting" (Scottish Government 2014).

- 6.2.3 In the context of the proposed development the potential for indirect impacts are considered to be limited to statutory designated heritage assets within 500m of the Site.
- 6.2.4 There is no intervisibility between the Site and Site 3 the Category C Listed Bridge over the River Enwick, Site 7 the Category C Listed Building of Greenlea, Drumnadrochit, the Category C Listed Buildings of Old Kilmore Church and Burial Ground (Sites 19, 21 and 32) and Site 20 the Category B Listed Building of Kilmore Church. This is due to intervening trees and buildings. Consequently the proposed development would not impact on the setting of these heritage assets.
- 6.2.5 The Site is visible from the Category B Listed Building of Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5), although a tall hedgerow with occasional, tall, deciduous trees along the northern edge of the field in which the Site is located partially restricts this view (Plates 6 and 7). Therefore, the proposed development will have a limited impact upon the setting of the Category B Listed Building of Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) due to the nature of the proposed residential development, the moderate distance and intervening hedgerow line.
- 6.2.6 The Category B Listed Buildings of Sites 28 and 29, East and West Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart School have a relationship with the original village setting to the south of the Site and both buildings primary façade face south onto Kilmore Road, which borders the southern limit of the Site. The Site borders directly onto Glenurquhart Secondary School which contain the listed elements of Sites 28 and 29 East and West Schoolhouse. However, the intervening visibility between Sites 28 and 29 and the Site is limited due to the intervening nature of modern school buildings at the rear of Glenurquhart School which border the southern limit of the Site. Therefore, the proposed residential development on the Site will have a negligible impact upon the setting of Sites 28 and 29, East and West Schoolhouse.
- 6.2.7 There is limited visibility towards the Site from Site 4 Cnocan Burra Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit (Plates 8 and 9). This is due to the distance between the Site and Site 4 and intervening tree lines. Therefore the proposed residential development on the Site will have a minimal impact upon the setting of Site 4 Cnocan Burra Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit.

6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (Scottish Government 2014) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies, the Highland Wide Local Development Plan and the Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan outlined in this report, require that the potential for impacts upon heritage asset resulting from the proposed development is assessed and that mitigation responses designed to avoid, minimise or offset any such effects are put forward.
- 6.3.2 Although there is evidence of prehistoric, early historic and medieval activity within the vicinity of the Site, the assessment has established that the Site was likely part of the agricultural landscape at Glenurquhart Bay. Therefore, there is considered to be a Low potential for remains of prehistoric to Roman date to be present, a Low potential for remains of Early Historic and medieval periods, a Low potential for remains of the post-medieval period and a Low potential for remains of the modern period. However, given the greenfield nature of the Site any remains which may survive would be expected to be well preserved.

- 6.3.3 Depending on the depth of the archaeological horizon, ground works within the Site, could be considered to have the potential to highly impact any buried archaeological deposits that *may* be present. In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, it is advised that prior to development, the Highland Council as advised by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team may require an archaeological investigation by non-intrusive and/or intrusive means to enable the identification, assessment and recording of any surviving remains in advance of development at this Site. Such works might be expected to include an evaluation by trial trenching to investigate potential for remains to survive. Any such requirement will be determined by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team acting as the Highland Council's advisor on archaeological matters.
- 6.3.4 An assessment of the potential for indirect effects upon the settings of designated heritage assets undertaken as part of this assessment found no significant effects upon the settings of the Listed Buildings within the vicinity of the proposed residential development. While there will be some intervisibility between the proposed development and some of the designated assets this will largely be limited by existing vegetation and built structures. Consequently, no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

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Surveyed: 1870-71 Published: 1875

Ordnance Survey. 1901 *Inverness-shire – Mainland 029.11 (includes: Urquhart and Glenmoriston)* Revised: 1901
Published 1903

Ordnance Survey. 1901 *Inverness-shire Mainland Sheet XXIX (includes: Urquhart And Glenmoriston)* Revised:
1901 Published: 1905

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

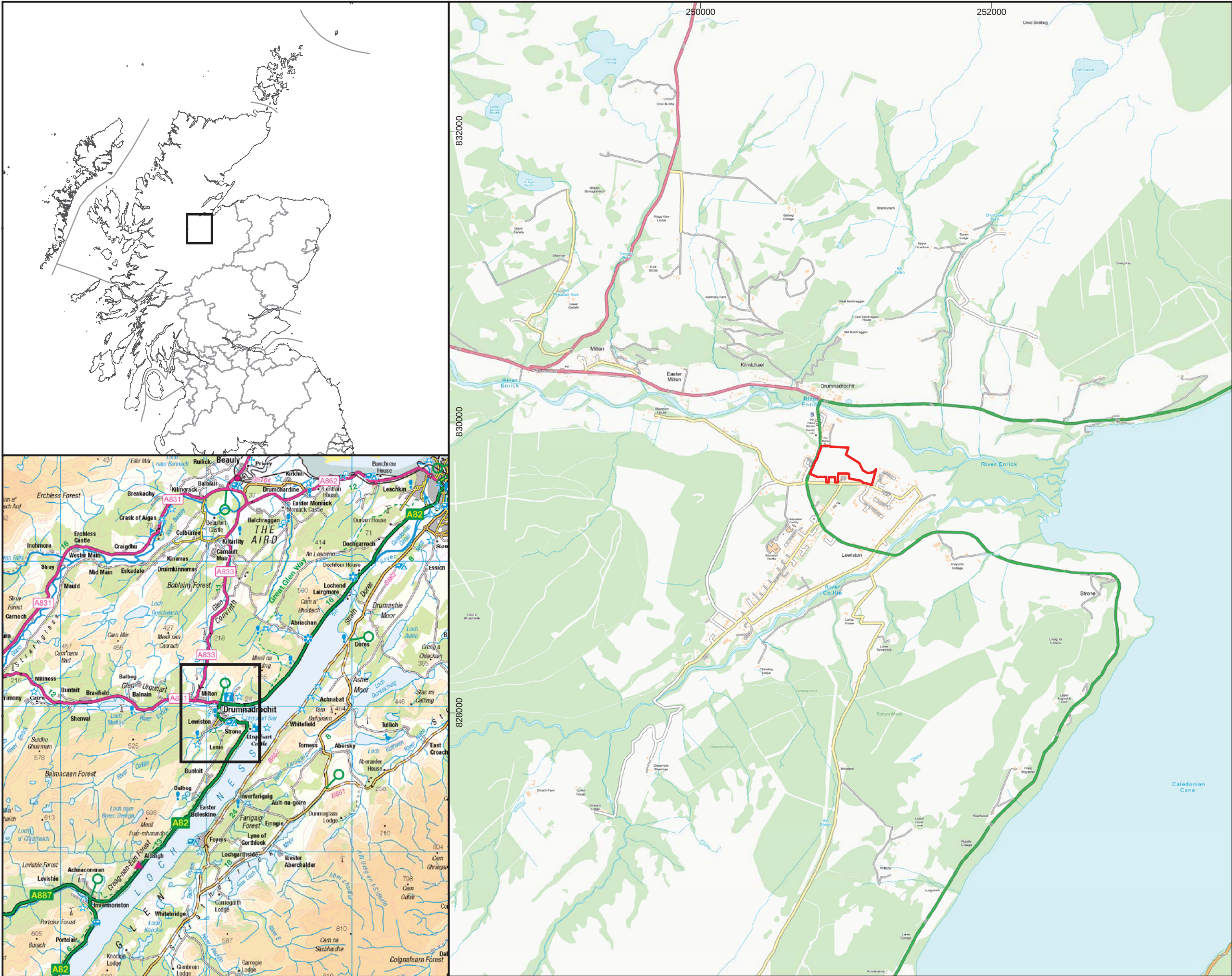


Figure		1
Site Location Map		
Key [Red Outline] Proposed Development Site		
FOR Springfield Properties PLC Alexander Fleming House 8 Southfield Drive Elgin Moray IV30 6GR		
Drawn/checked:	ML/GH	
DWG no:	01/24133/DBA/01/01	
AOC Project No.:	24133	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017		
		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:25,000 @ A3		
		



2

Heritage Assets
within the 500m Study Area

Key

-  Proposed Development Site
 500m Study Area
 Listed Building-Category C
 Listed Building-Category B
 Non-Designated
 Event

FOR

Springfield Properties PLC
Alexander Fleming House
8 Southfield Drive
Elgin
Moray
IV30 6GR

Drawn/checked:

ML/GH

DWG no:

01/24133/DBA/02/01

AOC Project No.:

24133



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017



SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:5,000 @ A3

SCALE

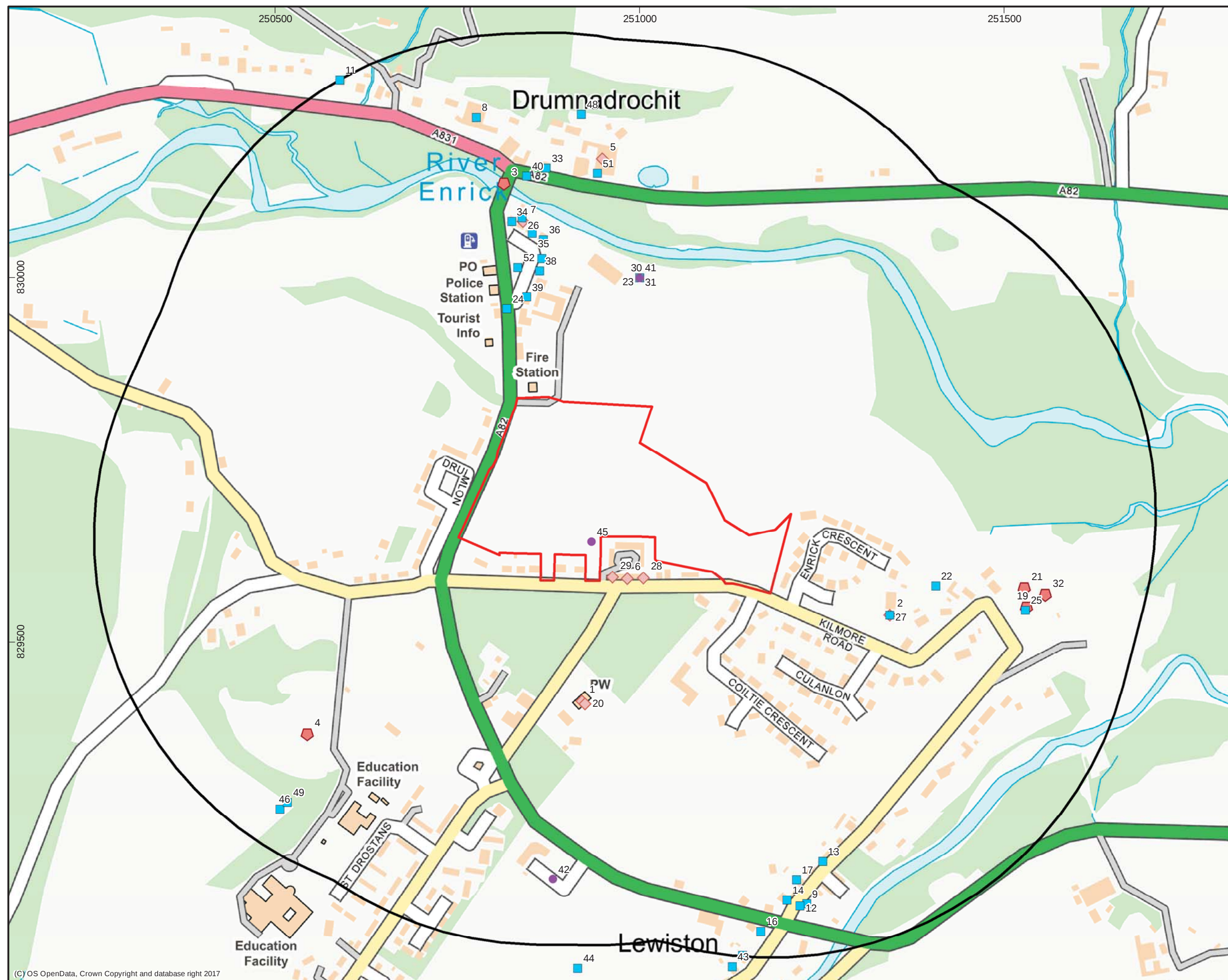




Figure		3
Extract from Bleau Map, 1654		
Key Approximate Site Location		
FOR Springfield Properties PLC, Alexander Fleming House, 8 Southfield Drive, Elgin, Moray IV30 6GR		
Drawn/checked:	ML/GH	
DWG no:	01/24133/DBA/03/01	
AOC Project No.:	24133	
AOC Archaeology Group (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017		
N		
SCALE	Not To Scale	
SCALE		

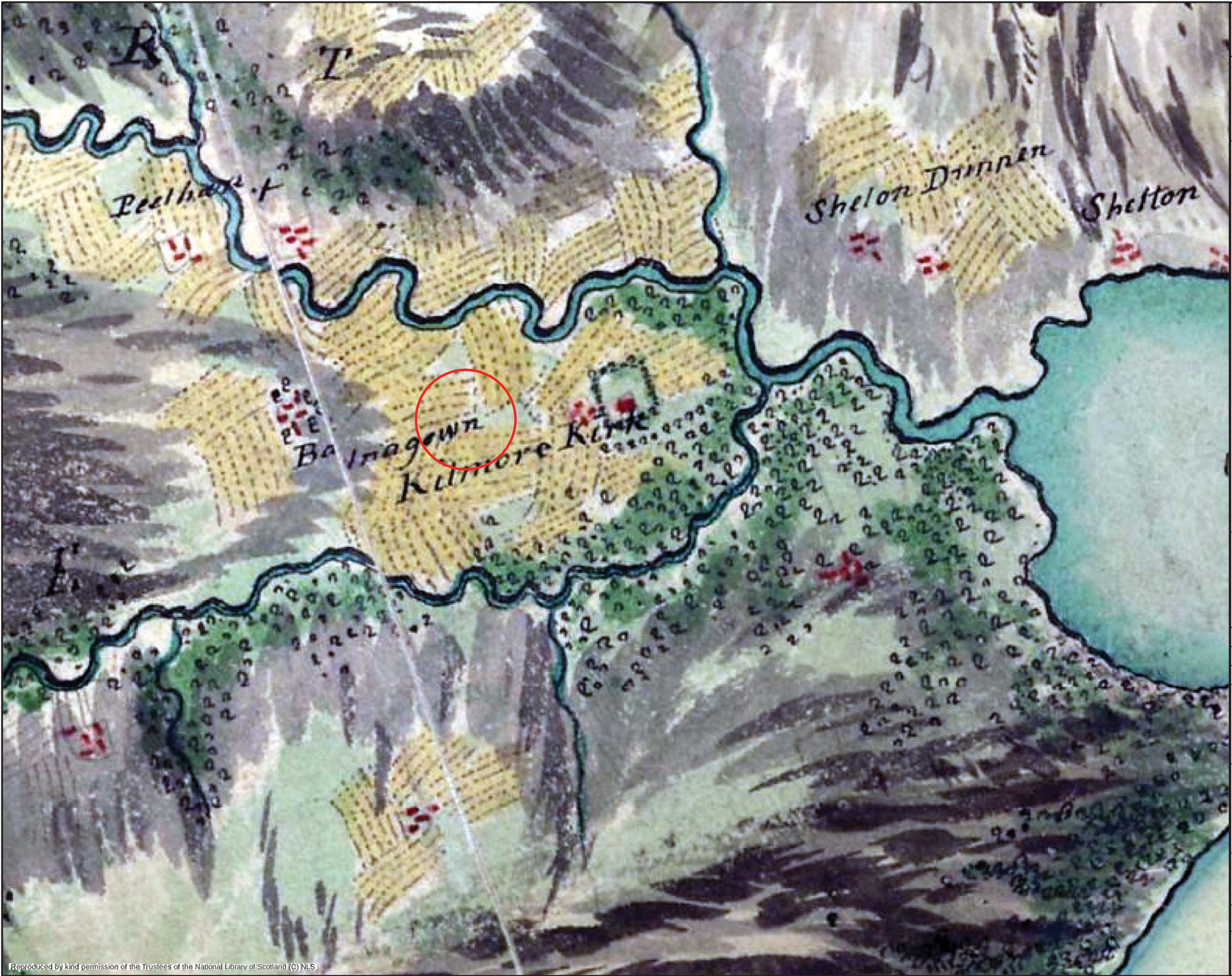


Figure 4

Extract from Roy Map, 1747

Key
Approximate Site Location

FOR
Springfield Properties PLC,
Alexander Fleming House,
8 Southfield Drive,
Elgin, Moray
IV30 6GR

Drawn/checked:	ML/GH
DWG no:	01/24133/DBA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	24133

AOC
Archaeology
Group
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SCALE
Not To Scale

SCALE



6

Extract from Ordnance Survey Map,
1905

Key

 Proposed Development Site

FOR

Springfield Properties PLC

Alexander Fleming House
8 Southfield Drive
Elgin
Moray
IV30 6GR

Drawn/checked:	ML/GH
DWG no:	01/24133/DBA/06/01
AOC Project No.:	24133

AOC
Archaeology
Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017



SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:8,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 350m



Plate 1: View to north-east of Old Kilmore Church (Site 21) and Burial Ground (Site 19)



Plate 1: Panorama of the Site from the north-west corner adjacent to Drumnadrochit Fire Station



Plate 3: Panorama of the Site from the south



Plate 4: View south-east of large clearance cairn with the West Schoolhouse (Site 29) in the background



Plate 5: View to south-west of the East Schoolhouse (Site 28)



Plate 6: View south from Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) towards the Site



Plate 7: View north-west from the Site towards Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5)



Plate 8: View to north-west of Cnocan Burra Burial Ground (Site 4)



Plate 9: Panorama looking north-east towards the Site from Cnocan Burra Burial Ground (Site 4)

Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Kilmore Parish Church, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Church
NRHE Number	105153
HER Number	MHG14121
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	250921
Northing	829419
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CHURCH (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Description

William Robertson, architect, Elgin 1836; tall, rectangular church orientated E-W. Harled with tooled ashlar margins. Pointed-headed entrance in centre of W gable with similarly lintelled gallery window above and flanked by long roundheaded blind windows. Symmetrical 4-bay long elevations, long windows with 4-centred heads and simple Y-tracery; similar, though wider, window in E gable, partially blocked at base by Minister's porch and vestry. Decorative lattice-pane glazing. Bellcote with Gothic detailing and stiff leaf decoration to finial surmounts W gable; simple square finial at E gable apex; crowsteps; slate roof.

Interior; galleried interior; gallery to 3 sides with plain (later) front supported by painted cast-iron cluster columns; late 19th century Minister's dais reach by short stair; pews 1958 brought from elsewhere some mural memorials and stained glass in E window. Unusual scissor braced roof, church bell of 1780. Burial ground; drystone wall encloses burial ground surrounding church.

Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building in use as such. A similar design was submitted by Robertson for Gamrie Parish Church in Banffshire

Listed Building No: 15011

Bibliography

Groome's ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, vi (1885) p.836.
George Hay, THE ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTTISH POST-REFORMATION CHURCHES (1957) p.260.
SRO GD 248/3375/3 (correspondence and drawings)

Site Number	2
Site Name	Benleiva Hotel (Former Church of Scotland Manse), Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Manse
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG14898
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	251343

Northing	829537
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	MANSE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD) Description House; 1800, symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay house, with 1836-7 lower 2-storey wing projecting centre rear, encased by modern single storey extension. White harled with contrasting painted tooled ashlar margins. Centre door in S front; corniced and pilastered doorpiece; pair later canted dormers; mainly 4-pane glazing; corniced end ashlar stacks; slate roof. Statement of Special Interest Re-used moulded door jambs to walled garden entrance from Old Kilmore Church. Listed Building No: 15004 Bibliography NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xiv (1835) p. 50. SRO GD 248/3375/3

Site Number	3
Site Name	Bridge Over River Enrick, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Bridge
NRHE Number	159383
HER Number	MHG15737
Status	Listed Building-Category C
Easting	250814
Northing	830128
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	BRIDGE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD) Description Thomas Telford, 1808-11, widened Mears and Carus-Wilson, 1933. Single span rubble bridge; tooled rubble segmental arch ring, string course and cope to parapet. Splayed approach at N. Statement of Special Interest Bridge badly damaged in floods of 1818 and extensively repaired by Telford's principal inspector, Joseph Mitchell. Listed Building No: 15005 Bibliography A R B Haldane, NEW WAYS THROUGH THE GLENS (1962), pp.130, 163. John Hume, THE INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND ii (1977), p.212.

Site Number	4
Site Name	Cnocan Burra Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Burial Ground
NRHE Number	228845
HER Number	MHG15794
Status	Listed Building-Category C
Easting	250544
Northing	829373
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CEMETERY (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD) Description A small burial enclosure with various C19 and C20 tombs, mainly to Grants of Shewglie and Lochletter. A square white marble Grant memorial dated 1816 stood prominent in the enclosure. The burial ground was enclosed by a small low coped wall with cast-iron spearhead railings. Statement of Special Interest Much overgrown; railings damaged. Listed Building No: 15006

Site Number	5
Site Name	Drumnadrochit Hotel
Type of Site	Hotel
NRHE Number	99231
HER Number	MHG15861
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	250949
Northing	830163
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOTEL (Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1560 AD to 2100 AD) Description Matthews and Laurie, Inverness; dated 1882. Symmetrical, S facing 3-storey, 7-bay hotel, all coursed tooled rubble with contrasting sandstone ashlar dressings. Harl pointed rubble to rear. Hoodmoulded centre door in slightly advanced centre bay rising full height with armorial panel at 2nd storey in gablet capped by cluster chimney stacks. Advanced and gabled flanking outer bays with bay windows rising to 1st floor. Some 2nd storey windows rise from wallheads as gabled dormers; 2-pane glazing; slate roof.

Statement of Special Interest

Interior badly damaged by fire, winter 1983-84. Re-built, retaining original exterior, 1984-85. Hotel fronts original 19th century inn, on same site and now incorporated in exhibition centre.

Listed Building No: 15008

Bibliography

John Gifford, "Architects of the Highlands in the 19th century - a Sketch", SCOTTISH GEORGIAN SOCIETY, BULLETIN no. 7 (1980), p.39.

Site Number	6
Site Name	Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	School
NRHE Number	228838
HER Number	MHG15882
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Eastings	250983
Northing	829587
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SCHOOL (Built, 19th Century - 1866 AD to 1885 AD (at some time))

Description

Probably Alexander Ross, later 19th century. Long S facing single storey school range flanked either end by single storey and attic, 3-bay schoolhouses. Red sneck coursed rubble with contrasting tooled sandstone dressings and long and short detailing. 9-bay centre school block, with slightly advanced gabled outer and centre bays, and with 2 entrances in projecting porches abutting outer gables. Paired long pointed-headed windows in outer gables; similar triple windows in centre. All small windows have pointed heads. Schoolhouses each with centre door under bargeboarded slated canopy with flanking pointed-headed windows similar to those in school. Segmental headed windows break wallheads in outer bays, rising into gablets. 4-pane glazing, multi-pane glazing in long windows. Blind trefoil vents in gables; coped ridge and end stacks; slate roofs with projecting eaves. School fronted by cast-iron spearhead railings with matching gates and slender octagonal cast-iron gate piers. Coped rubble garden walls enclose schoolhouses, with paired gates and similar gate piers as school. It accommodated 233 children by 1885. <1>

Photographs of this school were submitted to the HER in May 2007 in connection with a planning application for conversion of the school and one of the schoolhouses. Information submitted by the architect states that the roof is of Ballachulish slate with lead ridging, valleys etc. Stone walls to the south elevation are formed with (probably) hopman tooled ashlar stone quoins and rybats and with tarradale square random rubble infill. The stone walls to the north elevation have quoins etc as above but with sneck harled random rubble infill. The pointing is generally lime based but with some recent cement repairs. Blind trefoil vents are located on both north and south elevations. Sash and case windows with pointed arches are standard with some rectangular windows on the north elevation. The cast iron railings are generally in need of repair. <2>

Listed Building No: 15009

<1> Historic Scotland, Information Supplementary to the Statutory List (This information has no legal significance), HB 15009 (Dataset). SHG24041.

<2> Somerville, D, 2005-2007, Photographs of Old Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit plus supporting information (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24229.

Bibliography

Groome's ORDNANCE GAZETTEER of Scotland, vi (1885) p. 472.

Site Number	7
Site Name	Greenlea, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG15901
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	250840
Northing	830077
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)
	Description
	Early 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay house. All harled. Symmetrical front with centre door. Slightly smaller 1st floor windows; 16-pane glazing; coped end stacks with "thack stanes"; slate roof.
	Statement of Special Interest
	Appears as "The Green" on OS. One of row of houses surrounding former cattle market green.
	Listed Building No: 15010

Site Number	8
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, Glenurquhart Lodge Hotel
Type of Site	Lodge
NRHE Number	104474
HER Number	MHG21091
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250776
Northing	830220
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	LODGE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Site Number	9
Site Name	Lewiston, Coultyside
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	104543
HER Number	MHG21125
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251229
Northing	829141
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	10
Site Name	Lewiston, Torbreck
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	104545
HER Number	MHG21127
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251260
Northing	820217
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	11
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, United Free Church Manse
Type of Site	Manse
NRHE Number	104820
HER Number	MHG21456
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250589
Northing	830271
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	MANSE (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD) ARCHITECT: Ross & Macbeth (I.C. April 25, 1890)

Site Number	12
Site Name	Lewiston, Brian Bank
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	100528
HER Number	MHG24090
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251220
Northing	829138
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	13
Site Name	Lewiston, Rose Cottage
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	100520
HER Number	MHG24094
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251251
Northing	829199
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	14
Site Name	Lewiston, Fraser's Stores
Type of Site	Shop
NRHE Number	100524
HER Number	MHG24098
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251202
Northing	829146
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SHOP (Undated)

Site Number	15
Site Name	Lewiston, Craigmorie
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	100525
HER Number	MHG24099
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251141
Northing	829070
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	16
Site Name	Lewiston, Cottage At Junction of Main Road
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	100527
HER Number	MHG24100
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251166
Northing	829103
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	17
Site Name	Lewiston, Coultie Cottage
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	100526
HER Number	MHG24111
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251215
Northing	829174
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	18
Site Name	Drumbuie
Type of Site	Find Spot
NRHE Number	12626
HER Number	MHG24204
Status	Event
Easting	251000
Northing	830000
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	INSCRIBED STONE (Pictish to Early Medieval - 300 AD to 1057 AD) Drumbuie 1, Inverness-shire, Pictish symbol stone fragment Measurements: H 0.76m, W 0.76m, D 0.06m Stone type: brown sandstone This stone, set into a stone slab, is of irregular shape measuring 0.72m high and 0.7m wide. It appears to have been broken from a larger slab and is partially cracked and flaking. At the top is an incised carving of a serpent and Z-rod with scroll-ends, and below is a plain double disc symbol. The stone is in the RMS(NMAS) (Acc.no. IB 287). Information from R Jones to OS 1980 Place of discovery: NH c 517 302 Present location: National Museums Scotland (X.IB 287) Evidence for discovery: found during ploughing in the 1860s around the site of an old grain kiln, along with Drumbuie 2. Both were covering a cist-like structure built of upright stones, which is likely to have been an earlier corn-drying kiln. They were taken to Balmacaan House until they were acquired by NMAS in 1955 and taken to Edinburgh. Present condition: the edges of the slab are broken and irregular, but the carving is in reasonable condition, apart from damage by flaking to the left-hand disc. Description Incised on this slab are a plain serpent and Z-rod symbol above a double disc symbol. Date: seventh century. References: ECMS pt 3, 99-100.

Site Number	19
Site Name	Old Kilmore Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Cemetery
NRHE Number	12546
HER Number	MHG31355
Status	Listed Building-Category C

Easting	251530
Northing	829547
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CEMETERY (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

'Inverness District West Monumental Inscriptions', pre 1855
Monumental inscription survey completed by Alastair G Beattie & Margaret H Beattie . The survey may not include inscription information after 1855 and each inscription transcribed does not give the full details that appear on the stones, abbreviations used. Some omissions and inaccuracies may be encountered. First published 1993, reprinted 1994.
J Aitken : 20/12/02

See also:
NH52NW0004 Old Kilmore Church
J Aitken : 09/12/02

Drumnadrochit & Fort Augustus Local Plan, Oct. 1991: P37/4.33.
POLICY - 0.2 ha. Of land SE of Kilmore Church is allocated for the provision of a hall and related parking and this facility should be set back from the road frontage and minimise the loss of trees from the site.
J Aitken : 24/05/01.

NH52NW 2 5152 2958.

(NH 5152 2958) Church {NR} (Remains of) Kilmore Graveyard {NAT}
OS 6"map, (1906)

These are the ruins of the former parish church, built in 1630 with Aemelia Grant mural memorial (1759), and known as 'Kilmore', as was it's predecessor mentioned in 1215. The church was abandoned in 1836, on the erection of the present parish church.
The churchyard contains some old gravestones taken from the graveyard at Abriachan. (NH 53 SE 2).
J D Smith 1835; Name Book 1871; J Ross 1883; W Mackay 1893

The remains of this church, still known as Kilmore, are almost completely ivy-covered. It is built of roughly coursed masonry with rubble infilling and is oriented NNW - SSE measuring 7.0m by 3.0m within a wall 0.6m thick standing nearly to roof height. The doorway in, the SSE, appears to have been rebuilt. A lancet window remains intact in the W wall.
Watch-house; small rectangular rubble watch-house with entrance, flanking door and end stack; slate roof. Roughly coped rubble walls to 3 sides; 4th side (west, fronting road) enclosed by low bullfaced rubble wall with cast-iron spearhead railings. 2 pairs later 19th century square rubble gate piers, the centre pair having low coped quadrants and similar terminal end piers, all with shallow pyramidal caps.
No trace of an earlier church exists.
The graveyard is still in use.
Visited by OS (R L) 11 February 1970

Field Visit (17 September 1943)

Emergency Survey (archaeology)

This site was recorded as part of the RCAHMS Emergency Survey, undertaken by Angus Graham and Vere Gordon Childe during World War 2. The project archive has been catalogued during 2013-2014 and the material, which includes notebooks, manuscripts, typescripts, plans and photographs, is now available online.

Information from RCAHMS (GF Geddes) 4 December 2014.

Statement of Special Interest

Kilmore Church re-built on present site nearby in 1836.

References

Listed Building No; 15012

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THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p.313. NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xiv (1835) p.49.

Name Book (County), Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey, Book No. 56, 81-2 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG3389.

NSA, 1845, The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, Vol. 14, (J D Smith 1835) 45-6, 49 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2597.

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Ross, J, 1888, 'Some notable stones and legends', Trans Inverness Sci Soc Fld Club Vol. 2 1880-3, p.257-9, 259 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1526.

Mackay, W, 1893, Urquhart and Glenmoriston: olden times in a Highland parish, 341 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2461.

Edited by Alastair G Beattie & Margaret H Beattie, 1994, Inverness District West Monumental Inscriptions, pre 1855 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2160.

Related Monument/Building records

MHG45229 Parent of: Old Kilmore Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit (Monument)

MHG3266 Part of: Old Kilmore Church, Drumnadrochit (Monument)

Site Number	20
Site Name	Kilmore Parish Church, Drumnadrochit, graveyard
Type of Site	Cemetery
NRHE Number	105153
HER Number	MHG31455
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	250925
Northing	829415
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CEMETERY (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Description

William Robertson, architect, Elgin 1836; tall, rectangular church orientated E-W. Harled with tooled ashlar margins. Pointed-headed entrance in centre of W gable with similarly lintelled gallery window above and flanked by long roundheaded blind windows. Symmetrical 4-bay

long elevations, long windows with 4-centred heads and simple Y-tracery; similar, though wider, window in E gable, partially blocked at base by Minister's porch and vestry. Decorative lattice-pane glazing. Bellcote with Gothic detailing and stiff leaf decoration to finial surmounts W gable; simple square finial at E gable apex; crowsteps; slate roof.

Interior; galleried interior; gallery to 3 sides with plain (later) front supported by painted cast-iron cluster columns; late 19th century Minister's dais reach by short stair; pews 1958 brought from elsewhere some mural memorials and stained glass in E window. Unusual scissor braced roof, church bell of 1780. Burial ground; drystone wall encloses burial ground surrounding church.

Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building in use as such. A similar design was submitted by Robertson for Gamrie Parish Church in Banffshire.

Listed Building No: 15011

Bibliography

Groome's ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, vi (1885) p.836.
George Hay, THE ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTTISH POST-REFORMATION CHURCHES (1957) p.260.
SRO GD 248/3375/3 (correspondence and drawings)

Site Number	21
Site Name	Old Kilmore Church, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Church
NRHE Number	12546
HER Number	MHG3266
Status	Listed Building-Category C
Easting	251527
Northing	829573
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CHURCH (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

See also:
NH52NW0051 Graveyard & Watch House
J Aitken : 09/12/02

Drumnadrochit & Fort Augustus Local Plan, Oct. 1991: P37/4.33.
POLICY - 0.2 ha. Of land SE of Kilmore Church is allocated for the provision of a hall and related parking and this facility should be set back from the road frontage and minimise the loss of trees from the site.
J Aitken : 24/05/01.

NH52NW 2 5152 2958.

(NH 5152 2958) Church {NR} (Remains of) Kilmore Graveyard {NAT}
OS 6"map, (1906)

These are the ruins of the former parish church, built in 1630, and known as 'Kilmore', as was

it's predecessor mentioned in 1215. The church was abandoned in 1836, on the erection of the present parish church.

The churchyard contains some old gravestones taken from the graveyard at Abriachan. (NH 53 SE 2).

J D Smith 1835; Name Book 1871; J Ross 1883; W Mackay 1893

The remains of this church, still known as Kilmore, are almost completely ivy-covered. It is built of roughly coursed masonry with rubble infilling and is oriented NNW - SSE measuring 7.0m by 3.0m within a wall 0.6m thick standing nearly to roof height. The doorway in, the SSE, appears to have been rebuilt. A lancet window remains intact in the W wall.

No trace of an earlier church exists.

The graveyard is still in use.

Description

Walled burial ground enclosing ruin of former parish church (1630) now burial enclosure, with Aemelia Grant mural memorial (1759). Watch-house; small rectangular rubble watch-house with entrance, flanking door and end stack; slate roof. Roughly coped rubble walls to 3 sides; 4th side (west, fronting road) enclosed by low bullfaced rubble wall with cast-iron spearhead railings. 2 pairs later 19th century square rubble gate piers, the centre pair having low coped quadrants and similar terminal end piers, all with shallow pyramidal caps.

Statement of Special Interest

Kilmore Church re-built on present site nearby in 1836.

Visited by OS (R L) 11 February 1970

Photographs were contributed by Martin Briscoe in July 2011 via the Highland HER Flickr group.

Martin Briscoe has submitted photographs of this site to the Highland HER Flickr group. <1>

Name Book (County), Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey, Book No. 56, 81-2 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG3389.

NSA, 1845, The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, Vol. 14, (J D Smith 1835) 45-6, 49 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2597.

Ross, J, 1888, 'Some notable stones and legends', Trans Inverness Sci Soc Fld Club Vol. 2 1880-3, p.257-9, 259 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1526.

Mackay, W, 1893, Urquhart and Glenmoriston: olden times in a Highland parish, 341 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2461.

Briscoe, J M, 2008-11, Information and photographs of various sites submitted by Martin Briscoe, via Flickr (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG23810.

<1> Briscoe, J M, 2008-11, Information and photographs of various sites submitted by Martin Briscoe, via Flickr (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG23810.

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p.313. NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xiv (1835) p.49.

Listed Building No: 15012

Related Monument/Building records

MHG313552 Parent of: Old Kilmore Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit (Monument)

Site Name	Gillyflowers steading
Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG32712
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251406
Northing	829577
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (of c 1870) depicts a roofed L-shaped building here, immediately adjoining the large walled garden associated with a Manse to the west. The building lies to the west of the former Kilmore church and burial ground. A further small rectangular structure is shown on the second edition OS map (of c 1900). Current OS mapping shows a garage built onto the SW end of the steading.

A planning application (IN-03-1105) to upgrade the byre to a dwelling required the provision of a Photographic Record. A number of photographs were taken of the structures and the general area prior to the start of the development. The photographs are held in Assoc. Docs.

Site Number	23
Site Name	Drumbuie
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	12625
HER Number	MHG3306
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251000
Northing	830000
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CAIRN (Neolithic to Early Medieval - 4000 BC to 1057 AD)

Full description

Two symbol stones were found in a cairn on the farm of Drumbuie (NH 5130-5131) about 1869. One stone is a rough-surfaced weatherworn slab of irregular shape, its greatest length being 2' 6" and its greatest breadth being 2' 6". It bears the spectacle symbol and Z rod with intertwined serpent.

The second stone, evidently a fragment, is 3' 8" in greatest length and 2' 10" in greatest breadth. Its surface is rough and weatherworn. It bears two mirror symbols, the tail of a fish and the gridiron symbol.

W MacKay 1886

These stones were discovered in 1864 while ploughing round the site of an old grain-kiln on Drumbuie farm. They formed the covering of a cist-like structure containing earth and sand

mixed with ashes and charcoal, but no human remains. (They were acquired by the NMAS. in 1955 (Acc.Nos. IB 287 & 288).)

J R Allen and J Anderson 1903, PSAS 1935

No further information.

Visited by OS (R L) 9 February 1969

Two Class I symbol stones.

Drumbuie 1 : Serpent and Z-Rod above a Double Disc.

Drumbuie 2 : Salmon above a Mirror case, to the left of a Mirror and Comb .

A.Mack 1997 p.31

Mackay, W, 1886, 'Notice of two sculptured stones in Glen Urquhart', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 20 1885-6, p.358-60, 358-60 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1288.

Allen and Anderson, J R and J, 1903, The early Christian monuments of Scotland: a classified illustrated descriptive list of the monuments with an analysis of their symbolism and ornamentation, pt. 3, 55 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG1883.

PSAS, 1935, 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library and exhibits', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 69 1934-5, p.9-26, 118-21, 246-50, 322-4, 397-401, 435-43, 247-8 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG551.

Jackson, A, 1984, The symbol stones of Scotland: a social anthropological resolution to the problem of the Picts (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2357.

Ritchie, J N G, 1985, Pictish symbol stones: a handlist 1985, 14 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2712.

Alcock and Alcock, L and E A, 1993, "Reconnaissance excavations on Early Historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974-84; A, Excavations and other fieldwork at Forteviot, Perthshire, 1981; B, Excavations at Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire, 1983; C, Excavations at Dunnot, 242-67 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1395.

Mack, A, 1997, Field guide to the Pictish symbol stones, 141 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2456.

Related Monument/Building records

MHG45064 Parent of: Drumbuie (Find Spot)

MHG45063 Parent of: Drumbuie (Monument)

Site Number	24
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, General
Type of Site	Site; Village
NRHE Number	104237
HER Number	MHG34189
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250818
Northing	829957
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	Drumnadrochit, General

Drumnadrochit, Police Constables's House
Architects: Ross & Macbeth (I.C. March 13, 1893) Unlocated.

Taylor, A, 02/2010, A Collection of Highland Buildings and Monuments (Image/Photograph(s)).
SHG25366.

Site Number	25
Site Name	DRUMNADROCHIT, OLD KILMORE BURIAL GROUND
Type of Site	Burial Ground
NRHE Number	22835
HER Number	MHG38641
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251529
Northing	829544
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	BURIAL GROUND (Undated)

Site Number	26
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, Greenlea
Type of Site	Site; House
NRHE Number	228837
HER Number	MHG38642
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250839
Northing	830082
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	(Former Type) SITE (Undated) HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	27
Site Name	DRUMNADROCHIT, BENLEVA HOTEL
Type of Site	Hotel
NRHE Number	229110
HER Number	MHG38795
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251343

Northing	829537
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOTEL (Undated)

Site Number	28
Site Name	East Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Schoolhouse
NRHE Number	267940
HER Number	MHG42780
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	251005
Northing	829588
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SCHOOLHOUSE (Built, 19th Century - 1866 AD to 1885 AD (at some time))

Full description

The eastern of two single storey and attic 3-bay schoolhouses flanking either end of a later 19th century single storey school, probably by Alexander Ross. Long S facing single storey school range flanked either end by single storey and attic, 3-bay schoolhouses. Red sneck coursed rubble with contrasting tooled sandstone dressings and long and short detailing. 9-bay centre school block, with slightly advanced gabled outer and centre bays, and with 2 entrances in projecting porches abutting outer gables. Paired long pointed-headed windows in outer gables; similar triple windows in centre. All small windows have pointed heads. Schoolhouses each with centre door under bargeboarded slated canopy with flanking pointed-headed windows similar to those in school. Segmental headed windows break wallheads in outer bays, rising into gablets. 4-pane glazing, multi-pane glazing in long windows. Blind trefoil vents in gables; coped ridge and end stacks; slate roofs with projecting eaves. School fronted by cast-iron spearhead railings with matching gates and slender octagonal cast-iron gate piers. Coped rubble garden walls enclose schoolhouses, with paired gates and similar gate piers as school.

Information submitted by the architect for the proposed conversion of the school and the western schoolhouse states that the roof is of Ballachulish slate with lead ridging, valleys etc. Stone walls to the south elevation are formed with (probably) hopeman tooled ashlar stone quoins and rybats and with tarradale square random rubble infill. The stone walls to the north elevation have quoins etc as above but with sneck harled random rubble infill. The pointing is generally lime based but with some recent cement repairs. Blind trefoil vents are located on both north and south elevations. Sash and case windows with pointed arches are standard with some rectangular windows on the north elevation. The cast iron railings are generally in need of repair.

<1> Historic Scotland, Information Supplementary to the Statutory List (This information has no legal significance), HB 15009 (Dataset). SHG24041.

<2> Somerville, D, 2005-2007, Photographs of Old Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit plus supporting information (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24229.

Related Monument/Building records

MHG15882 Related to: Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit (Building)
 MHG43014 Related to: West Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit (Monument)

Statement of Special Interest

Accommodated 233 children by 1885.

Listed Building No: 15009

Bibliography

Groome's ORDNANCE GAZETTEER of Scotland, vi (1885) p. 472.

Site Number	29
Site Name	West Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Schoolhouse
NRHE Number	267939
HER Number	MHG43014
Status	Listed Building-Category B
Easting	250963
Northing	829589
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SCHOOLHOUSE (Built, 19th Century - 1866 AD to 1885 AD (at some time))

Full description

The western of two single storey and attic 3-bay schoolhouses flanking either end of a later 19th century single storey school, probably by Alexander Ross. Long S facing single storey school range flanked either end by single storey and attic, 3-bay schoolhouses. Red sneck coursed rubble with contrasting tooled sandstone dressings and long and short detailing. 9-bay centre school block, with slightly advanced gabled outer and centre bays, and with 2 entrances in projecting porches abutting outer gables. Paired long pointed-headed windows in outer gables; similar triple windows in centre. All small windows have pointed heads. Schoolhouses each with centre door under bargeboarded slated canopy with flanking pointed-headed windows similar to those in school. Segmental headed windows break wallheads in outer bays, rising into gables. 4-pane glazing, multi-pane glazing in long windows. Blind trefoil vents in gables; coped ridge and end stacks; slate roofs with projecting eaves. School fronted by cast-iron spearhead railings with matching gates and slender octagonal cast-iron gate piers. Coped rubble garden walls enclose schoolhouses, with paired gates and similar gate piers as school.

Photographs of this school and the western schoolhouse were submitted to the HER in May 2009 in connection with a planning application for conversion. Information submitted by the architect states that the roof is of Ballachulish slate with lead ridging, valleys etc. Stone walls to the south elevation are formed with (probably) hopman tooled ashlar stone quoins and rybats and with tarradale square random rubble infill. The stone walls to the north elevation have quoins etc as above but with sneck harled random rubble infill. The pointing is generally lime based but with some recent cement repairs. Blind trefoil vents are located on both north and south elevations. Sash and case windows with pointed arches are standard with some rectangular windows on the north elevation. The cast iron railings are generally in need of repair.

Statement of Special Interest

Accommodated 233 children by 1885.

Listed Building No: 15009

<1> Historic Scotland, Information Supplementary to the Statutory List (This information has no legal significance), HB 15009 (Dataset). SHG24041.

<2> Somerville, D, 2005-2007, Photographs of Old Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit plus supporting information (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG24229.

Related Monument/Building records

MHG42780 Related to: East Schoolhouse, Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit (Building)

MHG15882 Related to: Glenurquhart Secondary School, Drumnadrochit (Building)

Related Investigations

EHG3007 Photographic survey of Old Glenurquhart School, Drumnadrochit

Site Number 30

Site Name Drumbuie

Type of Site Cist

NRHE Number 12625

HER Number MHG45063

Status Non-Designated

Easting 251000

Northing 830000

Parish Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Council Highland

Description CIST (Undated)

Full description

Two symbol stones were found in a cairn on the farm of Drumbuie (NH 5130-5131) about 1869. One stone is a rough-surfaced weatherworn slab of irregular shape, its greatest length being 2' 6" and its greatest breadth being 2' 6". It bears the spectacle symbol and Z rod with intertwined serpent.

The second stone, evidently a fragment, is 3' 8" in greatest length and 2' 10" in greatest breadth. Its surface is rough and weatherworn. It bears two mirror symbols, the tail of a fish and the gridiron symbol.

W MacKay 1886

These stones were discovered in 1864 while ploughing round the site of an old grain-kiln on Drumbuie farm. They formed the covering of a cist-like structure containing earth and sand mixed with ashes and charcoal, but no human remains. (They were acquired by the NMAS. in 1955 (Acc.Nos. IB 287 & 288).)

J R Allen and J Anderson 1903, PSAS 1935

No further information.

Visited by OS (R L) 9 February 1969

Two Class I symbol stones.

Drumbuie 1 : Serpent and Z-Rod above a Double Disc.
Drumbuie 2 : Salmon above a Mirror case, to the left of a Mirror and Comb .
A.Mack 1997 p.31

Mackay, W, 1886, 'Notice of two sculptured stones in Glen Urquhart', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 20 1885-6, p.358-60, 358-60 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1288.

Allen and Anderson, J R and J, 1903, The early Christian monuments of Scotland: a classified illustrated descriptive list of the monuments with an analysis of their symbolism and ornamentation, pt. 3, 55 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG1883.

PSAS, 1935, 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library and exhibits', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 69 1934-5, p.9-26, 118-21, 246-50, 322-4, 397-401, 435-43, 247-8 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG551.

Jackson, A, 1984, The symbol stones of Scotland: a social anthropological resolution to the problem of the Picts (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2357.

Ritchie, J N G, 1985, Pictish symbol stones: a handlist 1985, 14 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2712.

Alcock and Alcock, L and E A, 1993, "Reconnaissance excavations on Early Historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974-84; A, Excavations and other fieldwork at Forteviot, Perthshire, 1981; B, Excavations at Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire, 1983; C, Excavations at Dunnot, 242-67 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1395.

Mack, A, 1997, Field guide to the Pictish symbol stones, 141 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2456.

Related Monument/Building records
MHG3306 Part of: Drumbuie (Monument)

Site Number	31
Site Name	Drumbuie
Type of Site	Find Spot
NRHE Number	12625
HER Number	MHG45064
Status	Event
Easting	251000
Northing	830000
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	INSCRIBED STONE (Pictish - 300 AD to 900 AD)

Full description

Two symbol stones were found in a cairn on the farm of Drumbuie (NH 5130-5131) about 1869. One stone is a rough-surfaced weatherworn slab of irregular shape, its greatest length being 2' 6" and its greatest breadth being 2' 6". It bears the spectacle symbol and Z rod with intertwined serpent.

The second stone, evidently a fragment, is 3' 8" in greatest length and 2' 10" in greatest breadth. Its surface is rough and weatherworn. It bears two mirror symbols, the tail of a fish and the gridiron symbol.

W MacKay 1886

These stones were discovered in 1864 while ploughing round the site of an old grain-kiln on Drumbuie farm. They formed the covering of a cist-like structure containing earth and sand mixed with ashes and charcoal, but no human remains. (They were acquired by the NMAS. in 1955 (Acc.Nos. IB 287 & 288).)

J R Allen and J Anderson 1903, PSAS 1935

No further information.

Visited by OS (R L) 9 February 1969

Two Class I symbol stones.

Drumbuie 1 : Serpent and Z-Rod above a Double Disc.

Drumbuie 2 : Salmon above a Mirror case, to the left of a Mirror and Comb .

A.Mack 1997 p.31

Mackay, W, 1886, 'Notice of two sculptured stones in Glen Urquhart', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 20 1885-6, p.358-60, 358-60 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1288.

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PSAS, 1935, 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library and exhibits', Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol. 69 1934-5, p.9-26, 118-21, 246-50, 322-4, 397-401, 435-43, 247-8 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG551.

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Alcock and Alcock, L and E A, 1993, "Reconnaissance excavations on Early Historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974-84; A, Excavations and other fieldwork at Forteviot, Perthshire, 1981; B, Excavations at Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire, 1983; C, Excavations at Dunnot, 242-67 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1395.

Mack, A, 1997, Field guide to the Pictish symbol stones, 141 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2456.

Related Monument/Building records
MHG3306 Part of: Drumbuie (Monument)

Site Number	32
Site Name	Old Kilmore Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Watch House
NRHE Number	12546
HER Number	MHG45229
Status	Listed Building-Category C
Easting	251556
Northing	829564
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland

Description

WATCH HOUSE (Undated)

Full description

'Inverness District West Monumental Inscriptions', pre 1855

Monumental inscription survey completed by Alastair G Beattie & Margaret H Beattie . The survey may not include inscription information after 1855 and each inscription transcribed does not give the full details that appear on the stones, abbreviations used. Some omissions and inaccuracies may be encountered. First published 1993, reprinted 1994.

J Aitken : 20/12/02

See also:

NH52NW0004 Old Kilmore Church

J Aitken : 09/12/02

Drumnadrochit & Fort Augustus Local Plan, Oct. 1991: P37/4.33.

POLICY - 0.2 ha. Of land SE of Kilmore Church is allocated for the provision of a hall and related parking and this facility should be set back from the road frontage and minimise the loss of trees from the site.

J Aitken : 24/05/01.

NH52NW 2 5152 2958.

(NH 5152 2958) Church {NR} (Remains of) Kilmore Graveyard {NAT}
OS 6" map, (1906)

These are the ruins of the former parish church, built in 1630, and known as 'Kilmore', as was its predecessor mentioned in 1215. The church was abandoned in 1836, on the erection of the present parish church.

The churchyard contains some old gravestones taken from the graveyard at Abriachan. (NH 53 SE 2).

J D Smith 1835; Name Book 1871; J Ross 1883; W Mackay 1893

The remains of this church, still known as Kilmore, are almost completely ivy-covered. It is built of roughly coursed masonry with rubble infilling and is oriented NNW - SSE measuring 7.0m by 3.0m within a wall 0.6m thick standing nearly to roof height. The doorway in, the SSE, appears to have been rebuilt. A lancet window remains intact in the W wall.

No trace of an earlier church exists.

Walled burial ground enclosing ruin of former parish church (1630) now burial enclosure, with Aemelia Grant mural memorial (1759). Watch-house; small rectangular rubble watch-house with entrance, flanking door and end stack; slate roof. Roughly coped rubble walls to 3 sides; 4th side (west, fronting road) enclosed by low bullfaced rubble wall with cast-iron spearhead railings. 2 pairs later 19th century square rubble gate piers, the centre pair having low coped quadrants and similar terminal end piers, all with shallow pyramidal caps.

The graveyard is still in use.

Visited by OS (R L) 11 February 1970

Statement of Special Interest

Kilmore Church re-built on present site nearby in 1836.

Listed Building No: 15012

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p.313. NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xiv (1835) p.49.

Name Book (County), Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey, Book No. 56, 81-2 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG3389.

NSA, 1845, The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and

daughters of the clergy, Vol. 14, (J D Smith 1835) 45-6, 49 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2597.

Ross, J, 1888, 'Some notable stones and legends', Trans Inverness Sci Soc Fld Club Vol. 2 1880-3, p.257-9, 259 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1526.

Mackay, W, 1893, Urquhart and Glenmoriston: olden times in a Highland parish, 341 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2461.

Edited by Alastair G Beattie & Margaret H Beattie, 1994, Inverness District West Monumental Inscriptions, pre 1855 (Text/Publication/Volume). SHG2160.

Related Monument/Building records

MHG313552 Part of: Old Kilmore Burial Ground, Drumnadrochit (Monument)

Site Number	33
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, Caledonian Bank
Type of Site	Bank (Financial)
NRHE Number	261301
HER Number	MHG47412
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250872
Northing	830150
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	BANK (FINANCIAL) (Undated)
	ARCHITECT: Ross and Macbeth (I.C. July 2, 1895)

Site Number	34
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square, Bridgend
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	287373
HER Number	MHG50461
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250825
Northing	830077
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	35
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square, Mackes

Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	287374
HER Number	MHG50462
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250853
Northing	830061
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	36
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square, Eastlea
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	287375
HER Number	MG50463
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250868
Northing	830052
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	37
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square, Morlea
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	287377
HER Number	MHG50464
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250866
Northing	830026
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	38
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square, Suilven
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)

NRHE Number	287379
HER Number	MHG50465
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250863
Northing	830009
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	39
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, The Square
Type of Site	Green (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	287380
HER Number	MHG50466
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250845
Northing	829973
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	SITE (Undated)

Site Number	40
Site Name	Drumnadrochit War Memorial, Drumnadrochit Bridge
Type of Site	War Memorial (20th Century)
NRHE Number	287385
HER Number	MHG50467
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250845
Northing	830139
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	WAR MEMORIAL (Erected, First World War - 1918 AD to 1918 AD (post))

Photographs of this memorial were taken by Martin Briscoe in February 2010. The monument commemorates the fallen of the First and Second World Wars and comprises a stone obelisk topped by Scottish baronial-style turrets. <1>

<1> Briscoe, J M, 2008-11, Information and photographs of various sites submitted by Martin Briscoe (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG23810.

Site Number	41
Site Name	Drumbuie
Type of Site	Find Spot
NRHE Number	12627
HER Number	MHG53431
Status	Event
Easting	251000
Northing	830000
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	INSCRIBED STONE (Pictish to Early Medieval - 300 AD to 1057 AD) Full description No. 2 This stone of sandstone, measuring 0.98m high, 0.81m wide and 0.05m thick, is now broken into three fragments. Part of the carving is missing but there remains an incised mirror symbol of which the handle had partially flaked away, and a comb. On the left side is a circular disc and rectangle the centre of which is fitted with more circles. Above the latter is part of a fish the head of which has been broken off. The stone is in the Royal Museum of Scotland (RMS, formerly the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland [NMAS]) (Accession no. IB 288). Information from R Jones to OS 1980

Site Number	42
Site Name	Excavation - cist burial, new medical centre, Drumnadrochit
Type of Site	Archaeological Investigation: Excavation
NRHE Number	
HER Number	EHG4672
Status	Event
Easting	250881
Northing	829175
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	During site clearance for a new medical centre in Drumnadrochit, Inverness-shire, in 2015 the operator of a mechanical excavator uncovered a slab-built structure within the subsoil. Removal of the capping stones revealed human remains inside a stone cist. The building contractors secured the site until archaeologists from AOC Archaeology Group recorded and excavated the cist and the surrounding area. Excavation revealed that the cist contained a crouched inhumation burial in a degraded condition. There were no artefacts recovered from the grave. The shallow remains of an elongated pit, a possible second burial, were identified next to the cist and from which fragments of a decorated Beaker pot and a stone wrist guard were recovered. Text/Report/Fieldwork Report: Peteranna, M. 2015. New Medical Centre, Drumnadrochit: Archaeological Excavation: Data Structure Report. AOC Archaeology Group. Digital.

Site Number	43
Site Name	Lewiston, Aylsham
Type of Site	House (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	100529
HER Number	MHG24102
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	251127
Northing	829055
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	HOUSE (Undated)

Site Number	44
Site Name	Lewiston
Type of Site	Crofting Township
NRHE Number	
HER Number	MHG26272
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250915
Northing	829053
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	CROFTING TOWNSHIP (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

A crofting township comprising one unroofed, three partially roofed and fifty-six roofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xxix). Thirty-eight roofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

Site Number	45
Site Name	Clearance Cairn
Type of Site	Clearance Cairn
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	250934
Northing	829638
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	Event: Archaeological Walkover Survey

One upstanding site was observed – a large clearance cairn @ 17m x 8m aligned along the drystone dyke that separates the site from some houses and the West Schoolhouse. It stands up to about 1.5m high at its highest point.

24133, Drum Farm, Drumnadrochit Archaeological DBA.

Walkover Survey Conducted 30th November 2017

Site Number	46
Site Name	Drumnadrochit Roc Observation Post
Type of Site	Observation Post (20th Century)
NRHE Number	317929
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250507
Northing	829271
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	The remains of a Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post are situated at this location. LOCKED All surface features remain intact with some flaking of the light green paint. The hatch is locked. 01.05.12 Did not go up close to the post because of new fence around the field. A stone lined pit nearby is probably part of an old ice house. http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/roc/db/989386212.html

Site Number	47
Site Name	Drumnadrochit, Bradley Martin Memorial
Type of Site	Commemorative Monument (20th Century)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	318794
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250812
Northing	929347
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	A memorial to Martin Bradley, benefactor of Drumnadrochit Community Hall.

Site Number	48
Site Name	Old Gravel Pit
Type of Site	Quarry
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250920
Northing	830224
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	An Old Gravel Pit is marked on the Ordnanced Survey Map of 1903 behind Drumnadrochit Hotel. Ordnance Survey. 1901 Inverness-shire – Mainland 029.11 (includes: Urquhart and Glenmoriston) Revised: 1901 Published 1903

Site Number	49
Site Name	Ice House
Type of Site	Ice House
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250517
Northing	829280
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	An Ice House is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1870. During the Survey of Drumnadrochit Roc Observation Post (Canmore ID 317929) on the 19th of July 2001 a srone lined pit was found nearby and was assessed as being the remains of the Ice House. Ordnance Survey. 1870. Inverness Mainland Sheet XXIX.11 (Combined). Surveyed: 1870 Published: 1881

Site Number	50
Site Name	Glen Convinth
Type of Site	Hit Circle (Prehistoric)
NRHE Number	282738
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	

Northing

Parish

Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Council

Highland

Description

Hut circle. A later prehistoric roundhouse, 11m in diameter, was found during construction works ahead of a new service road for a water treatment works. Excavation in January 2005 revealed this to be an upstanding stone-banked structure that had been partially revetted into the hillside.

The stone bank of the roundhouse survived up to three courses high in places and measured between 2.2m and 1.8m in width. Excavation of the NW and SE quadrants uncovered a slight construction cut and an inner core to the bank, which was set into the natural subsoil. Remnants of a cobbled stone floor surface were present within the northern area of the roundhouse. A probable entranceway faced E. The roundhouse contained no internal features apart from an erosional gully which ran along the inner NW edge of the stone bank.

Sponsor: GMJV.

R Engl 2005.

Engl, R. (2005d) Glen Convinth, Highland (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish), hut circle', Discovery Excav Scot, vol. 6, 2005. Page(s): 89-90

Site Number

51

Site Name

Drumnadrochit Inn

Type of Site

Inn

NRHE Number

HER Number

Status

Non-Designated

Easting

250942

Northing

830143

Parish

Urquhart and Glenmoriston

Council

Highland

Description

The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1870 and 1875 clearly show the layout of Drumnadrochit Inn c.300m to the north of the Site, depicting an east-west aligned building that faces south onto the modern A82. Two wings extend at either end of this building to the rear. Immediately to the north there are further east to west buildings and in conjunction with the main Drumnadrochit Inn building form a semi-enclosed courtyard. There is a further collection of outbuildings on the north-western side of this site in the form of an L shape, aligned south to north and then west to east which bound the rest of the Drumnadrochit Inn buildings to the south-east.

The Ordnance Survey notebooks associated with the 1870 Map (ScotlandsPlaces Accessed 7th December 2017) state that Drumnadrochit Inn was a large two storey skated house with extension and slated office houses in a middling states of repair. It was classified as a licensed posting establishment.

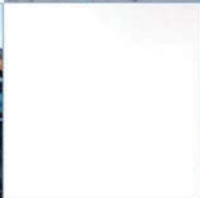
Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) was constructed in 1882, c. 300m to the north of the Site and partially replaces the Drumnadrochit Inn. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 clearly depicts Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) and its layout. Drumnadrochit Hotel (Site 5) is clearly depicted as configured differently to the Drumnadrochit Inn that was located on this parcel of land, although the L-shaped outbuildings to the north-west have been retained.

Ordnance Survey. 1870. Inverness Mainland Sheet XXIX.11 (Combined). Surveyed: 1870
Published: 1881

Ordnance Survey. 1870-71. Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XXIX (includes: Urquhart And
Glenmoriston) Surveyed: 1870-71 Published: 1875

<https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/inverness-shire-os-name-books-1876-1878/inverness-shire-mainland-volume-56/82>

Site Number	52
Site Name	Drumnadrochit Green
Type of Site	Livestock Market
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	250833
Northing	830014
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	Drumnadrochit started to develop in the seventeenth century at a convenient, natural crossing point over the River Enrick which flows through Glen Urquhart and into Loch Ness to the east. Site 52, the Green at Glenlea became the site for a cattle and sheep market. http://theappendix.net/issues/2013/4/local-history-drumnadrochit-scotland



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 555 4425 | fax: 0131 555 4426 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com