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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,watershed to Allt Lagan a'Bhainne
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6140
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	240317
<b>Northing</b>	799508
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Description The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 4.5km long, running between Allt Lagan a'Bhainne at the N and the watershed at the S, part of the the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus in 1731, under the direction of General Wade.

By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld to Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of these a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long. Work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.

The road was intended to be constructed of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the base, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side), and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.

The road was abandoned north of Laggan in 1830, and thereafter the route reverted to its former use as a drove road.

The bridge over Allt Coire Uchdachan still stands, and there are traces of the bridge over Allt Lagan a' Bhainne. Both were single- arched structures with low parapets and without any significant humped back.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, running between Allt Lagan a' Bhainne and the watershed, as marked in red on the accompanying map, to include the road, ditches and

an area which may contain evidence for their construction and use.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to be substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands and formed the first planned post-Roman road system in Britain.

#### References

##### Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NN49NW 2.0.

##### References:

Taylor W 1976, The Military Roads in Scotland, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Allt Ruadh to watershed
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6128
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	242744
<b>Northing</b>	798425
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 1.5km long, running between the Allt Ruadh burn to the S and the watershed to the N, part of the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus in 1731, under the direction of General Wade.</p>

By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld to Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of these a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long; work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.

The road was intended to be constructed of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the bottom, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be

remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side) and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.

The road was abandoned in 1830, on completion of the road between Laggan and Spean Bridge, and the route reverted to a drove road.

The road crossed Allt Ruadh by a now-ruined bridge and climbed out of the Corrie Yairack by 12 traverses (zig-zags or hairpins), carried on bulwarks of stone and mortar. At the base of the traverses, the road was separated from a stream by a wide dyke to prevent flooding.

The area to be scheduled includes the road, ditches and an area which may contain evidence for their construction and use. It measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, increasing to 130m wide at the traverses, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to survive substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands, and formed the first post-Roman planned road system in Britain; the traverses form perhaps the most impressive feat of engineering on any of Wade's roads.

#### References

##### Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NN49NW 2.0.

##### References:

Taylor W 1976, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Allt Lagan a'Bhainne to Black Burn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6141
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	238709
<b>Northing</b>	802598
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland

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**Description****Description**

The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 2.5km long, running between Allt Lagan a'Bhainne in the S and Black Burn in the N, part of the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus in 1731, under the direction of General Wade.

By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld to Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of these a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long; work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.

The road was intended to be constructed of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the base, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side), and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.

The road was abandoned north of Laggan in 1830, and thereafter the route reverted to its former use as a drove road.

Bridges formerly crossed both Allt Lagan a'Bhainne and the unnamed sidestream which joins it approximately 50m downstream. Around here is the area where the construction party made its temporary camp, and traces of this may survive. In this area, the modern track departs from the route of the military road, which ran along an artificial terrace between the two streams. At approximately NH390023 the probable original surface of small cobbles survives.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, running between Allt Lagan a' Bhainne and Black Burn, as marked in red on the accompanying map. It includes the road, ditches and an area which may contain evidence relating to their construction and use.

**Statement of National Importance**

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to be substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands and formed the first planned post-Roman road system in Britain.

**References**

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**Bibliography**

RCAHMS records the monument as NH30SE 2.0.

**References:**

Taylor W 1976, The Military Roads in Scotland, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Melgarve to Allt Ruadh
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6129
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	244867
<b>Northing</b>	796486
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 4km long, running between Melgarve in the S and the burn Allt Ruadh in the N, being part of the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus under the direction of General Wade in 1731.</p> <p>By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld to Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of these a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long; work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.</p> <p>The road was intended to be constructed of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the bottom, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side), and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.</p> <p>The road was abandoned north of Laggan in 1830, after the completion of the road between Laggan and Spean Bridge and thereafter reverted to its former use as a drove road. A stretch of approximately 70m to the W of</p>

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Caochan Ban has been resurfaced in stone in recent years.

Bridges stood at NN451964 (with an enclosure immediately to its SW) and at NN434983 (over Allt Ruadh), and the modern track diverges from the original course of the road at these points.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, as marked in red on the accompanying map. It includes the road, ditches and an area on either side which may contain evidence for their construction and use.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to survive substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands and formed the first post-Roman planned road system in Britain.

#### References

##### Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NN49NW 2.0.

#### References:

Taylor W 1976, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Connachie Burn to Culachy
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6143
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	237158
<b>Northing</b>	805684
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Description The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 1km long, running between Connachie Burn in the S and Culachy House in the N, part of the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus in 1731 under the direction of General Wade.

By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld to Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of

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these, a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long; work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.

The intention was to construct the road of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the bottom, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side) and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.

The road was abandoned north of Laggan in 1830, and thereafter the route reverted to its former use as a drove road.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, running between Connachie Burn and a point 450m SW of Culachy House, as marked in red on the accompanying map, but excludes the modern structure of the bridge over the Connachie Burn. It includes the road, its associated ditches, and an area which may contain evidence for their construction and use.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to be substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands and formed the first planned post-Roman road system in Britain.

#### References

##### Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NH30NE 21.0.

##### References:

Taylor W 1976, The Military Roads in Scotland, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass,military road,Black Burn to Connachie Burn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6142
<b>HER Number</b>	

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<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	238052
<b>Northing</b>	804714
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a length of military road approximately 3.5km long, running between Black Burn in the S and Connachie Burn in the N, part of the road built between Dalwhinnie and Fort Augustus in 1731, under the direction of General Wade.</p>

By 1730, the military roads from Dunkeld and Inverness and along the Great Glen were complete, and in order to link Fort Augustus directly to the first of these a road was planned, running partly along the upper Spey valley and climbing to 800m at the Corrieyairack Pass to cross the watershed. The new road was 45km long; work was started in April 1731 and completed by the end of that October, at a cost of L3281 4s 9d. Some 17.5km of this road remains unmetalled.

The intention was to construct the road of layers of rammed stones, with large stones at the bottom, topped by smaller ones, to a depth of over a metre. In stretches with firm subsoil, however, this is likely to have been reduced. In places can be seen patches of flat stone cobbles, which may be remains of the original surface, but for much of its length the road is likely to have been surfaced with gravel. Wherever the terrain allowed the road was flanked by a ditch on the uphill side (and in parts on the downhill side), and a further uphill ditch appears in some places, either parallel to or in place of the roadside ditch, approximately 8m from the edge of the road.

The road was abandoned north of Laggan in 1830, and thereafter the route reverted to its former use as a drove road.

A culvert constructed in stone flags, and in a fine state of preservation, crosses the road at NH383033, and there are stone-paved fords at NH382045 and at NH374050. The road descends the hill on a series of traverses (zig-zags or hair-pins) although these are not so spectacular a feat of engineering as those on the south side.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m wide, centred on the road bed of the military road, between Black Burn and Connachie Burn, as marked in red on the accompanying map, but excludes the modern structure of the bridge over the Connachie Burn. It includes the road, its ditches and an area which may contain evidence for their construction and use.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as part of the longest continuous stretch of military road built under the direction of General Wade to be

substantially unaffected by modern alterations. Wade's roads were the first constructed roads of any length in the Scottish Highlands and formed the first planned post-Roman road system in Britain.

#### References

#### Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as NH30SE 2.0.

#### References:

Taylor W 1976, The Military Roads in Scotland, Newton Abbot.

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<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Caledonian Canal, Kyltra Lock to Fort Augustus
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM6497
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	236453
<b>Northing</b>	807565
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Description

The monument comprises that stretch of inland waterway known as the Caledonian Canal running north-eastward from Kyltra Lock to Fort Augustus Locks.

The area to be scheduled includes all the canal in water and the strip of ground extending up to 20m from the water on either side and containing the towpaths and embankments and any associated capstans, bollards, mooring hooks, mile posts, weirs and overflows.

The scheduled area excludes all modern moorings, pontoons, slipways, walls and fences, power cables, lampposts and other street furniture. The scheduled area is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a major component of the Caledonian Canal, built between 1803 and 1822. The canal was designed by the famous Scottish civil engineer Thomas Telford and financed directly by the Government. At the opening ceremony it was described as 'one of the most stupendous undertakings of that nature which Europe had seen'; it certainly was then, and remains today, the single largest construction work in the Highlands.

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Fort Augustus Abbey, Monastery and School
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1861
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category A
<b>Easting</b>	238148
<b>Northing</b>	809154
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>The military Fort Augustus, constructed between 1729-42 is partially incorporated in the present Abbey buildings, which date variously between 1876 and 1980. Architects; Peter Paul Pugin and Joseph Hanson, father and son.</p> <p>Large mainly 3-storey ranges of Gothic buildings grouped around cloistered square; all grey rubble with contrasting tooled ashlar sandstone dressings. Monastery; W entrance front; tall 2-storey and double attic, symmetrical building with advanced wide gabled centre bay containing stairwell, flanked each side by 3 narrow bays, lit at 1st floor by 4-light flat-headed cusped and traceried window with single side lights; stair bay fronted by projecting single-storey porch/corridor oversailing former fort moat.</p> <p>E garden front; long asymmetrical 3-storey and attic, 9-bay elevation with advanced and gabled outer bays; part 7-stage, part 5-stage tower (P. P. Pugin) with variety of stepped stair and Gothic windows; pyramidal roof, round-headed entrance in base.</p> <p>Cloisters; P. P. Pugin, 1880. Cloister surrounds central square; Geometric Gothic tracery to each opening; wall-head parapet with continuous quatrefoil detailing.</p> <p>Ribbed vaulting to cloister, paved with geometric tiles.</p> <p>School; N elevation, J. Hanson father and son. Wide 3-storey irregular facade with centre advanced tower rising 7 stages with open porch in base, oriel windows in 1st and 2nd floors; penultimate stage has heavily corbelled crenellated parapet to 3 sides within which rises octagonal crenellated clock tower with clock faces on 4 sides above louvred round-headed openings; circular stair turret at SE. Tall wide gabled bays flank tower with ground and 1st floor windows linked in vertical panels (more elaborate to left). Varied fenestration, some mullioned and transomed, some with cusped detailing in</p>

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upper lights and mainly with 2-pane glazing; tall coped ridge stacks; steeply pitched slate roofs with contrasting banding of differing slates and apex cross finials.

Triangular military fort bastion survives at NE angle; tall rubble wall with pulvinated string course and former angle bartizan replaced by square stack.

INTERIOR: not seen. Contains Roman stone sculptured slab, circa 21 inches long and circa 19 inches high with relief of 3 'Mother Goddesses', set into wall in high ceilinged entrance passage of monastery over door to small meeting room. Moved from Hailes House, Colinton, 1925 (see Notes).

**Statement of Special Interest:**

Established as a Scottish Benedictine community. Cloistered hollow square in centre of monastery on site of former fort parade ground. Fine large scale model of original fort on display within monastery. The Roman sculpture bears details which suggest it was set up by Roman auxiliary troops in the 1st or 2nd century AD. It is mentioned by W Lockhart in 1873, and identified by Dr Curle in 1917 at Hailes House. It was moved from a garden wall at this house, 1925 (via a bank vault), and was probably originally from Cramond. The top right corner of the sculpture has been lost (hence one of the goddesses is headless) and the surrounding border has gone.

Up-graded category B to A 7 May 1999.

**Bibliography**

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, xx (1798), p.31. THE NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT xiv (1835), p57. FORT AUGUSTUS ABBEY (guide book, ND). Scheduled Monument File No AMH/93/2/1.

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Fort Augustus Abbey Church
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1862
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category A
<b>Easting</b>	238148
<b>Northing</b>	809154
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Description: Church orientated east-west and sited to south of monastery and school to which it is linked by short East Cloister (P. P. Pugin 1880) and Chapter House

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(probably also P. P. Pugin, 1896). Church principally designed by Reginald Fairlie in two stages, 1914-17 and 1949-58. First stage includes monks choir with north and south aisles, Blessed Sacrament chapel at southeast, St Andrew s Chapel of 1893 (P. P. Pugin) to southwest. Second stage; north and south aisles. Narthex and west porch with baptistry designed by Charles Gray, 1966. Interior of church completed 1980 by W. W. Allan. Tall rectangular building with gabled centre flanked by flat roofed aisles; all pinned varied coloured squared granite with tooled granite dressings. Six long, narrow round-headed windows light north elevation; similar single window in centre of west gable, which is fronted by gabled narthex and porch, with semi-circular glazed baptistry projecting at north. Interior; Romanesque detailing. Monks choir with three-bay arcades of high round pillars supporting round-headed arches, clerestory and timber hammer-beam angle roof. Choir divided from aisles by simple parclose screen. Plain semi-circular apse pierced by orange glazed cross and upper lights. High Altar raised on podium between monks choir and nave. Nave divided from north and south aisles by octagonal pillars of Covesea stone rising to round-headed arches; plain white walls. Blessed Sacrament chapel at southeast (1917) with altar under rich embossed deerskin baldachino supported on painted faceted columns (R. Fairlie). Moulded joists to timber ceiling. Podium and flooring throughout most of church laid with varied green Coniston slate.

The Abbey Church was converted into residential and holiday apartments in 2012 (2019).

**Statement of Special Interest:**

Ecclesiastical building which was converted into residential and holiday apartments in 2012. Up-graded category B to A 7 May 1999. Listed Building record updated May 2019.

**Bibliography:**

Patrick Nuttgens, REGINALD FAIRLIE (1959), p. 48, pl. 53-60.

FORT AUGUSTUS ABBEY (guide book, ND)

National Monuments Record of Scotland (R. Fairlie Collection).

Gifford, G. (1992) *The Buildings of Scotland: Highlands and Islands*, London: Penguin Books., pp.168-173.

The Highland Club Estate <https://www.thehighlandclub.co.uk/the-estate/> [accessed 14/05/2019]

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**Site Number** 10  
**Site Name** VOID  
**Type of Site**  
**NRHE Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status**

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**Easting**  
**Northing**  
**Parish**  
**Council**  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 11  
**Site Name** Caledonian Canal, Fort Augustus to Loch Ness  
**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument  
**NRHE Number** SM3614  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Scheduled Monument  
**Easting** 238132  
**Northing** 809289  
**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** Type: Industrial: dock, harbour, lock; inland water; light, warning, signal

**Description:**

The monument comprises that stretch of inland waterway known as the Caledonian Canal running from the top (west) lock at Fort Augustus eastward to Loch Ness.

The area proposed to be scheduled includes all the canal in water and the strip of ground extending up to 20m from the water on either side and containing the towpaths and embankments and any associated capstans, bollards, mooring hooks, mile posts, weirs and overflows. The scheduled area includes the flight of five locks and the lighthouse but excludes the modern lock gates and their hydraulic control gear, the road swing bridge, all modern moorings, pontoons, piers, slipways, walls and fences, power cables, lampposts and other street furniture. The scheduled area is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

This proposal is a revision of the earlier scheduling: Caledonian Canal, flight of five locks at Fort Augustus, to include not just the locks themselves but the stretch of canal between them and Loch Ness including its lighthouse.

No Bibliography entries for this designation

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**Site Number** 12

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<b>Site Name</b>	Corrieyairack Pass, Melgarve, Drummin Bridge Over Caoehan Riabhaeh Burn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB6895
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category B
<b>Easting</b>	246348
<b>Northing</b>	796104
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description: General Wade, 1731-2. Small single span hump-back bridge; roughly tooled rubble arch ring which is partially collapsed on north side. Low parapet survives on south side. Span; 16' 16".</p> <p>Bibliography: William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), pp. 58-60.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	13
<b>Site Name</b>	Melgarve, Corrieyairack Pass, Bridge Over Allt Feith A Mhoraire
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB12373
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category B
<b>Easting</b>	246872
<b>Northing</b>	796095
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description: General Wade, 1731-32. Single span rubble hump-back bridge with tooled rubble arch ring and parapet cope. Small hole in crown of bridge and parapet partially collapsed on north side. Widely splayed approach form east. Span; 22'. Rubble reinforcement to river bank upstream of bridge.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest: Present line of Corrieyairack road passes about 200 yards downstream from bridge.</p> <p>Bibliography: William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), pp. 58-60.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	Whitebridge, Old Bridge Over River Foyers
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1874
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category A
<b>Easting</b>	248915
<b>Northing</b>	815369
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	Seileach Bothie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Bothy
<b>NRHE Number</b>	NH40SE 1
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG2639
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	246360
<b>Northing</b>	803420
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>One building, 7.0m x 4.0m. Extant remains 0.7m high. Visited by OS, 29 June 1964.</p> <p>Note (10 May 2018)</p> <p>Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, lxxxiv). The area was flooded when the River Tarff was dammed for the construction of the Glendoe Hydro Scheme. Information from HES Survey and Recording (LMcC), 10 May 2018</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	Garvamore "Barracks"
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB6899
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category A
<b>Easting</b>	252804
<b>Northing</b>	794305
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>Late 18th century. Long rectangular south facing 2-storey range comprising 3-bay dwelling and slightly later stable range with heated loft accommodation; further single storey, 2-bay range at east gable. All rubble with tooled rubble dressings; some harl pointing. 3-bay block with centre door masked by later porch with side entrance; symmetrical fenestration with small 1st floor windows.</p> <p>Stable block at west with 2 irregularly placed 1st floor windows in front elevation; rear centre entrance (with horizontal divided double door) and side entrance (probably leading to former stairs serving loft). Off centre loft door; diminutive gable ground and attic windows. Dwelling with centre rear 1st floor window; ground floor window (lighting parlour) and further very small ground floor light. 2-bay extension at east has later square porch with pyramidal slate roof masking entrance. 9- and 12-pane glazing to front windows; 16-pane to rear ground floor window. Ridge and end stacks, at west gable (heating loft) the original stack with shaped cope survives. Slated shingle and felt tiled roofs. Interior; double leaf plank main door of which one portion in situ and the other lying on stair half landing. Simple dog-leg stair case with slender turned pine balusters returning to 1st floor landing and thick turned newels. West ground floor room (officers' quarters?) with fielded panelled window shutters to rear window fastened with a simple wooden swivel catch. Similar double leaf cupboard doors fronting cupboard with dentil decoration to shaped interior. Moulded chair rail; simple chimney piece; fielded panelled door.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest: De-scheduled 16 October 1997.</p> <p>Sited beside military road over Corrieyairack pass completed by General Wade 1732 from a former drovers road. Though known as barracks building might have been a "King's house", an inn built on King's highway for all travellers. Dixon has discovered the first reference to "barracks" in a guide book of 1890 by the Kingussie grocer,</p>

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Mr Crerar, and considers that the misnomer comes from a combination of Victorian romanticism and an earlier unexecuted plan to build a barracks at Garvamore in 1717. Formerly roofed with heavy local slates, a pile of which lay behind building until recently. Stable ceiling in very poor condition. Loft above heated by hearth served by gable end hearth and probably used as troops' sleeping quarters. Building subsequently used as keeper's house. Now empty.

**Bibliography:**

William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), p58 pl 7.  
Information courtesy of G Dixon, Council Archivist.

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	Garvamore, Garva Bridge Over River Spey (St George's Bridge)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB6900
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category A
<b>Easting</b>	252174
<b>Northing</b>	794750
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>General Wade, 1731-2. Twin arched rubble bridge with long centre section between arches springing from rocky outcrop in centre of river. Tooled rubble arch rings and parapet cope; heavy rubble buttresses to both sides; iron repair braces to arches. Span; each arch 45' and length of bridge overall, 180'.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest:</p> <p>General Wade's first double arched bridge carries the military road from Dalwhinnie Laggan to Fort Augustus via the Corrieyairack Pass which commences at Garva (also Garbha). General Wade named the bridge St George's Bridge, though that name is now rarely used.</p> <p>Formerly a scheduled monument. Scheduled on 24/05/1971 and descheduled on 23/03/2016.</p> <p>Bibliography:</p> <p>W Douglas Simpson, PORTRAIT OF THE HIGHLANDS (1969), p.190.</p> <p>William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), PP.58-60.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Dun-da-Lamh, fort
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM4361
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	258213
<b>Northing</b>	792950
<b>Parish</b>	Laggan
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

**Description:**

The monument comprises a large hillfort of late prehistoric date. When the fort was scheduled in 1986 an inadequate area was included to protect various archaeological features lying outwith the main rampart, hence this extension.

Dun-da-lamh lies on the NE end of an impressive steep-sided hill called Black Craig. The fort is enclosed by a drystone wall varying from 4m to 7m thick, which survives to a maximum external height of 2.2m in the S corner of the site, and to a maximum internal height of 2.5m in the NW corner. The original entrance appears to have been on the NW, although a gap in the middle of the WSW side may also be original. A ramped access way leads towards the latter gap from the exterior, with its foot on a small platform which may also be artificial.

There are several modern huts and a number of aeries on the fort. The above-ground elements of these are excluded from scheduling.

The area now to be scheduled is irregular on plan, measuring a maximum of 200m SW-NE by 120m, to include the fort and the ramped approach and platform on its WSW side, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

**Statement of National Importance:**

The national importance of the fort lies in the exceptionally good preservation of its architectural features, and in its largely undisturbed archaeology.

**Bibliography:**

The monument is RCAHMS number NN 59 SE 3.

## References:

Feachem R W 1977, Guide to prehistoric Scotland, London, 128 Held at RCAHMS E. 2. FEA.

Mackay M 1857, 'Description of the hill-fort of Dun-da-Laimh, in the Parish of Laggan, District of Badenoch, Inverness-shire', Archaeol Scot, vol. 4, 305-12.

Wallace T 1921a, 'Archaeological notes', Trans Inverness Sci Soc Fld Club, vol. 8, 125-31.

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<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	Cherry Island, crannog, Ichnacardoch Bay, Loch Ness
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM9762
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	238600
<b>Northing</b>	810278
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	*Just outside 10km study area but to check for settings as views may be sensitive*

## Description:

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.

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.

**Bibliography:**

RCAHMS records the monument as NH 31 SE 1.

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.

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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	General Wade's Military Road, Fort William - Fort Augustus - Inverness
<b>Type of Site</b>	Military Road
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG17867
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	239990
<b>Northing</b>	809000
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	MILITARY ROAD (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD)

General Wade's Military Road (NAT)  
OS 1:10000 map (1981)

NH 4000 0900 - NH 4390 0999: B862 public road deviates very little from the Wade road which is isolated by re-alignments at NH 4047 0895; NH 4082 0878 and NH 4130 0875.

Visited by OS (?) June 1964; February 1979

<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoemore
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NRHE Number</b>	NH40NW 6
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG23344
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240040
<b>Northing</b>	808870
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	First Edition Survey Project (FESP)

A framstead, comprising one roofed and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet lxviii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 3 June 1996.

<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoe, Bridge Over Allt An Reidhean
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1884; NH40NW 3.01
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG15754
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category B
<b>Easting</b>	240451
<b>Northing</b>	808944
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	*Within 1km of access track but beyond 5km of wind farm site boundary*

**Description:**

1730-32. General Wade. Small single span rubble hump-back bridge; roughly tooled single arch ring; low rubble parapet with widely splayed approach and some concrete repairs. Span; approximately 15'.

**Statement of Special Interest:**

Now by-passed. Military road built by General Wade 1732-3 from Fort Augustus to Inverness.

**Bibliography**

William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), p.7.

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoe, Old Bridge Over Allt Doe
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1885; NH40NW 3.02
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG35374
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category B
<b>Easting</b>	240848
<b>Northing</b>	808776
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	*Within 1km of access track but beyond 5km of wind farm site boundary*

Description:  
1730-32. General Wade. Small single span rubble hump-back bridge; roughly tooled single arch ring; low roughly tooled rubble parapet with some concrete repair and splayed approaches. Span; approximately 30'.

Statement of Special Interest:  
Now by-passed by new bridge. Note as above.

Bibliography:  
William Taylor, THE MILITARY ROADS IN SCOTLAND (1976), p.7.

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoe, Bridge Carrying Re-Aligned A862 Over Allt Doe
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB1869; NH40NW 10
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG36964
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building: Category C
<b>Easting</b>	240861
<b>Northing</b>	808755
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Description: Probably Mears and Carus-Wilson, 1930-35. Single span rubble faced concrete brige built on slight skew. Tooled ashlar arch ring; rubble parapet. Approximate span; 45'-50'.

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**Statement of Special Interest:**

Similar to other bridges between Fort William and Inverness built during road improvements initiated by Inverness C.C.

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoebeg
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmstead
<b>NRHE Number</b>	NH40NW 7
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG23331
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241350
<b>Northing</b>	808820
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A farmstead, comprising four roofed buildings and one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet lxviii). One partially roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 3 June 1996

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Quarry, Allt na Craidhteig
<b>Type of Site</b>	Quarry; Shieling Hut
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG31784
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	250370
<b>Northing</b>	804090
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A small irregular mound was noted at this location by Alex Sutherland (HC Access Project Officer). The site appears from his photographs to consist of a small mound that may represent traces of small-scale quarrying in the vicinity. However, its position could also be indicative of a ruinous shieling structure.

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<b>Site Number</b>	27
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<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoe Lodge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Lodge
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG23979
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240220
<b>Northing</b>	809540
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Lodge (Undated)

Architect: Sir Robert Lorimer 1920-21

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<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	Glen Doe
<b>Type of Site</b>	Township
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG23346
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240700
<b>Northing</b>	809900
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	TOWNSHIP (Post Medieval - 1560 AD to 1900 AD) What may be a township, comprising four unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet lxviii). One enclosure and a boundary dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 3 June 1996.

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<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	An Sleachd Drainage Feature
<b>Type of Site</b>	Site; Drain
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG35372
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	239230
<b>Northing</b>	808610

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**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** (Former Type) SITE (Undated)  
 DRAIN (Undated)  
 Created automatically by NMRS Register Utility  
 User: Admin, Date: Wed 13 Oct 2004  
 ----  
 NH30NE 20.01 3924 0861.

This drainage feature comprises iron plates set within the track fabric at the crossing of a burn in an attempt to halt further water damage to the track. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/3.

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**Site Number** 30  
**Site Name** Archaeological investigation - Glendoe Hydroscheme Cable Route  
**Type of Site** Photographic survey; Strip, Map and Sample; Watching Brief  
**NRHE Number**  
**HER Number** EHG1446  
**Status** Event  
**Easting** 239720  
**Northing** 808900  
**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** A programme of archaeological monitoring and investigation was carried out in May 2006 during the excavation of a cable trench between Glendoe and Auchteraw, south of Fort Augustus in Inverness-shire, part of the works associated with the construction of Glendoe Hydro Scheme. As well as general monitoring of the cable route, the project provided an opportunity to investigate sections of General Wade's military road, constructed in 1726-7. Methods of construction of the road surface were noted, and one culvert was uncovered, dismantled and recorded. The work also provided an opportunity to note and record details of the St Benedict's Abbey's hydro-electric scheme, originally constructed in 1889, although the cable laying had a minimal impact on these features. <1>

Link for full report: <https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG1446>

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**Site Number** 31  
**Site Name** DBA and walkover survey - Glendoe Hydro Scheme, South of Fort Augustus  
**Type of Site** Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey

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**NRHE Number****HER Number** EHG4333**Status** Event**Easting** 246170**Northing** 805750**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff**Council** Highland

**Description** A DBA and walkover survey was carried out by C Dagg in 2002 in advance of a proposed hydro scheme southeast of Fort Augustus. Four main issues were identified during the assessment. Inundation of the proposed reservoir would result in the loss of an existing cairn and submergence of a late 19th century bothy structure associated with sport shooting. The preferred route for the power line and decision to route it underground have avoided potential impacts on various interests. The impact of the proposed power station on the designed landscape at St Benedict's Abbey was assessed as low. <1> Following changes to the original proposal, including relocation of the power station and associated substation, modifications associated with access into the Garrogie Estate, widening of the Glendoe access track and other modifications, the data recovered from the DBA and walkover survey was re-assessed. It was concluded that there would not be any significant adverse impacts on the cultural heritage from the proposed changes. The findings were included in an addendum to the Environmental Statement, produced in 2005. <2>

Full report: <https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4333>

**Site Number** 32**Site Name** DBA and walkover survey - Dell Wind Farm**Type of Site** Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey**NRHE Number****HER Number** EHG4431**Status** Event**Easting** 249110**Northing** 809470**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff**Council** Highland**Description** Description

A desk based assessment and walkover survey were carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2012-13 to inform a cultural heritage chapter for an environmental statement in support of an application for the Dell wind farm development. The inner study area corresponded to potential areas of impact within the application site. Within this area, all cultural heritage

assets were assessed for construction and operational effects. The outer study area extended to 20km from the proposed turbines, which was taken as the maximum extent of potentially significant effects on the settings of heritage assets. A targeted walkover survey of the Inner Study Area was carried out on 2nd to 4th May 2012 with an additional walkover of the area of the northern access track on the 7th May 2013. A total of six cultural heritage assets were identified within the inner study area. These include two assets previously recorded and four newly discovered sites which were identified during the course of the current walkover survey. Three assets appeared to be the remains of shielings and enclosures. <1>

Full report: <https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4431>

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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and walkover survey - proposed Allt Doe Hydro-electric scheme
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4465
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	239670
<b>Northing</b>	809220
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A desk based assessment and walkover survey was carried out by Scotia Archaeology in August 2011 in advance of a proposed hydro-electric scheme on the Allt Doe at Fort Augustus, Highland. Whilst the desk based assessment noted a pulative township, no trace of it or any other archaeological features were encountered during the walkover survey. <1> <2>
	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4465">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4465</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and Walkover Survey - Stronelaig Wind Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4606
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	252730
<b>Northing</b>	803350

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<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A DBA and walkover survey were carried out as part of an environmental statement for construction of a wind farm.
	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4606">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4606</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and Walkover Survey - Stronelaig Windfarm buried cable grid connectio
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4697
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	251740
<b>Northing</b>	799330
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A grid connection is required between the proposed Stronelaig windfarm and the existing Beauly- Denny overhead transmission line which passes to the south of the windfarm area. The grid connection will take the form of a buried cable. At the connection point there will be a new electricity substation. In addition, these works will require the upgrading of access, particularly permanent access to the substation. These proposed developments have the potential to impact on archaeological sites, areas with the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains and deposits, and areas of cultural or historic interest. This evaluation identifies all recorded archaeological sites and areas of cultural heritage interest and predicts areas where sub-surface features are most likely to be located. It places these sites within a local, regional and national archaeological and historical context. <1>
	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4697">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4697</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	36
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and Walkover Survey - Loch Ness Regional Scheme
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk-based Assessment; Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4969
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	239940

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<b>Northing</b>	812070
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A detailed archaeological desk-based assessment and selected area walkover survey was carried out between the 8 and 17 November 2016 on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in advance of a new water pipeline and associated works, between Invermoriston, Fort Augustus and Glendoebeg, Highland. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological sites likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed development works and pipeline route and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The desk-based assessment identified a significant number of archaeological sites in close proximity to the proposed works, while a number of new sites were recorded during the selected area walkover survey. The new sites included boundary dykes, clearance cairns, tracks, a stone-lined drain and surviving sections of General Wade's Military Road. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the proposed works. &lt;1&gt;</p> <p>Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4969">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG4969</a></p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	37
<b>Site Name</b>	Glendoebeg, Fort Augustus, WTW S075
<b>Type of Site</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG807
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	241460
<b>Northing</b>	809110
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG807">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG807</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	38
<b>Site Name</b>	Stronelairig Hydro-Electric Scheme
<b>Type of Site</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG927
<b>Status</b>	Event

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<b>Easting</b>	254050
<b>Northing</b>	805550
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG927">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG927</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	39
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and Walkover Survey - Trail Path between Glendoe and Loch Tarff
<b>Type of Site</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG5084
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	241670
<b>Northing</b>	809250
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological walkover survey undertaken over the route of a new 2m wide trail path between Glendoe and Loch Tarff. The survey was required due to the location of the development site within an area considered to have the potential for unrecorded historic environment features to be present. The walkover survey was undertaken on 25th October 2017. Six archaeological sites were recorded, including a group of cairns, structures, tracks and a dyke. Three sites would be affected by the proposed new footpath route and recommendations have been made to avoid the archaeological sites. <1>
	Full report: <a href="https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG5084">https://her.highland.gov.uk/event/EHG5084</a>

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<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Allt na Craidhleig shielings
<b>Type of Site</b>	Shielings
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	249102
<b>Northing</b>	804525
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland

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**Description** Small shieling structures occupy the summit of small knolls on the west bank of the stream.

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**Site Number** 41  
**Site Name** Allt Ruigh an t-Sidhean, shielings  
**Type of Site** Shielings  
**NRHE Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 254444  
**Northing** 803909  
**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** Substantial rubble shieling huts occupy the well-drained summit of a terrace on the west side of the stream, while more ephemeral structures are located on the poorly drained ground adjacent to the stream.

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**Site Number** 42  
**Site Name** Allt Mor, cairn  
**Type of Site** Cairn  
**NRHE Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 255910  
**Northing** 803090  
**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff  
**Council** Highland  
**Description** This cairn is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although it is no larger than some of the other cairns performing various functions on the high ground. Unusually, the visible stones are in the centre of a grass-covered base, 2m in diameter. 70m north of this is a second, more visible cairn at the junction of the two branches of the Crom Allt, at NH 5591 0316 and a third small cairn is just visible north of this on the opposite bank of the stream. That these cairns continue to have some relationship to modern activity on the hill is indicated by a feed sack stuffed between the stones of one, and a rusty drink can beside another.

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<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	Allt an Dearg Lochan, cairn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	255250
<b>Northing</b>	802600
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A small group of stones set on a tussock, with no obvious function. It is not near any tracks or paths or estate boundaries. It may have been a marker for a fox sett or a stance associated with shooting.

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<b>Site Number</b>	44
<b>Site Name</b>	Grouse Butts
<b>Type of Site</b>	Grouse Butts
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	253670
<b>Northing</b>	803290
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	These butts, constructed of turf, form a line running north west to south east and are still in use. Between the survey in 2002 and a second visit in 2011 the butts have been rebuilt, using turf and heather.

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<b>Site Number</b>	45
<b>Site Name</b>	Stalkers path
<b>Type of Site</b>	Path
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	255850
<b>Northing</b>	803250
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff

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<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This path, recorded on the 1st edition OS map, has now been overlain by the modern track, and no trace of any original path survive.

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<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Stalkers path
<b>Type of Site</b>	Path
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	251500
<b>Northing</b>	803500
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This path is recorded on the 1st edition OS map, but does not appear to have contained any built features. One small stone pile served as a waymarker.

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<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairn at NH 5609 0584
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	256090
<b>Northing</b>	805840
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Cairn recorded as part of archaeological walkover survey of Glendoe Hydro Scheme, Fort Augustus
	Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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<b>Site Number</b>	48
<b>Site Name</b>	Grouse butts and grouse feeding point at NH 5590 0580.s

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Grouse Butts
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	255900
<b>Northing</b>	805800
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The wooden grouse butts, of fairly recent construction, are still in use. The feeding points have been formed by turning over a large turf to form a table for grit, and are marked by white pegs.

Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

<b>Site Number</b>	49
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairn at NH 4611 0376
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	246110
<b>Northing</b>	803760
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This stone pile appears to be recently constructed, as the stones are unweathered, but it lies on the approximate route from the pony path on the ridge to Sealaich Bothie.

Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Line of cairns marking the pony path along the ridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairns
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	

<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	244790
<b>Northing</b>	804110
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Cairns were noted at various high points along the ridge from NH 4479 0411 to NH 4531 0431. Although this seems an unlikely route for a pony path, it was presumably preferable to picking one's way through the peat to the north, and approximates to the track as marked on the 1st edition OS map. The cairns are remarkably visible even in low cloud.

Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairn at NH 4511 0281
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	245110
<b>Northing</b>	802810
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This small three-stone pile is presumably adjacent to the now indistinct pony path leading south

Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation

<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	Allt an Reidhean, Depopulated Settlement at NH 403 068
<b>Type of Site</b>	Depopulated Settlement
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240300

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<b>Northing</b>	806800
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>A settlement consisting of at least six buildings, two enclosures and rig cultivation. This may be part of the settlement known as Glendoemoe, which is recorded as being located at NH 4004 0887, but as this is within mature spruce plantation, it was not possible to confirm the existence of any structures there. Features of this settlement are located on both sides of the track immediately above the plantation: the main body of the settlement lies on the east bank of the Allt an Reidhean and consists of four buildings and one rectangular enclosure, with rig cultivation to the south.) Between the stream and the track are two buildings and, attached to one of the buildings, a square enclosure. West of the track a turf dyke runs up the hill, and a possible third enclosure has been cut across by the plantation fence.</p> <p>Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Sheepfold at NH 41008 08081
<b>Type of Site</b>	Sheepfold
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241008
<b>Northing</b>	808081
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Two rectangular enclosures, separated by a 2m corridor. The walls are of double skin drystone construction, subsequently robbed down to one course. The southern enclosure measures 19m NW-SE by 14m NE-SW, while the northern enclosure measures 20.5m by 9m and has internal stone partition. In the 2m corridor is a pile of rubble including fragments of roofing slates, which may indicate that there was originally a roofed building. This feature is marked as a sheepfold on the 1st edition OS map and presumably dates to the mid-19th century, although it is located on part of the area of old cultivation (site 36). This site is now fenced off to provide a deer feeding area.</p> <p>Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Track, building
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241465
<b>Northing</b>	806137
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Where the present track turns east over the Allt Doe, the earlier stalkers path, as recorded on the 1st edition OS map, continues south to NH 41477 05329. What appears to be a small roofless building is attached to the west side of the track; this could be a shelter or bothy for stalking. (not visited)</p> <p>Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairn, stone pile
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	246110
<b>Northing</b>	803870
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>This stone pile appears to be recently constructed, as the stones are unweathered, but it lies on the approximate route from the pony path on the ridge to the Seilach Bothy. It is now located just south of the new hydro scheme access road.</p> <p>Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	Line of cairns marking the pony path along the ridge between NH 4479 0411

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	245310
<b>Northing</b>	804310
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Cairns were noted at various points along the ridge, approximating to a track marked on the 1st edition OS map. Although this seems an unlikely route for a pony path, it was presumably preferable to picking a route through the peat to the north. The cairns are inter-visible even in low cloud conditions.
	Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation

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<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	Cairn at NH 45564 03713
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	245564
<b>Northing</b>	803713
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Cairn as recorded on the 1st edition OS map, no further information. This lies within the area of inundation for the hydro scheme reservoir. (not visited)
	Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation

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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	Allt na Craidhleig, shielings at NH 49102 04525 and NH 49138 04409
<b>Type of Site</b>	Shieling huts
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated

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<b>Easting</b>	249138
<b>Northing</b>	804409
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Occupying the west bank of the stream, two sites, of which the northern consists of five structures on the level top of a slight grassy knoll, while the southern consists of one structure. These features are at the location of intake 10 for the hydro scheme and may not have survived the development.
	Dagg C. 2011 Glendoe Estate, Boleskine and Abertarff, Inverness-shire, Proposed Woodland Areas: Archaeological Desk-Based Evaluation

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<b>Site Number</b>	59
<b>Site Name</b>	Area of rig cultivation and possible structure at NH 4060 0813
<b>Type of Site</b>	Rig and Furrow
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240600
<b>Northing</b>	808130
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The area of rigs is clearly visible to the east of the track while the possible structure is located on the highest point of the grassy area. There did not appear to be any associated features to the west of the track.
	Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	Dams, water management features at NH 405 083
<b>Type of Site</b>	Dams
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	240500
<b>Northing</b>	808200
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff

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**Council** Highland

**Description** Two dams on the lochan, the northern is in good condition but the southern is in poor repair. Differences between the 1st edition OS map and the present indicated that the watercourse flowing east from the southern dam to the Sputan Dubh and crossed by the track might be an artificial channel. However, this appears to be natural.

Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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**Site Number** 61

**Site Name** Area of cultivation, dykes, structures at NH 4105 0815

**Type of Site** Field system

**NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-designated

**Easting** 241050

**Northing** 808150

**Parish** Boleskine and Abertarff

**Council** Highland

**Description** This area has been cut through by the modern track. The former pony path ran to the south, as indicated on the 1st edition OS map. The western boundary of this area, descending to poorer ground at NH 4097 0816, is marked by a number of short sections of field boundaries, stone piles and possible small structures, more in keeping with prehistoric cultivation than pre-improvement. It could be that the bracken is obscuring other more obviously prehistoric features. There is a rectangular structure at NH 4102 0813, measuring approximately 5m by 3m, aligned N-S.

Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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**Site Number** 62

**Site Name** Sheepfold at NH 4106 0806

**Type of Site** Sheepfold

**NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-designated

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<b>Easting</b>	241060
<b>Northing</b>	808060
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Two rectangular enclosures, separated by a 2m corridor. The walls have been of double skin drystone construction, subsequently robbed down to one course. The southern enclosure measures 19m NW-SE by 14m NE-SW, (Photo no. 18) while the northern enclosure measures 20.5m by 9m and has one internal stone partition. In the 2m corridor is a pile of rubble including fragments of roofing slates, which may indicate that there was originally a roofed building. This feature is indicated as a sheepfold on the 1st edition OS map and presumably dates to the 19th century, although it is located on part of the area of old cultivation (Site 13) This site is now fenced off to provide a deer feeding area.
	Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Area of old cultivation, structures at NH 4127 0786
<b>Type of Site</b>	Field system
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241270
<b>Northing</b>	807860
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	This is a bracken-covered grassy area to the east of the track. There are probably more features concealed by the bracken, but the following were noted: grass-covered footings of a rectangular building, measuring 6m by 4m and aligned ENE-WSW at NH 4127 0786, a substantial field clearance cairn at NH 4127 0784 (Photo no. 19), remains of a possible structure or field clearance pile which has been cut through by the modern track, visible in the cutting at NH 4121 0796. (Photo no. 20).
	Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

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<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Area of former cultivation, possible structure at NH 4120 0770
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241200
<b>Northing</b>	807700
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>An area of bracken-covered grass covering a ridge extending west from the access track. The possible structure is at the highest point, at the western end of the ridge.</p> <p>Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	65
<b>Site Name</b>	Building at NH 414 069
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	241400
<b>Northing</b>	806900
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is a wooden hut, raised on stilts and divided into two rooms, each with an external door, seemingly constructed to provide shelter. Its date of construction is given inside as 1927, in which case it is in remarkably good condition.</p> <p>Dagg, 2002. Archaeological Walk-Over Survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Glendoe, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	Carn na Cloiche, cairn

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	247347
<b>Northing</b>	802547
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A cairn is shown on the First Edition Six Inch to the Mile OS map in 1873. Annotated as Carn na Cloiche on the 1899 OS map.

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<b>Site Number</b>	67
<b>Site Name</b>	Meallan Odhar, cairn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cairn
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	256743
<b>Northing</b>	804982
<b>Parish</b>	Boleskine and Abertarff
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Cairn depicted on First Edition Six Inch to the Mile OS map in 1873.

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