

Appendix 7.1 Gazeteer

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Site Number	1
Site Name	Dun Scriben,fort
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM6220; NH 42 SE 3
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	249137
Northing	823566
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument consists of a prehistoric fort located on a flat-topped knoll and known locally as Dun Scriben.</p> <p>The fort is oval in plan and measures 26m WNW-ESE by 30m N-S. It is defined by the tumbled remains of a drystone wall, the outer face of which is visible on its W and E sides. Stone has been cleared away from the W face, which survives to a maximum height of 1m; it is built of small thin slabs roughly coursed.</p> <p>To the N the wall appears to have slipped down the slope and to the S it is obscured by tumble. There are some possible traces of the inner face of the rampart, which suggest a total width of between 3.5m and 4m. The position of the entrance to the fort is not obvious. The footings of a modern wall overlie the wall of the fort to the E and a modern shelter is built against it.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled measures 80m N-S by 60m E-W, to include the fort and an area around in which traces of deposits associated with the construction and use of the fort may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric defensive architecture and domestic life.</p>

Site Number	2
Site Name	Levishie Cottage,fort and earthwork 1050m NE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM4567; NH 41 NW 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	240899
Northing	818520
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument consists of a fort measuring about 35m NS by 20m across and a stretch of linear earthwork to its NE. The fort is defended on its N and W sides by two ditches with central rampart and on its other sides by steep natural slopes. It has slight traces of an internal division.</p>

The earthwork, 0.3 to 0.6m tall and about 2m across is some 35m to the NE; it runs NW/SE continuing beyond the area proposed for scheduling in both directions; on the steep slope directly N of the fort it changes to a band of large stones and immediately NE of the fort it shows traces of a ditch on its N side.

The area to be scheduled is trapezoidal measuring 120m NNE/SSW by 150m along its northerly side and 60m along its southerly as shown on the attached map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as it includes a rare type of small fort, of particular interest because its main defences consist of a rampart between equal sized ditches, with part of a linear earthwork of unusual form. An apparent reinforcement of the adjacent linear earthwork where it runs near the fort is important to understanding the relationship between the two, and to an early dating of this slight but extensive earthwork.

Site Number	3
Site Name	Dell Farm, burial mounds 350m NE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM4536
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	249294
Northing	817177
Parish	Boleskine And Abertarff
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument comprises at least 3 round and 4 oblong or trapezoidal burial mounds, and probably also burial cists, all of the first millennium AD. In the same area are at very least 5 small round cairns, and small enclosures and low banks. The oblong or trapezoidal mounds vary from about 4.5m square up to 7m by 8m; their heights range from 0.2m to 1m.</p> <p>They are each surrounded by a shallow ditch about 1m broad outwith which is a small bank with gaps at the corners of ditch or bank or both. Two well preserved near circular burial mounds are visible, one 6m and one up to 9m in diameter, each inside a shallow ditch and bank; their heights are 0.2 and 0.4m. An oval cairn to their south measures about 9m by 12m but has no perceptible bank or ditch. The 5 small cairns vary in diameter from about 4.5 to 6m and are up to 0.7m high.</p> <p>The area also contains small areas defined by low banks, with maximum dimensions 8.5m and shapes varying from round to trapezoidal, which may be remains of later houses and domestic structures. There are however numerous vague mounds in the immediate vicinity and the cemetery, like others of the Pictish period, probably contains numerous burials in long cists.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled includes the structures described above and an area within which cists and remains of activities associated with construction and use of the mounds will survive measuring up to 120m NS by up 150m EW with its E edge marked by but excluding a fence as delineated in red on the attached map.</p> <h4>Statement of National Importance</h4> <p>The monument is a cemetery of the first millennium AD and a variant of a Pictish type; it is one of the few such barrow and cairn cemeteries known in Scotland. It is of national importance because it is a fine and distinctive field monument with the potential to increase understanding of burial customs in the first millennium AD.</p>

Site Number	4
Site Name	Corrimony, chambered cairn 600m ESE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM90081; H 33 SE 6
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	238306
Northing	830308
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument consist of a chambered cairn on fairly level ground.</p> <p>This is a Clava-type passage grave which was excavated by Piggott in 1952. The cairn measures about 18m in diameter, is about 2.5m high and is composed of water-worn stones. In the centre of the cairn is a stone-built chamber. A large, flat, cup-marked stone lies on top of the cairn and may originally have been the cap stone. Excavation revealed a crouched inhumation beneath the flagged floor of the chamber.</p> <p>A bone pin was also found during the excavation. There are 11 stones forming a ring around the cairn; 4 of these are modern additions and 2 have been reset in recent times. The stones range from 1.5m to 2.7m in height. The excavation revealed an area of cobbling between two of the stones on the NW. One of the stones on the NW side of the stone circle has cup marks on its outer face.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled measures 60m SW-NE by 30m NW-SE, to include the chambered cairn, the circle of stones and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monument may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric ritual beliefs and burial practices.</p>

Site Number	5
Site Name	Cherry Island, crannog, Inchnacardoch Bay, Loch Ness
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM9762; NH 31 SE 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	238600
Northing	810278
Parish	Boleskine And Abertarff
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a crannog, a late prehistoric dwelling constructed upon a partly or wholly artificial island. It includes submerged remains of what may be a medieval castle.</p>

Cherry Island lies near the S end of Loch Ness, in a rare shallow area near to the W shore. It is more correctly known as Eilean Muireach, Murdoch's Island. Although it is now relatively small in extent, prior to the raising of the loch waters for the Caledonian Canal it would have measured from 50m to 60m across.

In 1908 underwater examination showed the island's construction to consist of an extensive platform of oak beams, fastened together and edged by tree trunks. The wooden structure was observed to be overlain by a mound of rubble with some larger stone. This last may represent the remains of the small castle known to have existed on the site in the 15th century. There are traces of a causeway, now submerged, running from the NW corner towards the nearby shore. On the SE corner of the island, also submerged, is a ridge of stones, perhaps a breakwater.

The area to be scheduled is circular and 80m in diameter, centred on the island as now visible. It includes the whole island and an area of the loch bed around it which formed part of the island until the loch level was raised, as well as a small area outside this in which related remains are likely to survive. The area is shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a good example of a late prehistoric crannog with later, medieval, use. It has the potential to provide evidence for domestic and defensive activity over an extended period. Its waterlogged condition indicates a much better than usual potential for the preservation of organic remains. The monument also has a special place in the history of research into crannogs. In 1908 it was one of first sites to attract the attention of Fr Odo Blundell, then resident at Fort Augustus Abbey. He went on to undertake pioneering underwater examinations of a number of other sites.

References

Blundell, O. (1909) 'Notice of the examination, by means of a diving-dress, of the artificial island, or crannog, of Eilean Muireach, in the south end of Loch Ness', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 43, 159-63.

Site Number	6
Site Name	Dundreggan Farm, motte 35m SW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM11875; NH31SW20
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	232940
Northing	814619
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	The monument comprises a medieval motte situated in garden ground at Dundreggan Farm overlooking the road along the N bank of the river in Glen Moriston.

Mottes are mounds, usually artificial, which formed the foundations for timber (sometimes stone) castles. In Scotland these date from the 12th to the 13th centuries, appearing in N Scotland in the third quarter of the 12th century. They were generally surrounded by a ditch and accompanied by a bailey (enclosed courtyard for ancillary buildings), although there are no surviving traces of either at this site.

The mound at Dundreggan has the classic 'truncated cone' profile of a motte. Its base is sub-circular in shape and measures approximately 33 m across. The mound is about 10 m in height

and has an oval flat top measuring 11 m E to W by 7 m transversely. Its shape suggests that it is an artificially enhanced natural eminence. Metalled roadways bound three sides of the motte and construction of these may have caused some truncation of the mound. A curving drystone dyke, approximately half of which remains upstanding, formerly enclosed the motte to the N, W and S. A row of mature broadleaf trees are established along the S edge of the mound and rhododendron bushes have been planted along the N edge.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around in which evidence for their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic character: The motte survives in a significant upstanding and extant form. Its profile, a truncated cone, is typical of this characteristic of this class of monument. It retains a good proportion of its estimated original shape, extent and structure despite the impact of subsequent localized disturbance around its base. There is no record of earlier investigation of this site which retains the potential to provide information about the date and nature of its construction and subsequent use, as well as sealing evidence for earlier landuse.

Contextual characteristics: Around 300 mottes are found in Scotland, although we know of few to the N and W of the Great Glen. Varying in form, they chart the extent of royal power, reflecting where land was granted to incomers in return for military service. The majority are found in peripheral parts of the kingdom where political unrest might be expected. Mottes therefore indicate where local power centres, often undocumented, are to be found. They also have the potential to enable us to understand the impact of feudalism, patterns of land tenure and the evolution of the local landscape. Mottes are one of the ranges of later medieval castle types found in Scotland.

Associative characteristics: While we still have much to learn about the date, form and development of mottes in Scotland, they reflect the introduction of new, southern political ideas (feudalism) and foreign forms of castle building. With its characteristically prominent form, the construction and occupation of a motte such as that at Dundreggan would have spoken loudly of the presence of new lords and new ways of doing things. Its location overlooking and controlling the route along Glen Moriston emphasised this visibility.

Since its construction, the monument has been a highly visible, constant topographical feature in the evolving local landscape.

The history of the monument is not known, but it is probable that the motte at Dundreggan was contemporary with the establishment of Urquhart Castle by the powerful Durward family, who were granted the lordship of Urquhart by Alexander II in 1233. The large extent of this lordship and the topography of the area argue in favour of the existence of a second tier of seigneurial centres.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it is a prominent, visual reminder of the advance of a new form of centralised, royal authority into N Scotland during the 12th and 13th centuries. As a centre of local lordship, it can contribute to the relatively small body of knowledge for this process, as well as evidence for medieval rural landuse, settlement and economy. The well-preserved earthwork has the potential to provide information about its date, construction and use which can contribute to our understanding of the development and use of medieval castles in the Highland zone, and in Scotland in general.

References:

McNeil, P G B and MacQueen, H L 1996 Atlas of Scottish History to 1707 (Edinburgh).

Site Number	7
Site Name	Comar Wood, dun 830m SW of Comar Lodge
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM13578; NH33SW 42
HER Number	MHG55867
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	232513
Northing	831017
Parish	Kilmorack
Council	Highland

Description The monument is an enclosed dun, a form of monumental roundhouse, probably dating to the Iron Age (between 600 BC and AD 400). It is visible as the remains of a substantial stone-built structure set within a roughly circular stone enclosure. Two later buildings, of probable late medieval or post-medieval date, are built into the southeast side of the dun, and a further two against the outer enclosure wall. The monument lies on a slight terrace on the hillside overlooking Strathglass, at about 160m above sea level.

The outer enclosure, which is best preserved on the west side of the site, is roughly circular on plan. It measures around 55m in diameter within stone walls standing 0.7-1.2m high, broken by an entrance gap on the west. The dun is centrally placed within this enclosure and is almost circular on plan, measuring about 22m east-west by 24m north-south externally. The main dun wall measures around 4m in width and survives to a maximum of 1.2m in height; survey and excavation indicate the original wall height is unlikely to have exceeded 1.6m. It is broken by an entrance to the west, slightly off-set from that within the outer enclosure. Limited excavation of the site has demonstrated that the dun was of stone and timber construction, with a post-ring supporting the roof and an elaborate wooden porch and gateway structure. A substantial hearth and burnt deposits were uncovered within the centre of the dun, while a possible blocked entrance and intra-mural cell were identified within the east and north walls respectively. Evidence for structural failure and repair within the structure of the dun was also identified. The two late medieval or post-medieval buildings built into the structure of the dun are rectilinear in form, while those abutting the outer enclosure are sub-rectangular and sub-circular respectively.

The scheduled area is circular on plan, measuring 80m in diameter, to include the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it can make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age society and the construction, use and development of settlement in the north of Scotland. It is a good example of an enclosed dun that retains its field characteristics, with proven potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within, beneath and around the upstanding remains. As a well-preserved example of a dun, the monument can significantly expand our understanding of domestic buildings, agriculture and economy. The monument's importance is enhanced by its unusual form and its association with a wider cluster of later prehistoric remains. The loss or damage of the monument would diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the character and development of Iron Age defended settlements, as well as society and economy during this period.

References

Historic Environment Scotland <http://www.canmore.org.uk> reference number CANMORE ID 314324 (accessed on 17/03/2016).

The Highland Council Historic Environment Record reference is MHG29870 (accessed on 17/03/2016).

Birch, S. 2014 Kilmorack, Comar Wood Dun, Evaluation and survey, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, New, vol. 14, 2013. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England.

Birch, S., Fraser, L. and Peteranna, M. 2014. Comar Wood Dun: Archaeological Evaluation and Measured Survey: Cannich, Strathglass, Scotland: Data Structure Report. Ross & Cromarty Archaeological Services and West Coast Archaeological Services.

RCAHMS. 1942-3 Emergency Survey of archaeological monuments in military training areas, 1981, 2v. Typescripts. Page(s): TS 53, MS 141.

Ritchie, Taylor and Duff, M, B and B. 2010 Comar Wood, Highland (Kilmorack parish), survey, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, New, vol. 11, 2010. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England.

Canmore

Site Number	8
Site Name	Badger Fall, still 150m SSE of, Glen Affric
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM13577; NH22NE 29
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	229973
Northing	828488
Parish	Kilmorack
Council	Highland
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of an illicit whisky still, probably dating to the 18th or early 19th centuries. It survives as a small enclosure of stone walls and banks, with an attached lade. The monument is located within woodland, in a secluded gully on the south east side of a small burn feeding into the River Affric, at around 140m above sea level.</p> <p>The still structure measures around 7m in length with rubble walls at both ends up to 1.5m high and around 0.6m thick. The still was built underneath an overhanging rock outcrop next to the burn, providing the necessary concealment for illegal distilling. A low stony bank opposite the rock outcrop encloses a stone-lined channel or lade, which supplied water to the still.</p> <p>The scheduled area is rectangular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the development of the whisky industry within Scotland. The monument is a relatively well-preserved example of a previously common site for which very little evidence has survived to the present day. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand small-scale distilling in the Highlands around the end of the 18th century, and its significance both to society at the time and the modern whisky industry.</p>

References

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland:
<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html> CANMORE ID 303128

Heawood, R., 2009 'Excavations at Lochrin Distillery, Edinburgh' Industrial Archaeology Review, 31:1, 34-53.

Site Number	9
Site Name	WHITEBRIDGE, OLD BRIDGE OVER RIVER FOYERS
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB1874
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	248915
Northing	815369
Parish	Boleskine And Abertarff
Council	Highland
Description	General Wade, dated 1732. High single span hump-back bridge; rubble with some modern rendering; ashlar dressings. Ashlar keystone arch ring springs from low ashlar abutments; pulvinated string course (partially damaged); roughly tooled cope to parapet rising to shallow point in centre; splayed approaches. Approximate span; 40'.

Statement of Special Interest

Now by-passed. Worn date on key-stone. Carried General Wade's military road along south side of Loch Ness from Fort Augustus to Inverness.

References

William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), pp.7, 132-4.

Site Number	10
Site Name	FOYERS HYDROELECTRIC POWER SCHEME, FORMER ALUMINIUM SMELTER, POWERHOUSE AN
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB1880
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	249699
Northing	821051
Parish	Boleskine And Abertarff
Council	Highland
Description	Probably Cameron Burnett for British Aluminium Company, 1895-6; later alterations. Large crowstepped and gabled former aluminium smelter and hydroelectric powerhouse adjacent to Loch Ness. Symmetrical tall N facing factory range comprising 8 crowstepped gables to long rear shed. Bull faced rubble with tooled dressings. Each bay divided by giant pilaster strips terminating under continuous string course. Wide flat-headed doorways in alternating bays,

round arched windows above and oculi in gables. Further lower range to right (W) with 2 bays under crowstepped gable. Rear elevation lit by paired round headed windows; continuous string course below parapet. Paired gabled bays project to E, forming L-plan return elevation. Multi-pane glazing. Valleyed corrugated iron roof, each ridge supporting continuous louvered saddle-back vent.

INTERIOR: plain interior with rails and fittings to floor from former installed plant associated with former smelter (now removed 2009). Large roller hoist to roof supported by two steel I-beams. Further engineered metal beams to roof.

Statement of Special Interest

This powerhouse forms part of an A-group with the River Tarff intake and Loch Mhor Dam (see separate listings). The Foyers powerhouse, which is the earliest example of the large scale use of hydroelectric power in Scotland, and amongst the earliest developments in Europe, is prominently sited on the banks of Loch Ness, with the crowstepped gables visible against the tree-lined hillside from across the loch. The architectural detailing and style is distinct however, and is sympathetic to the natural setting. The simple castellated style is appropriate to the location on one of Scotland's most famous lochs, and is repeated on the Loch Mhor dam (see separate listing). The powerhouse originally contained 5 Girard turbines linked to Oerlikon generators which provided power for electrolysis which produced aluminium from bauxite in the aluminium smelter which was contained in the same buildings as the powerhouse.

The development of the Foyers scheme was highly influential, not only proving the viability of the technology to produce electricity with water driven turbines but also that the power produced could be applied to industrial processes successfully. The British Aluminium Company went on to develop 2 other large smelters in Scotland at Lochaber and Kinlochleven (see separate listings). The development of the scheme also had a significant impact on the local community, providing over 250 jobs around which a small settlement, including church and school, quickly developed.

The development of the Foyers Scheme predates the 1943 Hydroelectric (Scotland) Act which formalised the development of Hydroelectricity in Scotland and led to the founding of the North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board. Those developments which predated the 1943 act were developed by individual companies as a response to particular market and topographic conditions, in this case as a direct requirement for the production of aluminium. The completion of a number of schemes (including Galloway, Grampian and those associated with Alcan ' see separate listings) without a national strategic policy framework is exceptional as is the consistency of high quality aesthetic and engineering design across all of the schemes.

The Foyers scheme was probably designed by Cameron & Burnett, although they are likely to have worked in partnership with the British Aluminium Company's scientific adviser, Lord Kelvin on technical aspects of the design. Cameron and Burnett were prominent hotel architects in the Highland area, practising from Inverness and working mainly for the Highland Railway. The only other industrial commission by the practice is Millburn distillery in Inverness. The practice was also involved in designs for the buildings forming the village at Foyers.

The scheme ceased to be used for the smelting of aluminium in 1970 and was later taken over by Scottish and Southern Energy with the water now used to power a 5mW turbine in the former powerhouse and as part of a nearby pumped storage facility.

(Reviewed as part of Hydroelectric Power Thematic Survey, 2011. Category changed from B to A)

References

John Hume, *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland*, Vol. ii 1977, p.46-7, 204
Peter Payne, *The Hydro: a study of the development of the major hydro-electric schemes undertaken by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board*, 1988, p. 5
Emma Wood, *The Hydro Boys*, 2002, p. 38; J Miller, *The Dam Builders: power from the glens*, 2002.

Site Number	11
Site Name	GLEN AFFRIC HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME, FASNAKYLE POWER STATION
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB7118
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	231867
Northing	829626
Parish	Kilmorack
Council	Highland
Description	<p>James Shearer (architect to the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board architectural panel), 1950; with sculptural panels by Hew Lorimer; later additional single storey bay forming separate turbine hall to left (E) circa 2003. Large roughly rectangular-plan 8-bay deep single storey and attic turbine hall flanked on 3 sides (N, W, S) by a similar lower range containing offices and workshops. Squared Morayshire Burghhead sandstone rubble with tooled ashlar dressings. Banded base course, banded string course to turbine hall; narrow banded eaves course breaking into pediment above main entrance with NoSHEB (see Notes) coat of arms beneath. Tooled ashlar surrounds with windows in recessed panels to advanced entrance bay. Windows to turbine hall in full height raised ashlar panels. Predominantly plain surrounds to large ground floor windows with chamfered edges. Rusticated blocks to outer frames of smaller attic storey windows with large carved panels above depicting Pictish symbols. Large vehicular entrance doorway to right (W) with teak doors and carved panel above inscribed 'FASNAKYLE POWER STATION'.</p> <p>E (SIDE) ELEVATION: roughly 2-bay (part of 2003 extension) with single large window to centre in similar surround to that at N (principal) elevation.</p> <p>S (REAR) ELEVATION: similar to that at N (principal) elevation, but oversailing tailrace on large concrete piers. Additional smaller windows to ground floor beneath large full-height windows in similar surrounds to N elevation.</p> <p>W (END) ELEVATION: 8 bays with deeply recessed bay to far left (N); advanced stair tower to left (N) flanking 5-bay section with lower single storey bay to far right (S). Rubble rybats and lintels. Roughly regular fenestration with small bi-partite windows to stair tower irregularly placed. Large bracketed advanced cill to bi-partite stair tower windows with carved Pictish symbol. 4 ensuite vehicular access doors to ground floor of centre section in plain concrete surrounds with small off-centre window to left.</p> <p>Multi-pane metal glazing in painted metal surrounds with some casement windows. Flat roof; rainwater goods hidden behind parapet with cast-iron hoppers and downpipes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: predominantly plain functional interior with some tiled and wood-block flooring and timber door surrounds to entrance and office space. Plain interior to turbine hall with tiled floor and piers to walls supporting large travelling crane.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Fasnakyle Power Station is an outstanding example of a large station, with an archetypal vernacular modernist design by James Shearer. It is a key component of the Glen Affric hydro electric scheme, originally designed as the control hub for the Affric / Cannich scheme, one of the major post-war hydro electric developments by the North of Scotland Hydro electric Board (NoSHEB). The station is also a preeminent example of the design ideals of architect James Shearer who sought to integrate the large buildings such as power stations into their natural setting through the use of local stone and Pictish symbols. The scheme played a key role in the realisation of the social agenda of NoSHEB by providing power to remote north highland communities and stimulating economic regeneration. The addition in 2003 of a fourth turbine</p>

to the east of the original extent of the turbine hall in an additional bay is in keeping with the original design and replicates the fine use of materials and form of the rest of the turbine hall although lacking an attic storey.

The development of a hydro electric power scheme in Glen Affric had attracted a significant amount of criticism when it was originally suggested prior to the founding of the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) in 1943. The board was sensitive to potential criticism in again proposing the scheme for development and ensured that the designs for major elements of the scheme were highly sensitive to their setting. This included building two underground stations at Deanie and Culligran and locating the main storage dam for Fasnakyle in a separate watershed (see separate listing for Mullardoch Dam). This sensitivity can also be seen in the choice of high quality local stone for Fasnakyle and the inclusion of Pictish motifs in an attempt to link the building to its setting within an area of historic Caledonian pine forest.

The station was originally designed with three 22 megawatt turbines. An additional 17 megawatt turbine was installed in 2005, in an additional bay to the E of the original turbine hall, and runs continuously on the compensation water provided to the river. The station has a head of 159 metres and has an average output of 254 million units per year.

All of the developments carried out by NoSHEB were subject to parliamentary approval and objections on the grounds of scenic amenity were common. In order to meet these objections the board appointed a panel of architectural advisers. After receiving recommendations from RIAS Reginald Fairlie (1883-1952), James Shearer (1881-1962) and Harold Ogle Tarbolton (186-1947) were appointed in 1943. Initially the role of the panel was to adjudicate on competition entries for designs, but by 1947 it had become one of designers. The panel had little control over the form of the buildings, as they left this to engineers, but they did influence the appearance and the style of the designs. The rigid views on the roles of engineers and architects during the design process resulted in the development of a style which can be characterised as vernacular modernism. This style is unique to NoSHEB buildings and is a direct product of the strict role which engineers and architects played in the design process and of the increasing desire to hide buildings within the landscape, epitomised at Fasnakyle.

Early in the life of the board, following the death of Tarbolton in 1947, and Fairlie's death relatively soon after in 1952, Shearer was able to exert more control on the direction of the architectural style. In line with increasing public concerns over the impact of developments on scenic amenity by the early to mid 1950s the designs for the board began to move away from the confident classical modernism seen under Tarbolton and Fairlie's influence at Sloy and Pitlochry (see separate listings) to simple primary shapes clothed in local stone (something Shearer was passionate about) to give a vernacular edge and root the buildings in their landscape. This theme was developed further by the application of carved panels depicting Pictish motifs at Fasnakyle power station amongst others.

James Shearer was a prominent designer on behalf of NoSHEB. He was a member of the board's design panel along with Reginald Fairlie and Harold Tarbolton. Shearer spent the early part of his career in the offices of John Burnet and Son in Glasgow before commencing private practice in 1907. He gained a number of high profile commissions, and in partnership with George Annand from 1949 the practice were responsible for some iconic post-war architecture, including David Marshall Lodge in Aberfoyle (see separate listing). Shearer also produced a number of designs for NoSHEB schemes, the combination of rugged rubble facings and functional forms with carefully applied architectural features, many derived from vernacular and baronial styles, were a conscious effort to meld the new structures into the landscape and stylistically a number of compositions echo the work of his early mentor Burnet. The designs for NoSHEB also show the influence of Dutch architect, Willem Marinus Dudok, who Shearer visited in 1952 whilst representing the Royal Scottish Academy. Dudok's style is characterised by the dramatic massing of primary shapes and the use of deep overhanging eaves.

(List description updated as part of Hydro Electric Power thematic 2011)

References

National Archives of Scotland (NAS), Ref: NSE North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board Collection (1943 -1990)

NAS, Ref: NSE1 North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board Minutes (1943-1990)

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Site Number	12
Site Name	GLENMORISTON, TORGGOYLE BRIDGE OVER RIVER MORISTON
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB14996
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	230909
Northing	812923
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Joseph Mitchell, 1823 after earlier bridge by Thomas Telford. c. 1811. Large, 3-span bridge, and centre arch being slightly wider and higher. Tooled and pinned rubble with tooled ashlar dressings. 3 segmental-headed tooled ashlar rings, the dressings being alternate blocks of dark schist and lighter granite, springing from rusticated masonry cutwater abutments. Cutwaters rise as engaged columns, diminishing in girth and decorated with dummy vertical and cruciform slits, terminating at parapet level with simple blocked caps. Similarly detailed end pilasters. Band-course; tooled ashlar parapets slightly splayed approaches. Approximate width of arches; 48', 55', 48'. Drystone embankments flank bridge.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Telford Bridge built at Torgoyle circa 1811; destroyed by flood damage in 1818. Replaced firstly by temporary wooden bridge, and then in 1823 by present structure redesigned by Telford's principal inspector, Joseph Mitchell. Appears on OS as Torgoyle Bridge.</p> <p>References Thomas Telford, AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ATLAS, (1838) pl. 51, no. 33. A R B Haldane NEW WAYS THROUGH THE GLENS (1962) pp.130-1.</p>

Site Number	13
Site Name	GLENURQUHART, CORRIMONY GRANGE BARN
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB14997
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	237700

Northing	830435
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Late 17th-early 18th century, rectangular cruck barn; low/walls of harl pointed rubble; long 3-bay elevations to SE/NW. Entrances in outer bays of NW elevation matched by similar in SW, where that to west is enlarged and flanked by small slit vent (left) and centre window (right). Later entrance slapped in SW gable; under corrugated iron gable; piended corrugated iron roof.</p> <p>Interior; 5 pairs cruck blades spring from base or wall, linked at places by curved "yoke" collar ties; hip cruck survives at NE gable end (that to SW removed to make room for present entrance). Some spur ties survive (formerly linking crucks with wall plate). Light modern timber rafters support present corrugated iron roof.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Unusual survival of finest cruck building in Scotland (see G Hay). Precise dating difficult. Pro-originally had turf walls and served as dwelling possibly becoming a barn after present "Old Corrimony" built in 1740.</p> <p>References Geoffrey Hay, "Corrimony Barn" SCOTTISH STUDIES, 17 (1973), pp.127-133. John G Dunbar, THE ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTLAND, (1978) pp.169-70 pl. 104.</p>

Site Number	14
Site Name	BY INVERMORISTON, ALLTSAIGH HOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15016
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	245686
Northing	819102
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Earlier 19th century 2-storey, 3-bay house with symmetrical S facing front. All harled. Centre door masked by later timber porch flanked by small ground floor windows with 4-pane glazing; slightly larger 1st floor windows with horizontal pane glazing. Coped end stacks; slate roof.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Possibly raised from original single storey to 2-storey height.</p>

Site Number	15
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, "BARRACKS" AND SERVANTS' TUNNEL TO FORMER MANSION
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15017
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B

Easting	242622
Northing	816437
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Circa 1810, single storey, 4-bay building over basement. Coursed bullfaced rubble, with contrasting polished sandstone ashlar margins and dressings; random rubble to basement frontage, also with ashlar dressings. Symmetrical N and S elevations with slightly advanced centre 2 bays and blind fenestration to rear. Basement area to S fronts sunken court and former entrances to rear basement service area of earlier Invermoriston House. Ground floor and basement defined by polished ashlar band course. Entrances in E and W gables of ground floor, masked by later timber porches. Also in basement; all ground floor windows with ashlar margins and rusticated long and short detailing 12-pane glazing. Ashlar quoins to all angles; paired corniced ridge stacks; shallow piended slate roof with projecting eaves. Sunken forecourt reached at E by flight of steps closed by cast-iron pedestrian gate with spearhead detailing; matching railing as guard-rails to sunken court and as balustrade to bridge over servants' tunnel. Servants' tunnel with tooled ashlar arch ring leads from basement area to lane at W, passing under driveway.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest "Barrack" are servants' quarters, and this building still so named. Forecourt much overgrown and tunnel now blocked with refuse. Both buildings are unusual survivals. Invermoriston "the seat of Major Grant" by 1798. Large house of various builds now demolished. Present house dates from 1956, incorporating datestone of 1751 with Grant crest.</p> <p>References THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p305</p>

Site Number	16
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, COTTAGE AND POTTERY STUDIO (BY OLD BRIDGE) (OLD SMITHY COTTAGE)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15019
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	241976
Northing	816616
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Early 19th century, single storey and attic, 3-bay cottage with extension set back at N gable. Whitewashed rubble. Centre door; 2 piended dormers in outer bays; multi-pane glazing; end stacks with "thack stanes"; slate roofs.</p> <p>Studio extension with entrance in outer bay and 3 later closely set windows with multi-pane glazing.</p>

Site Number	17
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, GAZEBO. (IN POLICIES OF INVERMORISTON HOUSE)

Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15020
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	242083
Northing	816463
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Early 19th century, 9-sided single storey rustic gazebo sited on rocky ledge above River Moriston. Rubble with some harl pointing; length of walls slightly uneven. 3 pointed-headed un-glazed, hoodmoulded windows in W and S; entrance (without provision for door) at east. Shallow slated piended roof with simple apex finial.</p> <p>Interior; centre roughly shaped circular bench supporting centre wooden column rising to roof apex; splayed reveals and deep cills to windows; 3 similar blind recesses and fireplace (without flue). All interior walling simple harl pointed rubble.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Stands within the policies of the Invermoriston House overlooking waterfall and River Moriston. (Former mansion now replaced by modern house). Early 20th century photograph by MEM Donaldson (in Inverness Museum) shows building as roofless. Original roof might have been thatched.</p>

Site Number	18
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, HOME FARM AND FORMER BARN TO REAR.
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15021
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	243111
Northing	816515
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Circa 1755, 2-storey symmetrical 10-bay S facing range linked by recessed single storey single bays to 2-storey, 2-bay outer pavilions with piended roofs. Harled with polished sandstone ashlar margins, white painted at N. S elevation with 10 bays divided as 2 5-bay groups, the 1st floor windows being slightly longer than ground floor. Mural sundial (dated 1663) re-set in centre. Principal entrance in right (E) link, matched by single window in left (W) link.</p> <p>Outer pavilions with single centre ground and 1st floor windows. N elevation; main block divided into 2 wide 3-bay units with centre door in right (W). Further entrance in W quadrant; outer wings with single ground floor window in outer bays and with paired 1st floor fenestration. Some alteration to entrances, that to W having modern wide garage door; forestair to E gable of E pavilion. 4 and 8-pane glazing; pair diminutive attic windows in E gable of main block; deep eaves bands and cavetto eaves cornice; end and centre corniced ashlar stacks with string courses; slate roofs, piended at outer pavilion wings.</p> <p>Further small square single storey, single bay rubble outer wings, rubble with tooled ashlar margins and eaves band, and with pyramidal slate roofs linked either side of main range by</p>

short length of walling (former privies).

Barn; large rectangular barn closes W side of rear rectangular court; long slit mural vents and piended loft door breaking eaves. Mainly corrugated asbestos roofing.

Ranges of varied farm buildings to N and E close rear court.

Statement of Special Interest

Glenmoriston one of 3 linen factories established by Board of Trustees (of Forfeited Estates) in Highlands (the others at New Kelso by Loch Carron and at Loch Broom). Establishment also included a school to "instruct youth of the glen... Industry and principals of literature". Factory was not a commercial

success and was sold back to Invermoriston Estate in 1791, since when it has been home farm. Factory sited at loch-side to facilitate transport of material by water.

References

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p.310. THE NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT xiv (1835), p.47. A J Durie, THE SCOTTISH LINEN INDUSTRY IN THE 18TH CENTURY (1979), p.90.

Site Number	19
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15022
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	241883
Northing	816909
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Probably George Gordon and Co., architects, Inverness, 1913. Gothic. Rectangular church orientated W-E with canted apse at W gable and square, 2-storey tower at E. Harled with contrasting painted tooled ashlar dressings.</p> <p>Gabled porch projects at S side of tower. Pointed-headed entrance under square hoodmould with cusped detailed in spandrels. Pair double-leaf plank doors with decorative cast-iron hinges. Tower has 2-light pointed headed windows in ground floor (west and north) and 1st floor (north only). Blind clock faces under hoodmoulds in west and south, hoodmoulded louvred windows in second stage under corbelled and crenellated wallhead, octagonal stair turret. Stepped diagonal buttresses. 3-bay flanks with pointed-headed hoodmoulded windows with Y-tracery and buttresses. Single hoodmoulded windows in each facet of apse. Lattice-pane glazing. Small vestry projects at NW with shouldered lintel to entrance. Base course; slate roof.</p> <p>Interior; simple rubble walled interior with tooled ashlar dressings. Panelled dado to cill height in nave and apse. Hammer-beam timber roof with plank ceiling. Octagonal pulpit with cusped detailing to panelling. Various mural memorials to Grant family of Glenmoriston.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Ecclesiastical building in use such. Church erected in 1913 by endowment of Harriet Morrison, daughter of James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston in memory of her husband, Frank Morrison of Farnwood, Ascot, Berkshire.</p> <p>Present building replaced earlier picture of which survives in vestry.</p>

Site Number	20
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, BURIAL GROUND AND 2 PAIRS OF GATE PIERS.
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15023
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	242210
Northing	816643
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Square, rubble walled burial ground. Entrance flanked by simple monolith piers with outer pedestrian gateways. Various 18th and 19th tombs including Grant of Invermoriston enclosure, dated 1794. Grant enclosure surrounded by low coped retaining wall with spearhead cast-iron railings; entrance flanked by pair square rusticated ashlar gate piers with moulded corniced caps with ball finials and cast-iron gates. Also rubble memorial dated 1848 set with various small re-set early 19th century tombstones. Burial ground approached by short drive from main road; similar pair simple monolith gate piers flank further entrance at main road junction.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Probable site of earlier church. 1848 memorial erected by Peter McLeod, son of Finlay McLeod, Piper to Glenmoriston.</p> <p>References THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT xx (1798) pp.301-2. NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT xiv (1835) pp. 45-6.</p>

Site Number	21
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, OLD BRIDGE OVER RIVER MORISTON
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15024
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	241954
Northing	816572
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Mid 18th century, 2-span rubble bridge with tooled rubble dressings. 2 unequal segmental dressed rubble arch rings springing from natural flanking and centre rock abutments. Further small flood arch at W bank and E approach carried on 3-span clapper bridge. Roughly tooled parapet, some portions re-built. Approximate spans; W arch 60', E arch 45'.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Now by-passed. Though commonly believed to be by Thomas Telford and though undoubtedly incorporated in line of road built by Telford for the Commission for Highland roads and Bridges</p>

in 1808-1811, this bridge appears structurally to be of mid-18th century date. Parapet re-built in 1984.

At this point River Moriston forms parish boundary with Boleskine and Abertarff Parish.

References

Ted Ruddock, ARCH BRIDGES AND THEIR BUILDERS, 1735-1835 (1979) p.22.

Site Number	22
Site Name	INVERMORISTON, ROAD BRIDGE OVER RIVER MORISTON
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB15025
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	241988
Northing	816542
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	Mears and Carcus-Wilson, dated 1933. Concrete single span bridge with small flood arch at W bank; all faced with rubble and with tooled rubble dressings. Segmental headed tooled rubble arch ring and parapet; wide end buttress abutments with refuges. Approximate span; 90'.

Statement of Special Interest

Replaced earlier bridge which spans the River Moriston a little up-stream. At this point River Moriston formers parish boundary with Boleskine and Abertarff Parish.

Site Number	23
Site Name	LOCH ASHLAICH, SHOOTING BOX AND BOTHY
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB19486
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	240930
Northing	823569
Parish	Urquhart And Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	Circa 1855. Shooting Box: single storey, timber, lathed shooting box on island site, circa 4.5m x 20m; timber lined interior with heather insulation; corrugated iron roof over tarred shingle style timber. Principal elevation mirrored about centre with 4 doors each flanked by timber, 2-leaf shuttered window, leading to separate rooms. 2 ridge stacks. Blank end gables. Coombed ceilings to interior (varnished boarding), and plain, painted stone chimneypieces with hood-like, shallow canopies.

Bothy: single storey gabled on shore; rectangular-plan with door and shuttered window to main elevation; shuttered window to gable end.

Statement of Special Interest

Duncan Macdonald explains that the bothy and shooting box were built for the 7th Earl of Seafield. The site also previously included a boat house, coal shed and pier. Apparently the Earl resided at the shooting box for two weeks every September until his death in 1881. Minor repairs were carried out in 1861. The pair are listed for historic interest, as typical of their type in a remote Highland location, and for the welcome survival of an interesting form of timber construction.

Bibliography

Information courtesy of Duncan Macdonald.

Site Number	25
Site Name	Urquhart Castle
Type of Site	Castle
NRHE Number	SM90309
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	253018
Northing	828618
Parish	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Council	Highland
Description	This monument comprises the remains of a complex Medieval castle on a promontory on the shore of Loch Ness.

The N end of the castle is marked by a 16th-century tower which, although lacking much of its S side still rises to its full height. Other buildings in the castle are not as well preserved as this. They include the great hall and kitchens, a chapel, gatehouse, smithy, dovecot and other buildings of unidentified purpose. Excavation at the S end of the castle has shown the presence of a defensive structure dating from the first millenium AD. The landward side of the castle is protected by a ditch formerly crossed by a drawbridge. At the N end of this ditch is a large kiln. The presence of the kiln next to a large, open, gently sloping area suggests that there was a small settlement beyond the walls of the castle.

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