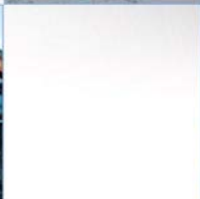
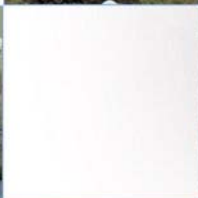


Lossie Forest, Moray Desk Based Assessment

AOC Project Number 21234

March 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Lossie Forest, Moray

Desk Based Assessment

On Behalf of: **Forestry Commission Scotland**
Forest Enterprise
Head Office Scotland
1 Highland Way
Inverness Business Part
Inverness
IV2 7GB

National Grid Reference (NGR): **NJ 280 674**

AOC Project No: **21234**

Prepared by: **Dr Juha Marttila**

Illustration by: **Dr Juha Marttila, Graeme Carruthers & Gemma Hudson**

Date of Report: **23 March 2009**

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

Author: Juha Martilla	Date:
Approved by: John Gooder	Date:
Draft/Final Report Stage:	Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

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



Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	1
List of plates	1
List of appendices	2
Abstract.....	3
1 Non-technical Summary.....	4
2 Introduction.....	4
3 Aims and Objectives	4
4 Methodology	5
5 Archaeological and Historical Evidence.....	6
6 Walkover Survey.....	10
7 Conclusion	13
8 References	14
Site Gazetteer	18
Site No: 1	18
Site No: 2.....	18
Site No: 3.....	19
Site No: 4.....	19
Site No: 5.....	21
Site No: 6.....	21
Site No: 7.....	22
Site No: 8.....	22
Site No: 9.....	23
Site No: 10.....	23
Site No: 11.....	24
Site No: 12.....	24
Site No: 13.....	25
Site No: 14.....	25
Site No: 15.....	26
Site No: 16.....	26
Site No: 17.....	27
Site No: 18.....	27
Site No: 19.....	27
Site No: 20.....	28
Site No: 21.....	28
Site No: 22.....	29
Site No: 23.....	29
Site No: 24.....	30
Site No: 25.....	30
Site No: 26.....	31
Site No: 27.....	31
Site No: 28.....	32
Site No: 29.....	32
Site No: 30.....	33
Site No: 31.....	34
Site No: 32.....	35
Site No: 33.....	36
Site No: 34.....	37
Site No: 35.....	37
Site No: 36.....	38
Site No: 37.....	38

Site No: 38.....	39
Site No: 39.....	39
Site No: 40.....	40
Site No: 41.....	40
Site No: 42.....	41
Site No: 43.....	41
Site No: 44.....	42
Site No: 45.....	42
Site No: 46.....	43
Site No: 47.....	44
Site No: 48.....	44
Site No: 49.....	45
Site No: 50.....	45
Site No: 51.....	46
Site No: 52.....	46
Site No: 53.....	47
Site No: 54.....	47
Site No: 55.....	48
Site No: 56.....	48
Site No: 57.....	49
Site No: 58.....	49
Site No: 59.....	49
Site No: 60.....	51
Site No: 61.....	51
Site No: 62.....	51
Site No: 63.....	52
Site No: 64.....	52
Site No: 65.....	52
Site No: 66.....	53
Site No: 67.....	53
Site No: 68.....	53
Site No: 69.....	54
Site No: 70.....	54
Site No: 71.....	55
Site No: 72.....	55
Site No: 73.....	56
Site No: 74.....	56
Site No: 75.....	57
Site No: 76.....	57
Site No: 77.....	57
Site No: 78.....	58
Site No: 79.....	58
Site No: 80.....	59
Site No: 81.....	59
Site No: 82.....	60
Site No: 83.....	60
Site No: 84.....	60
Site No: 85.....	61
Site No: 86.....	61
Site No: 87.....	62
Site No: 88.....	62
Site No: 89.....	62
Site No: 90.....	63

Site No: 91	63
Site No: 92	64
Site No: 93	64
Site No: 94	64
Site No: 95	65
Site No: 96	65
Site No: 97	65

List of illustrations

Figure 1	Sites of Archaeological Interest
Figure 2	Extract from a map by Pont 1580s-1590s
Figure 3	Extract from a map by Blaeu 1654
Figure 4	Extract from a map by Moll 1745
Figure 5	Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55
Figure 6	Extract from a map by Thomson 1820
Figure 7	Extract from first edition 1:10,560 OS map, 1873
Figure 8	Extract from first edition 1:10,560 OS Map, 1873 showing a sluice, building and flood gate
Figure 9	Extract from first edition OS Map, 1873 showing a well (Site 66)
Figure 10	Extract from 1:2,500 OS map, 1905 showing the locations of two buildings (Site 95) and a well (Site 66)
Figure 11	Extract from second edition 1:2,500 OS Map, 1905 showing a gravel pit (Site 96)
Figure 12	Extract from second edition 1:10,560 OS map, 1906
Figure 13	Extract from second edition 1:10,560 OS Map, 1905 showing the fishing station (Site 39)
Figure 14	Plan of the Coastal Battery (Site 30) and Military Camp (Site 40)
Figure 15	Extract from 1:10,560 OS map, 1959
Figure 16	Extract from 1:10,000 OS map, 1968

List of plates

Plate 1:	The front of a square pillbox (Site 10) from northeast
Plate 2:	The back of a square pillbox (Site 1) from southeast
Plate 3:	The interior of a square pillbox (Site 1) from east
Plate 4:	The front of a hexagonal pillbox (Site 3) from NE
Plate 5:	The back of a hexagonal pillbox (Site 3) from south
Plate 6:	The interior of a hexagonal pillbox (Site 3) from NE
Plate 7:	The line of anti-tank blocks near Site 1 from east
Plate 8:	An anti-tank block with barbed wire at NJ 27570 68186 from northwest
Plate 9:	Three anti-tank blocks fallen due to erosion at NJ 28363 67816 from SE
Plate 10:	Two anti-tank blocks which have been pushed from their original locations in order to gain access through the defence line at NJ 29387 67356 from northeast
Plate 11:	Pillbox (Site 38) severely undercut by erosion from southeast
Plate 12:	Damaged pillbox (Site 21) from south
Plate 13:	Pillbox (Site 42) with metal mesh remaining from the camouflage netting from northeast
Plate 14:	an anti-tank block built which has been reduced in size at Site 6 from NNW
Plate 15:	A double anti-tank block at Site 12 from north
Plate 16:	A pillbox almost completely covered in shingle southeast of the study area from west
Plate 17:	The entrance of the bunker (Site 88) from east
Plate 18:	The bunker (Site 88) from south
Plate 19:	The western part of the road block (Site 89) from east
Plate 20:	The eastern part of the road block (Site 89) from north
Plate 21:	The No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) showing the graffiti from northeast
Plate 22:	The No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from NE
Plate 23:	The southern room of the No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from southwest
Plate 24:	The No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from southwest
Plate 25:	The northern part of the No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from southwest
Plate 26:	The central area of the No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from east
Plate 27:	The mounting for the gun at No. 2 Gun Emplacement (Site 28) from south
Plate 28:	The No. 1 Gun Emplacement (Site 31) from northeast

- Plate 29: The shelter (Site 29) from northeast
Plate 30: The interior of the shelter (Site 29) from south
Plate 31: The trench in the vicinity of Site 29 from southeast
Plate 32: The western engine house (Site 27) from northeast
Plate 33: The central engine house (Site 33) from SSW
Plate 34: The eastern engine house (Site 36) from southeast
Plate 35: The interior of the eastern engine house (Site 36) from south
Plate 36: The western searchlight (Site 26) from northeast
Plate 37: The eastern searchlight (Site 37) from southeast
Plate 38: The interior of the western searchlight (Site 26) from north
Plate 39: The Battery Observation Post (Site 35) from southeast
Plate 40: The central room of the Battery Observation Post (Site 35) from west
Plate 41: The southern room of the Battery Observation Post (Site 35) from west
Plate 42: The northern part of the Battery Observation Post (Site 35) with the fitting of the observation equipment from south
Plate 43: The metal fence in the vicinity of the Battery Observation Post (Site 35) from southeast
Plate 44: The magazine (Site 90) from northeast
Plate 45: The track leading to the magazine (Site 90) from southwest
Plate 46: The western machinegun emplacement (Site 91) from west
Plate 47: The eastern machinegun emplacement (Site 92) from southeast
Plate 48: The remains of a sandbag at the western machinegun emplacement (Site 91) from northwest
Plate 49: A defensive embankment (Site 94) from northwest
Plate 50: A defensive embankment (Site 93) from south
Plate 51: A concrete platform (Site 72) from southeast
Plate 52: A concrete platform (Site 68) from south
Plate 53: A concrete platform (Site 80) from east
Plate 54: The internal divisions and drain at Site 80 from north
Plate 55: The fishing station (Site 39) from northeast
Plate 56: The interior of the fishing station (Site 39) from northeast
Plate 57: The location of the decoy airfield (Site 8) from east
Plate 58: The rifle range (Site 2) from south
Plate 59: The shooting positions at the rifle range (Site 2) from north

List of appendices

- Appendix 1 Site Gazetteer
Appendix 2 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry
Appendix 3 Plans and Elevations

Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the Forestry Commission Scotland to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Lossie Forest, an area of post-war conifer plantation near Lossiemouth. The aim of the desk-based assessment was to identify any remains of archaeological interest. A particular focus was given to the Second World War anti-invasion defences which stretch across the study area.

A total of 97 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. The vast majority of these formed part of the anti-invasion coastal defences. The surviving coastal defences consist of a line of anti-tank blocks and pillboxes stretching across the forest; a coastal battery; a military camp; a bunker; a decoy airfield and a rifle range. All the sites related to the anti-invasion defences were visited, recorded and their condition assessed.

1 Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the Forestry Commission Scotland to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to the assessment of the Second World War remains at Lossie Forest, which occupies part of the Moray coastal strip. The aim of the desk-based assessment was to identify and record any archaeological remains located within the study area. The site lies within the local authority administrative area of Aberdeenshire Council.
- 1.2 Cartographic and documentary sources indicate that the study area remained largely undeveloped until the post-medieval period, when a fishing station, farms and a sluice were constructed. The most substantial archaeological evidence, however, consists of Second World War anti-invasion defences which stretch across the study area. These formed the east sector of the anti-invasion beach defences of Moray which ran from Cullen Bay to Burghead Bay. After the war the area was afforested by the Forestry Commission. Today the area remains undeveloped and is largely characterised by conifer plantation behind the open foreshore.
- 1.3 As part of the study No 2 Gun Emplacement (**Site 28**) was recorded using a GS Mensi 101 Medium Range Laser Scanner and Trimble S6 Total Station.

2 Introduction

2.1 Study Area

- 2.1.1 The study area is located southeast of Lossiemouth, Moray. The site is centred at NGR NJ 280 674 and is bounded by the River Lossie to the west, arable fields and a wooded area to the south, a wooded area to the east and the sea to the north (see Figure 1)
- 2.1.2 The geology of the area around Inverness consists mainly of sandstones, conglomerates, shales and flagstones which date from the Old Red Sandstone period (Walker *et al* 1982, 4-5). Soils in the area consist of Storm Beach Deposits of excessively drained shingle and freely drained sand and shingle, Blown Sand Deposits of excessively drained dunes and Raised Beach Deposits of poorly drained and very poorly drained Low Beach (Macaulay Institute of Soil Research 1978).

2.2 Limitations of Scope

- 2.5.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives, as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2, and a walkover survey.

3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of this study is to identify the archaeological and architectural heritage significance of the Forestry Commission Scotland site at Lossie Forest, Moray. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive picture of the remains located in the area.
- 3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this will focus upon assessing the archaeological significance of the site by examining the variety of remains in and around it, and the cultural attributes

(e.g. of archaeological, historical or architectural significance) of any standing structures on the site or in its margins.

4 Methodology

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this desk-based assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in NPPG5 (SOEnD 1994), NPPG 18 (SODD 1999) and PAN42 (SOEnD 1994a).
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Organisation* of the Institute for Archaeologists. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:
- National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):
For NMRS data, aerial photographs, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;
 - National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
 - Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):
For scheduled ancient monuments data and listed buildings data;
 - Aberdeenshire Council:
For Sites and Monuments Record data.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, SMR number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (Figure 1) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. Sites included are either within or share a border with the study area.

- 4.3.3 All sources consulted during the desk-based assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 8.
- 4.3.4 The No 2 Gun Emplacement (**Site 28**) was recorded using the GS Mensi 101 Medium Range Laser Scanner and a Trimble S6 Total Station. The resulting plans and elevations are presented in Appendix 2.

4.4 Copyright and confidentiality

- 4.4.1 Copyright and every other property right in this report and all documents and things produced during this desk-based assessment shall be vested as to copyright in the Crown, and as to every other property right in the Forestry Commission. AOC Archaeology Group warrants to the Commission that all staff were employed or engaged in relation to these works on terms which did not entitle any of them to copyright or any other right in any such report, document or thing. AOC has assigned copyright in every such report and document to the Crown.
- 4.4.2 AOC Archaeology Group undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC Archaeology Group further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC Archaeology Group's and the Institute for Archaeologists' ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

5 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

5.1 Prehistoric (8000 BC – AD 79)

- 5.1.1 The evidence for prehistoric activities in the study area consists of two possible sites. Speyslaw (**Site 15**) is a heavily mutilated elongated mound which measures circa 11 m northeast-southwest by 8 m transversely and is approximately 1.8 m high. Quarrying in its southwest corner has revealed an earth and stone core. The remains probably represent a barrow, a burial monument which possibly dates from the second or third millennium BC. However, due to the extensive damage to the remains and overgrowth in the area its nature cannot be confirmed.
- 5.1.2 A bronze socketed axe of bag-type has been found in the vicinity of the Boar's Head Rock (**Site 57**). The exact findspot is unknown. Socketed bronze axe-heads were produced in the later Bronze Age, from about 1100 to 750 BC. They were cast in a two-piece mould, producing a hollow shape, rather like a bag. They are often decorated and most have two longitudinal internal ridges perpendicular to the blade. The axe would have enclosed the end of a kne shaft. The presence of this axe suggests that a Bronze Age settlement was possibly located in the vicinity of its findspot.

5.2 Roman (AD 79-410)

- 5.2.1 Roman artefacts (**Site 16**) were found in the study area during a metal-detecting survey on a gentle south-facing slope in agricultural ground. They consist of a coin – a silver Denarius of Vespasian (AD80-1); a square buckle and half a buckle; and two pieces of metal.
- 5.2.2 Further Roman artefacts have been identified in the vicinity of Lossie Forest. Two Roman coin hoards, together with other Roman artefacts, were recovered from the excavation of a native Iron Age site at

Birnie, approximately 12 km SSW of the study area. These artefacts are thought to have been gifted directly to the inhabitants of the area from Rome. Little secondary movement of Roman material between Iron Age groups has been identified (Hunter 2007). It is possible that the artefacts recovered from Lossie Forest (**Site 16**) were derived by the same means as the finds from Birnie.

5.3 Medieval (AD 600-1500)

- 5.3.1 The medieval remains identified within the study area consist of medieval pottery thought to be from a deserted village site, the location of which remains unknown (**Site 56**). The pottery is now in Elgin museum.

5.4 Post-medieval (1500-1900)

- 5.4.1 The majority of the evidence for the early post-medieval period occupation of the area derives from historic maps. Pont's map from 1580s-1590s (Figure 2) shows a busy rural landscape surrounding the study area. The settlement at Speyslaw (**Site 61**) is depicted immediately to the south, while Inch (**Site 62**) lay immediately west of the study area. Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 3) shows the settlement at Inche (**Site 62**) in the western part of the study area. Moll's map of 1745 (Figure 4) does not depict any settlement within the study area, but Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Figure 5), which is considerably more accurate, indicates that the Inche was located southwest of the study area. His map also suggests that during the first half of the eighteenth century the study area appears to have remained completely undeveloped. Thomson's map (Figure 6) suggests that no major development had taken place in the study area by the 1820s.
- 5.4.2 Development within the study area is shown by the first edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map from 1873 (Figure 7). It indicates that a sluice (**Site 63**), a flood gate (**Site 65**) and a building (**Site 64**) with an associated track had been constructed in the western part of the study area (Figure 8). The map also shows a well (**Site 66**) in the central part of the study area, northeast of Speyslaw (Figure 9). A croft with a square enclosure to the west and a trapezoidal enclosure to the north is shown at Lochside in the southwestern part of the research area (**Site 60**). A fishing station (**Site 39**) (Plates 55 & 56), which dates from between 1820 and 1873, is shown in the central part of the study area circa 200 m inland from the beach. This still stands and measures approximately 16.3 by 5.5 m overall and is constructed of random rubble with a slated roof and two chimney stacks. The north elevation has four bays with an entrance at the northwest end and in the southwest-facing elevation there are two bays and two entrances. The building shows evidence of having been altered internally. Two partitions were noted: one still standing, creating a separate compartment at the northwest end and a second evidenced by marks on the walls adjacent to the door. At least one of the entrances in the southwest elevation is of a later construction. The OS map also shows that several tracks/roads had been constructed prior to the 1870s within the study area; several are still used today.
- 5.4.3 Innes House (**Site 59**) is located immediately south of the research area. This L-shaped tower house was built between 1640 and 1654. A detailed analysis of the structure in 1998 discovered that its history is far more complex than previously suggested and includes several modifications. A drawing from circa 1590 implies that the house was preceded by a castle. The associated designed landscape included a clock tower on a possible motte to the north of the house, two dovecots, a formal garden, several avenues, the Home Farm and an area of woodland to the southwest (MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92; Tranter 1962-70; McKean 2003).

5.4.4 The treacherous nature of the coast north of the Lossie Forest is indicated by the number of shipwrecks recorded. The records indicate that in total nine schooners and a coble (**Sites 45-46 & 48-55**) were shipwrecked around Boar's Head in the late nineteenth century, resulting in a significant loss of life and cargo.

5.5 Modern (1900-)

5.5.1 The 1:2,500 OS map of 1905 (Figure 10) indicates that two buildings (**Site 95**) and a well (**Site 66**) were located on the southern edge of the central part of the study area in the beginning of the twentieth century. The map also shows a gravel pit (**Site 96**) in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 11). The second edition 1:10,560 map of 1906 (Figures 12 & 13) indicate that a flagstaff and wind gauge were situated at the fishing station (**Site 39**) at the time.

Anti-Invasion Defences

- 5.5.2 The vast majority of the cultural historical remains from the twentieth century are associated with the Second World War Innes Links Anti-Invasion Beach Defences (**Sites 1-14, 18-38, 40-43, 47, 58 & 67-94**). These extensive defences stretched from Kingston to Lossiemouth and formed the east sector of the anti-invasion beach defences of Moray which ran from Cullen Bay to Burghead Bay. They included pillboxes; infantry observation posts; artillery observation posts; Home Guard observation posts; Home Guard defended localities; keeps; wire obstacles; aircraft immobilisation poles; tubular scaffolding and two sections of airfield perimeter defences located at Lossiemouth and Kinloss, which included light and heavy anti-aircraft batteries that possibly providing a secondary beach defence capability (RCAHMS).
- 5.5.3 The anti-invasion defences within the Lossie Forest consist of a coastal battery (**Site 30**); a military camp (**Site 40**); a line of anti-tank blocks (**Sites 4, 32, 43 & 58**); a bunker (**Site 88**); a road block (**Site 89**) and an airfield decoy site (**Site 8**). In addition, a substantial firing range (**Site 2**) is situated in the eastern part of the forest.
- 5.5.4 The Coastal Battery (**Site 30**) (Figure 14) is situated in the central part of the forest and consists of two searchlight emplacements (**Sites 26 & 37**); three engine houses (**Sites 27, 33 & 36**); a shelter (**Site 29**); a Battery Observation Post (BoP) (**Site 35**); a magazine (**Site 90**); two gun emplacements (**Sites 28 & 31**); two machine gun emplacements (**Site 91 & 92**); two defensive embankments (**Site 93 & 94**) and associated trenches and tracks. Substantial quantities of metal wire remains on the ground; these would have formed part of the camouflage system of the battery.
- 5.5.5 The two concrete and brick gun emplacements (**Sites 28 & 31**) are almost identical. They measure 11 by 15 m with a wall thickness of 0.3 m. Both of the emplacements have an internal room to the rear which measures 6.1 by 3.5 m. They are mainly built of shuttered concrete. However, some of the interior walls have been constructed using brick, particularly in the rear of the gun platforms. Both of the emplacements would have originally had a Mk XI/V 6-inch gun mounted in their seaward sides.
- 5.5.6 Remains of trenches that connected both of the gun emplacements were connected to a shelter (**Site 29**) circa 50 m inland. The shelter measures circa 6.3 by 4.4 m and has a flat roof. Protected entrances at its north and south ends have external low capped blast walls.

- 5.5.7 The battery's magazine (**Site 90**) is located approximately 50 m behind the shelter. It is dug five m into the ground in order to project any explosion upwards and therefore to limit the damage to the surrounding battery and military camp. A curving track, large enough to provide access with a truck, has been dug northeast of the entrance. The magazine measures approximately 5 by 10 m and has been divided into two rooms.
- 5.5.8 Identical searchlight sites (**Sites 26 & 37**) are located on both east and west edges of the coastal battery. They are constructed of concrete and measure 5.8 by 3.0 m. Their entrances are at the southeast corners. Some paint remains on their surfaces which can be used to identify the locations of electrical equipment in their interiors.
- 5.5.9 The battery observation post (**Site 35**) is located between the eastern searchlight site (**Site 37**) and the No 1 Gun emplacement (**Site 31**). It is constructed of concrete with interior walls of brick and measures approximately 6.9 by 5.4 m. The viewing platform has a canopy supported by a heavy steel beam with the leading edge having a semi-scalloped effect. The two interior rooms have retained paint below what was the shelf line. A square concrete base for the ranging equipment is located in the centre of the viewing platform.
- 5.5.10 The three engine houses are located circa 50 m inland of the guns, battery observation post and searchlights. **Sites 27 & 36** are almost identical and would have provided power for the searchlights that are situated in their vicinities. They measure circa 4 by 5 m and have two windows. There are concrete mountings inside the buildings for the engine, with metal bolts where it could have been fastened. Original camouflage paint is still visible on the outer surfaces of the buildings. The battery's main engine house (**Site 33**) is located in the central part of the complex. It is set into a sand dune and measures circa 4.3 by 3.4 m with an entrance on its south side. The interior has an engine mounting with metal bolts. The engine house would have provided power for the gun emplacements and the shelter. All the three engine houses have chimneys, presumably for the exhaust from the diesel engine.
- 5.5.11 Remains of two machine gun emplacements (**Sites 91 & 92**) have been identified along the edge of the forest. They consist of banks of sand (with traces of sandbags still visible) with a depression in their centre for a person to take cover. The western emplacement (**Site 91**) is located in the vicinity of the western searchlight (**Site 26**) and the eastern emplacement is on top of a dune in the eastern part of the battery in a very good defensive position. Prior to the afforestation of the area, both of the emplacements would have had good sightlines to the beach. Two other possible defensive embankments were identified within the area of the battery (**Sites 93 & 94**).
- 5.5.12 Immediately south of the Coastal battery (**Site 30**) are the remains of the military camp (**Site 40**) which would have housed the soldiers manning the battery. The remains of the camp consist of 20, mostly identical concrete platforms. They measure approximately 5 by 10 m and would have had a metal superstructure. The platforms are divided roughly into three groups. The western group consists of five platforms (**Sites 70-74**), the central group of nine platforms (**Sites 67-69, 57-77 & 79-81**) and the eastern group of six platforms (**Sites 82-87**). Some of the central group's platforms have additional features which suggest different functions. For example the perimeters of **Sites 68 & 80** have evidence of fittings for prefabricated wooden walls and **Site 80** has evidence of steps, internal divisions and internal and external drains. Furthermore **Sites 68 & 69** are connected with a concrete pavement. Evidence of another pavement (**Site 78**) was identified south of **Site 77**. According to the RCAHMS, the earlier Fishing Station (**Site 39**) was most probably incorporated into the military camp due to its close vicinity to the camp.

- 5.5.13 The line of anti-tank blocks runs across the Lossie Forest. It follows the edge of the beach from NJ 32050 66220 to NJ 27425 68262 where it terminates. After an approximate 440 m gap, the line continues through the plantation, terminating at NJ 25579 68144. With two exceptions, the concrete blocks are identical and measure approximately 1.0 m in width and 1.5 m in height. The gaps between the blocks measure approximately 1.5 m. A number of short ditches (**Site 47**), at right angles to the line of anti-tank blocks, were identified in the southeastern part of the study area, which could have formed part of the defences.
- 5.5.14 A total of 23 pillboxes (**Sites 1, 3, 5-7, 9-14, 18-23, 25, 38, 41-43 & 58**) were originally located within the study area, of which 22 survive (**Site 23** has been removed). The RCAHMS had misidentified a further two sites as pillboxes (**Sites 24 & 34**). However, **Site 24** is most likely the bunker of **Site 23** and **Site 34** is one of the Coastal Battery's buildings. The pillboxes consist of two principal designs, square and hexagonal, which alternate throughout most of the defence line. The square pillboxes measure circa 5.0 by 3.5 m and have a window on each side wall (Plate 1). In front they have a narrow firing slit. Their entrances are located on their southern side, away from the beach and protected with a blast wall (Plate 2). Concrete surfaces are located in the interior, next to the windows (Plate 3). The hexagonal pillboxes measure circa 5 by 5 m (Plate 4). Five of the six sides, facing forward and to the sides, have windows which measure circa 1 m in width and 0.5 metres in height. The rear wall, where the entrance is located, has two narrow slits, one on each side of the door (Plate 5). A blast wall is situated behind each pillbox in order to protect the entrance. Concrete surfaces are located on the sides of the interior (Plate 6).
- 5.5.15 The guns were removed from the coastal battery at Lossie Forest in 1946. The 1959 1:10,560 OS map of the area (Figure 15) indicates that the area was afforested by the end of the 1950s. The 1968 1:10,000 OS map (Figure 16) indicates that a farm (**Site 79**) had been established in the southwest corner of the study area. The area still remains largely undeveloped and is characterised by a coniferous plantation.

5.6 Sites of Unknown Date

- 5.6.1 **Site 17**, the find spot of a lead weight and a gilded hook, was not incorporated into the above discussion, as its date is unknown.

6 Walkover Survey

- 6.1 A walkover survey of the study area was undertaken between 2nd and 6th February 2009 in order to identify and record the remains of the Second World War anti-invasion defences in the Lossie Forest.
- 6.2 The line of anti-tank blocks was found to be in excellent condition (Plate 7). In places even short lengths of barbed wire had survived (Plate 8). Only 37 of the concrete blocks had fallen or been removed. Some of the blocks had fallen due to erosion of the ground around them (Plate 9) and others had been deliberately removed in order to gain access through the line (Plate 10). Table 1 shows the location of the blocks, the types of damage and the number of blocks affected by damage.

Table 1. Fallen, Missing or Extensively Damaged Anti-tank blocks		
Number of blocks	Location	Type of Damage
1	NJ 31561 66380	Fallen (erosion)
1	NJ 30025 67040	Fallen (erosion)
1	NJ 29971 67061	Damage
2	NJ 29387 67356	Fallen (deliberate)
1	NJ 29337 67378	Damage
1	NJ 28835 67627	Fallen (erosion)
2	NJ 28826 67636	Fallen (deliberate)
1	NJ 28725 67697	Fallen (deliberate)
6	NJ 28408 67789	Fallen (erosion)
1	NJ 28198 67903	Removed
2	NJ 25581 67170	Fallen (erosion)
1	NJ 26421 68481	Fallen (deliberate)
1	NJ 26449 68443	Fallen (deliberate)
1	NJ 26559 68400	Fallen (deliberate)
2	NJ 26660 68373	Removed
2	NJ 26699 68410	Removed
2	NJ 28006 67993	Fallen (deliberate)
2	NJ 27731 68105	Fallen (erosion)
1	NJ 27595 68174	Fallen (deliberate)
1	NJ 27570 68186	Fallen (deliberate)
3	NJ 27424 68252	Fallen (deliberate)
2	NJ 27403 68249	Fallen (deliberate)

- 6.3 The pillboxes were generally in very good condition. Only **Site 38** has been severely undercut by erosion (Plate 11). Some concrete rot damage has occurred to **Site 3** (Plate 5) and to **Site 21** (Plate 12). The metal mesh used to camouflage the pillboxes was still clearly visible at **Site 42** (Plate 13). Evidence from two pillboxes (**Sites 6 & 12**) indicated that the line of anti-tank blocks was constructed prior to the pillboxes. At **Site 6** parts of the two nearest blocks had to be removed in order to fit the pillbox within the line (Plate 14). At **Site 12** too substantial a gap was left between the two nearest anti-tank blocks and they had to be doubled in size in order not to leave weak points into the line (Plate 15).
- 6.4 When the locations of the pillboxes were inspected it became apparent that the beach must have changed significantly since the 1940s. The level of the shingle must have risen by several metres as the line of sight to the sea was blocked from most of the pillboxes. The change in the level of the beach was further indicated by a pillbox southeast of the research area which was almost completely covered by shingle (Plate 16).
- 6.5 The bunker (**Site 88**) appeared to be in good condition although its entrance was blocked and therefore the inspection of its interior was impossible (Plates 17 & 18). The roadblock (**Site 89**) circa 500 m southwest of the bunker remained in excellent condition (Plates 19 & 20).

- 6.6 The Coastal Battery (**Site 30**) remains in excellent condition. Parts of the No. 2 Gun Emplacement (**Site 28**), together with parts of the battery's other buildings, are covered in graffiti (Plate 21). However, structurally the emplacement remains in excellent condition (Plates 22-26). The mounting for the gun had been used as the location for several bonfires which had, however, caused no extensive damage (Plate 27). The No. 1 Gun Emplacement also remained in excellent condition. The only structural damage was to its front where some concrete had been removed (Plate 28).
- 6.7 The shelter (**Site 29**) is in excellent condition (Plate 29). A line of paint on its western and eastern walls indicates where benches would have originally been situated (Plate 30). The trench system connecting it to the gun emplacements is the best preserved within the battery (Plate 31). The three engine houses (**Sites 27, 33 & 36**) are in good condition, particularly their camouflage paint which is clearly visible in on all of them (Plates 32-34). Paint also survives in their interior (Plate 35). Both of the searchlights (**Sites 26 & 37**) remain in good condition (Plates 36 & 37). The paint in their interior is preserved to such an extent that the locations of the electrical fittings can still be seen (Plate 38).
- 6.8 The Battery Observation Post (BoP, **Site 35**) remains in excellent condition (Plate 39). All its rooms have retained some paint which indicates the levels of surfaces and the locations of some electrical equipment (Plates 40 & 41). The fittings for the observation equipment remain in good condition (Plate 42). The remains of a metal fence with wooden posts were identified outside the building (Plate 43).
- 6.9 The battery's magazine (**Site 90**) is in moderate condition (Plates 44 & 45). Some material has fallen through its roof, making its interior somewhat unsafe and some collapse has occurred on both sides of its entrance.
- 6.10 Two machinegun emplacements were identified during the walkover survey (**Sites 91 & 92**, Plates 6 & 47). They remain in such an excellent condition that some fabric of the sandbags has survived at **Site 91** (Plate 48). Two possible defensive embankments were also identified (**Sites 93 & 94**, Plates 49 & 50).
- 6.11 The concrete building platforms of the military camp remain in good condition. Most of them, particularly the platforms in the western and eastern groups, are covered in a mixture of vegetation and soil and therefore their identification was relatively difficult (Plate 51). However, the platforms in the vicinity of the track running east-west between them and the Fishing Station (**Site 39**) remain uncovered (Plate 52). This is partly due to the fact that they are raised from the ground, rather than being excavated into it like many of the eastern and western platforms, and partly due to there being fewer trees in their vicinity. Part of the metal superstructure was identified at one of the platforms (**Site 74**). **Site 80** is substantially more complex than the other platforms. Concrete ledges form five approximately one meter square divisions within its interior and both internal and external drainage structures were identified on and in the vicinity of the platform (Plates 53 & 54). A pair of steps indicating two entrances is located on its southern wall. Due to the extensive drainage features it is possible that the building functioned as a shower/toilet block.
- 6.12 The Fishing Station (**Site 39**) is upstanding but extensively damaged and very unsafe (Plates 55 & 56).
- 6.13 The area of the Kingston Airfield Decoy Site (**Site 8**) is characterised by a very dense forest (Plate 57). Due to the superficial nature of the site and the afforestation of the area in the 1950s, no remains of the decoy airfield were identified during the survey.

- 6.14 The Rifle Range (**Site 2**) is still used today and therefore remains in excellent condition (Plate 58). It consists of a substantial bank on its seaward side with several shooting positions to the south of it. The furthest of these is located circa 300 metres from the bank (Plate 59).
- 6.15 Many of the structures are currently affected directly by tree and vegetation growth either or by its presence in their vicinity. For example, the fishing station (**Site 39**) has a tree growing from its gutter and the eastern engine house (**Site 36**) has a tree growing on its roof. This extensive vegetation has the potential to cause significant damage to the structures and the potential is even greater for the earthen banks and trenches located within the coastal battery (**Sites 30 & 91-94**). A Conservation Management Plan would be extremely beneficial for the preservation of the Second World War archaeological remains within the study area and would help to deal with damaging issues such as vegetation and trees, concrete rot and coastal erosion.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 A considerable number of archaeological remains were identified during this research, ranging from prehistoric to modern in date. The significance of the prehistoric remains, which consist of a possible barrow (**Site 15**) and a bronze axe (**Site 57**), is limited, as the possible barrow has been badly mutilated and the findspot of the axe is only given to 1 km accuracy. Further investigation could confirm the nature of **Site 15**. Due to the uncertain nature of the barrow and the uncertain findspot of the axe they are judged to be of Local Significance.
- 7.2 The evidence of the Roman influence in Moray is increasing as further research is carried out on the northern border of the Roman Empire. Excavations, such as Birnie, can increase our understanding of artefacts such as the Lossie Forest finds (**Site 16**) and help to explain how they reached the area and clarify the level of interaction between the local population and the Romans. The finds are therefore judged to be of Regional Significance.
- 7.3 The evidence of medieval occupation within the study area is extremely limited. Only sherds of pottery dating from the period have been identified (**Site 56**). However, their presence might suggest that a settlement was located in the southern part of the area or immediately south of it during the medieval period. However, further research is required in order to determine whether a settlement existed in the area and its possible location. The evidence of the medieval period within the study area is judged to be of Local Significance.
- 7.4 During the post-medieval period the vicinity of the study area was characterised by a rural landscape. The evidence within the area consists of a sluice (**Site 63**), a floodgate (**Site 65**), a building with an associated track (**Site 64**), a well (**Site 66**), a croft (**Site 60**), and a fishing station (**Site 39**). The majority of the remains are judged to be of Local Significance, except **Sites 63 & 65** which are part of the Spynie Canal and therefore judged to be of Regional Significance.
- 7.5 The early twentieth century remains consist of two buildings (**Site 95**) situated on the southern edge and a gravel pit (**Site 96**) in the southwest corner of the research area. These remains are judge to be of Local Significance
- 7.6 The vast majority of the twentieth century remains within the study area are associated with the Second World War anti-invasion defences (**Sites 1-14, 18-38, 40-43, 47, 58 & 67-94**). These defences are generally in excellent condition and therefore have been judged to be of National Significance.

However, issues such as the presence of vegetation and trees, concrete rot and coastal erosion are having a damaging effect on the remains. Therefore the area would benefit from a Conservation Management Plan to facilitate the onward management of the archaeological remains and improve their presentation to the public.

- 7.7 The inclusion of the defences in the ongoing Forest Heritage Scotland project is beneficial to them and will enhance the understanding and interpretation of the remains. It facilitates the inclusion of the oral history from the WWII personnel who both built and used these sites.

8 References

8.1 Bibliographic References

Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland 2005. *Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland Spring Study Tour 2005: Grantown and the Adjacent Country: a Guide to Strathspey*, Edinburgh.

Billings, R W 1845-52. *The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 4v, Edinburgh.

Bogdan, N and Bryce I B D 1991. Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991, 37

Howard, C 1978. *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects (1978)*, p.78

DES 1975. Small finds, *Discovery and Excavation in Scot*, 1975, 60.

Dunbar, J 1966. *The Historic Architecture of Scotland*, London.

Forman, S 1961. Innes House: designed for Sir Robert Innes of Innes by Master Mason William Ayton, *Scot Fld*, 108, 700, 46-7, 49.

Hunter, F 2007. *Beyond the Edge of the Empire – Caledonians, Picts and Romans*, Rosemarkie, Ross-shire

Innes House post-1964. *Innes House, Elgin, Morayshire: guide leaflet*. Elgin.

Larn, R. and Larn, B 1998. *Shipwreck index of the British Isles: volume 4, Scotland*, London, DC 28/10/1864.

Leslie, 1810. *General view of the agriculture of the counties of Nairn and Moray with observations on the means of its improvement drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal improvements*, London.

MacGibbon, D and Ross, T 1887. *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*. Edinburgh.

McKean, C 2003. The architectural evolution of Innes House, Moray, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 133, 315-342.

Ordnance Survey 1874. *Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey Book No. 22*, 9.

Osborne, M 2004. *Defending Britain Twentieth-century military structures in the landscape*, Stroud,

Gloucestershire.

Robertson, A N 1957. *Old dovecots of Scotland*, Typescript, 381.

Rowan, A 1976. Innes House, Morayshire. *Country Life*, 160. 46-7, 49.

Scottish Castle Survey 1988. *A Directory of the Owners and Occupiers of the Castles, Manors and Town Houses (c.1050-c.1707) of Scotland: Grampian Region*. Aberdeen

Tranter, N 1962-70. *The fortified house in Scotland* Vol. 5, Edinburgh.

Walker, A D, Campbell, C G B, Heslop, R E F, Gauld, J H, Laing, D, Shipley B M and Wright, G G 1982. *Soil and Land Capability for Agriculture. Eastern Scotland*. Aberdeen: The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research.

Watson J and Watson and W 1868 *Morayshire Described: Being a Guide to Visitors, Containing Notices of Ecclesiastical and Military Antiquities, Topographical Descriptions of the Principal Country Residences, Towns and Villages and Genealogical Notes of the Leading Families in the County*, Elgin.

Whittaker, I G 1998. *Off Scotland: A Comprehensive Record of Maritime and Aviation Losses in Scottish Waters*, Edinburgh.

8.2 Cartographic References

1580s-90s	Pont, T. [Gordon] 23: <i>Pont's Map of Elgin and North East Moray</i> .	
1654	Blaeu, J. <i>Moravia Scotiae provincia, ex Timothei Pont / scedis descripta et aucta per Robert: Gordonium a Strathloch</i> .	
1745	Moll, H. <i>The Shires of Murray and Nairn</i>	
1747-55	Roy, W. <i>Military Survey of Scotland</i>	
1820	Thomson, J. <i>Nairn and Elgin</i> .	
1873	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet III</i>	1:10,560
1873	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet VIII</i>	1:10,560
1905	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet VIII.1</i>	1:2,500
1905	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet VIII.3</i>	1:2,500
1906	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet Sheet VIII NW</i>	1:10,560
1906	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet Sheet VIII NE</i>	1:10,560
1906	Ordnance Survey. <i>Elginshire Sheet Sheet VIII NW, SW & SE</i>	1:10,560
1959	Ordnance Survey NJ 36 NW	1:10,560

1959	Ordnance Survey NJ 36 NE	1:10,560
1968	Ordnance Survey NJ 2467 & NJ 2567	1:2,500
1978	Macaulay Institute of Soil Research. <i>Land Capability for Agriculture. 28 Elgin</i>	1:50,000

8.3 Photographic References

Vertical Aerial Photographs			
Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
106/VK 750	5004-5016	31/08/1945	1:10,000
106G/SCOT/UK/108	4237-4240	23/05/1946	1:10,000
58/RAF/1116	F21:0477-0483	08/05/1953	1:10,000
82/RAF/955	F21: 0031-0033 F22:0030-0037 F22: 0060-0054	13/07/1954	1:10,000
OS/62/079	017-016	26/07/1962	1:7,000
OS/63/041	005-011, 117-119, 021-016	24/04/1963	1:7,500
60788	007-009, 018-022	06/05/1988	1:24,000

Lossie Forest, Moray

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Gazetteer

Site No: 1

Site Name	Kingston, Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.04
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	332050
Northing	866220
Site Description	<p>A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence is situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5014-15, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p>

Barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Site No: 2

Site Name	Kingston, Innes Links, Rifle Range (New)
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Firing Range (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.11
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	331420
Northing	866070
Site Description	<p>A rifle range is situated immediately N of Binn Hill is partly visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5014-15, flown 31 August 1945). None of the targets can be seen on the aerial photographs suggesting that this range may have been created in the post-war period.</p> <p>However, two buildings at the S end of the range can be seen on the aerial photographs with a ground marker for aircraft navigation in the shape of an arrow about 50m to the NE.</p> <p>At NJ c.3173 6619 there is another ground marker for aircraft navigation which is triangular in shape with the apex pointing NE.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002 Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09</p>

Site No: 3

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.05
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	331687
Northing	866334
Site Description	A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence is situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5014-15, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

Barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 4

Site Name	Kingston, Innes Links; Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Alternative Names	Spey Bay
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.00
SMR Number	NJ36NW0008
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	331500
Northing	866420
Site Description	For westward extension of coast defences see NJ26NE 14.00 and for coast battery see NJ26NE 30.00

NJ36NW 5.01 NJ 3317 6584 Pillbox, Anti-Tank Blocks; NJ36NW 5.02 NJ 32747 65969 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.03 NJ 32377 66084 Pillbox, Anti-Tank Blocks; NJ36NW 5.04 NJ 32057 66225 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.05 NJ 31687 66334 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.06 NJ 31345 66429 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.07 NJ 30978 66613 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.08 NJ 30739 66721 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.09 NJ 30370 66860 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.10 NJ 30036 67043 Pillbox, Anti-Tank Blocks; NJ36NW 5.11 NJ 3148 6633 to NJ 3132 6579 Firing Range (new); NJ36NW 5.12 NJ 32841 65892 Firing Range (old); NJ36 NW 5.13 c. NJ 3374 6562 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.14 c. NJ 3367 6564 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.15 c. NJ 3358 6570 Pillbox; NJ36NW 5.16 c. NJ 3326 6578 Pillbox

Anti-tank blocks running along the shore with integral pillboxes. (Extends onto sheet NJ26NE see NJ26NE 14.00).

J Guy 1992; NMRS MS 810/1 1992.

Grampian Regional Council note the following: GRC NJ36NW 6 3285 6590 Rifle range butts. Elongated N-facing mound of earth and sand with target supports on foreshore;

many spent bullets are to be found in the mound.

GRC NJ36NW 7 3275 6597 Pillbox and anti-tank blocks. Complete line of anti-tank blocks along shore with integral pill boxes. This one measures about 14 ft long by 6 ft wide and just covers the outside of the blocks. Designed for one door with blast wall; three loopholes designed for machine guns.

GRC NJ 36NW 8 3237 6609 Pillbox and anti-tank blocks. Complete line of anti-tank blocks along shore with integral pill boxes of two types. This one is of the larger type, covering both sides of the blocks, and is designed for machine guns with five large and two small loopholes.

Visited by J Guy, 2 December 1992.

NMRS, MS/712/9.

Air photographs: AAS/97/12/CT.

NMRS, MS/712/29.

Post-war RAF vertical air photographs (106G/UK 750, 5001-17, flown 31 August 1945) show the complete defence line between Kingston and the River Lossie. Visible is a single line of anti-tank blocks with the integral pillboxes at each change in direction of the blocks. The OS 1:10000 scale maps NT26NE and NT36NW (1974 and 1975) also depict the line of blocks and the pillboxes. The single line of anti-tank blocks is continuous to NT 2740 6826 (on NT26NE). All pillboxes visible on the 1945 air photographs have been recorded, but some may not have survived to the present day. This section forms the right sector (Kingston to the River Lossie), part of the anti-invasion beach defences of Moray which ran from Cullen Bay to Burghead Bay. The defences include pillboxes, infantry observation posts, artillery observation posts, Home Guard observation posts, Home Guard Defended localities, keeps, wire obstacles, aircraft immobilisation poles, tubular scaffolding and two sections of airfield perimeter defences which included the light and heavy anti-aircraft batteries possibly providing a secondary beach defence role. (Lossiemouth and Kinloss).

Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

A visit to the anti-invasion defences in February 2008 noted that the line of blocks remained almost complete along with the associated pillboxes and blockhouses and emergency coast battery (NJ26NE 30.00). Nearly all of the line of blocks have been constructed using the shuttered concrete technique and most retain their metal lifting loops. The pillboxes are nearly all type 24 with alternate small rectangular 'blockhouses' the whole length of the beach. Only one pillbox would appear to have suffered from under-cutting by the sea, that at NJ 28406 67905 (NJ26NE 14.05), the structure now leans to one side.

Site No: 5

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.06
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	331345
Northing	866492
Site Description	<p>A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence is situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1 945 (106G/UK 750: 5013-14, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p>

Barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Site No: 6

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.07
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	330978
Northing	866613
Site Description	<p>A pillbox situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5013-14, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p> <p>Barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts. The anti-tank blocks on both sides of the pillbox have been reduced in size. It indicates that the anti-tank cubes were built prior to the construction of the pillboxes and not enough space was left for the construction of the pillbox in this case and the gap had to be widened.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09</p>

Site No: 7

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ36NW 5.08
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 330739
Northing 866721
Site Description A possible pillbox situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5013-14, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 8

Site Name Kingston, Airfield Decoy Site
Alternative Names Q Site; Lossiemouth; Nether Unthank
Type of Site Decoy Site (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ36NW 53
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 330350
Northing 866580
Site Description A Q type lighting decoy for airfields has been identified from vertical air photographs (106G/UK 750, 5012-5013, flown 31 August 1945), near the E end of Innes Links about 350m NE of Nether Unthank farmstead. The imitation runway has been cut across the dune system by stripping the vegetation to reveal the sand. The stripping of vegetation for a second 'runway' has been started, but remains incomplete at the date of the photograph. The control bunker for the decoy has not been positively identified, but may be situated at Nether Unthank. Information from RCAHMS (DE, KM), November 2005

The control bunker for the decoy airfield is visible on the vertical air photographs noted above (frames 5013-5015).

No remains related to the site were identified during a visit in 05/02/2009 by AOC Archaeology. The site has since become a dense forest.

Site No: 9

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.09
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	330370
Northing	866860
Site Description	<p>A pillbox situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5012-13, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p>

The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to give protection from blasts.

Site No: 10

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; Kingston
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ36NW 5.10
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	330035
Northing	867042
Site Description	<p>A pillbox within a barbed-wire enclosure is situated on the line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on a Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5012-13, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p>

The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts. Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 11

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 14.01
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 329693
Northing 867175
Site Description A pillbox at NJ 2841 6781 situated at the end of a line of anti-tank blocks and about 250m SE of Innes Links Coast battery. The pillbox is built of concrete and measures about 16ft by 8ft. There is one door with a blast wall and five large and two smaller loopholes. J Guy 1992; NMRS MS 810/1, 100 (Vol.2)

A pillbox and single line of anti-tank blocks, which form part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5011-12). The line of anti-tank blocks is continuous to the W at NJ 2740 6827 and to the E at NJ 3317 6584 (NJ36NW 5.01). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 03/02/09

Site No: 12

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 14.02
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 329372
Northing 867371
Site Description A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5010-11, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts. The pillbox has double anti-tank block on both of its side. The gap between them and the pillbox must have been judged to have been too wide and therefore was made narrower.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 13

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.03
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	329029
Northing	867521
Site Description	<p>A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5010-11, flown 31 August 1945).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p> <p>The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09</p>

Site No: 14

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.04
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328722
Northing	867709
Site Description	<p>A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5009-10, flown 31 August 1945).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p> <p>The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09</p>

Site No: 15

Site Name	Speyslaw
Alternative Names	Speys Law
Type of Site	Barrow
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 7
SMR Number	NJ26NE0004
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328730
Northing	866890
Site Description	'A small mound of earth supposed to be artificial but now mainly led away as top-dressing for the adjoining fields.' Name Book 1871.

Speys Law survives as a heavily mutilated elongated mound measuring about 11.0m NE-SW by about 8.0m transversely and about 1.8m high, recently quarried from the SW revealing contents of earth with some stone. It is too mutilated and overgrown to be certain of its nature but probably is the remains of a barrow. Although not conspicuously placed, it commands a wide view.
Visited by OS (I S S) 20 January 1972.

Probable remains of a barrow but too overgrown to be certain; mutilated by quarrying from SW, revealing a content of earth with some stone. It measures approximately 11.0m NE-SW by 8.0m transversely and c.1.8m high.

Site No: 16

Site Name	Speyslaw
Alternative Names	Speyside
Type of Site	Buckle, Coin (Roman)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 18
SMR Number	NJ26NE0020
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328400
Northing	866900
Site Description	The following objects were found during metal-detecting on a gentle S-facing slope in agricultural ground, and are held at Elgin Museum: a silver Denarius of Vespasian (AD 80-1), a square buckle and half a buckle, and two pieces of metal, one of them decorated. Information from R Krawczyk, 9 Cameron Road, Bishopmill. NMRS, MS/712/38.

Site No: 17

Site Name	Speyslaw
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Hook, Weight (Lead)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 20
SMR Number	NJ26NE0022
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328400
Northing	866900
Site Description	The following objects were found during metal-detecting on a gentle S-facing slope in agricultural ground, and are held at Elgin Museum: a lead weight and a gilded hook. Information from A McPherson, 91 Robertson Road, Llanbryde. NMR S, MS/712/38.

Site No: 18

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.07
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	327725
Northing	868117
Site Description	<p>A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and adjacent to a single line of anti-tank blocks forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5009-10, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p> <p>The barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is square and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts. Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09</p>

Site No: 19

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.08
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	327425
Northing	868262
Site Description	A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and adjacent to a single line of anti-tank blocks, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is

visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5009-10, flown 31 August 1945). The line of anti-tank blocks end about 20m W of the pillbox.

Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 20

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.15
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326695
Northing	868412
Site Description	A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). The pillbox is situated about 64m NE of NJ14NE 14.09. Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 21

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.09
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326644
Northing	868373
Site Description	A pillbox is situated on a single line of anti-tank blocks, which form part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). The single line of anti-tank blocks on which this pillbox is situated, runs from NJ 2690 6849 to NJ 2558 6819. Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts which has been damaged. Also damage, possibly from bullets, was identified.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 22

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.10
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326337
Northing	868494
Site Description	A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is square in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 23

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.11
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326203
Northing	868601
Site Description	A building and what may be a pillbox (NJ26NE 14.16) about 30m to the SE, lie on a single line of anti-tank blocks, forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie are visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is possibly removed as a road runs through the location indicated by RCAHMS.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 04/02/2009

Site No: 24

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Defences
Type of Site Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 14.16
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 326202
Northing 868578
Site Description A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). The pillbox is situated at the W end of the continuous line of anti-tank blocks that extend from Kingston village.
Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

No pillbox was identified at the NGR given by the RCAHMS. A bunker (Site 88) identified by AOC during a field visit on 04/02/09 is located only 20m from the RCAHMS's coordinates and it is possible that RCAHMS misidentified the site as a pillbox.

Site No: 25

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 14.06
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328059
Northing 867982
Site Description A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5008-9, flown 31 August 1945).
Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The barbed-wire fence has been removed. The pillbox is square in shape and has two concrete surfaces in its interior and a wall outside its entrance to protect from blasts.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 3/2/09

Site No: 26

Site Name Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Searchlight Emplacement (West)
Alternative Names
Type of Site Searchlight Emplacement (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 30.05
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 327993
Northing 867962
Site Description The W searchlight platform is situated on the slope of the first line of sand dunes about 121m NW of No.2 Gun emplacement (NJ26NE 30.02). The building was not visited.
Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Constructed of concrete the building measures about 5.8m by 3m. The entrance is to the rear at the SE corner. Its front towards the sea is open, However, the front could have been shut using panels, as metal hooks which would have secured them, were identified. The locations of the electrical system are visible on the back wall.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 04-05/02-2009

Site No: 27

Site Name Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Engine Room (West)
Alternative Names
Type of Site Engine House (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 30.08
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 327981
Northing 867940
Site Description A small engine house built to supply power to the W searchlight emplacement (NJ26NE 30.05).The building was not visited as it lies in forest about 23m to the S of the emplacement.
Information from RCAHMS (DE), 5 March 2008

The building measures circa 5 by 4 metres and has two windows. Inside the building there are concrete mountings for the engine with metal bolts where it could have been fastened. Original camouflage paint is still visible.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 28

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, No.2 Gun Emplacement
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Gun Emplacement (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.02
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328102
Northing	867910
Site Description	<p>A brick and concrete gun emplacement to mount a Mk XI/V 6-inch gun is situated on the slope of the first line of sand dunes to the rear of the anti-tank block and pillbox line. This is known as No.2 gun emplacement. Almost identical to Gun No.1 emplacement, the structure measures 11m by 15m with a wall thickness of 31cm. There are three recessed loopholes to each side. One internal room to the rear, measuring 6.1m by 3.50m with some paint surviving on the walls.</p> <p>Though built mainly from shuttered concrete, there are brick walls in the interior, specifically at the rear of the gun platform. The concrete canopy is intact and the leading edge is shaped in two inverse curves. Only a small portion of the low front wall which has an average height of 30 cm, has been removed. The apron to the front has had small angular rocks and stones placed in the wet concrete to aid camouflage. Two holdfast bolt rings survive, one placed centrally on the gun platform the other is set at the edge next to the low wall, ring does not form a complete circle. The emplacement has some recent graffiti and a fire raised on the central bolt ring.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008 Visited by AOC Archaeology 04-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 29

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Shelter and Communication Trenches
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Shelter (20th Century), Trench (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.09
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328106
Northing	867865
Site Description	<p>The shuttered concrete magazine is situated in relatively open woodland 40m S of No.2 gun emplacement (NJ26NE 30.02) and 50m SW of No.1 gun emplacement (NJ26NE 30.01). Set at a lower level than the gun emplacements, the building measures about 6.3m by 4.4m overall, a flat roof and protected entrances at the N and S ends, both of which have external low capped blast walls.</p> <p>The building is connected to both gun emplacements by a communication/supply trench or sunken path system and is still clearly visible in the afforested sand dunes, the trench bifurcating immediately N of the building. The trench would appear to have an average depth of around 90cm, but would have been considerably deeper when</p>

cut as there has been much deposition since it was constructed.
Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

RCAHMS's most likely misinterpreted the structure. The building circa 50 metres further south of the site is most likely the actual magazine for the guns as it is better protected and sunk in the ground. This building possibly functioned as a air raid shelter for the camp personnel.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 30

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Coastal Battery (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.00
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328130
Northing	867890
Site Description	For coast defences at Innes Links see NJ26NE 14.00 and NJ36NW 5.00 NJ26NE 30.01 NJ 28148 67892 Gun Emplacement (No.1 gun) NJ26NE 30.02 NJ 28102 67910 Gun Emplacement (No.2 gun) NJ26NE 30.03 NJ 28238 67849 Observation Post (Battery OP) NJ26NE 30.04 NJ 28315 67817 Searchlight Emplacement (E) NJ 26NE 30.05 NJ 27993 67962 Searchlight Emplacement (W) NJ26NE 30.06 NJ 28141 67836 Engine House (Main) NJ26NE 30.07 NJ 28237 67802 Engine House (E) NJ26NE 30.08 NJ 27981 67940 Engine House (W) NJ26NE 30.09 NJ 28106 67865 Magazine (More likely to be an air raid shelter); Trench NJ26NE 30.10 NJ 28088 67773 (centred) Military Camp (accommodation) NJ 328054 867828 Magazine

This Second World War concrete built coast battery situated on the seaward side of a fishing station, consisted of two 6 inch gun emplacements, three engine rooms and two searchlight platforms. There are two boltrings in each emplacement with camouflage paint and wires still extant. The guns were placed on a care and maintenance basis in April 1945 and removed later that year.

J Guy 1992; NMRS MS 810/1 1992; Royal Artillery Library, Woolwich.

GRC NJ26NE 15 2815 6785. Coastal battery comprising 2 x 6 in. gun emplacements, 3 x engine rooms and 2 x searchlight emplacements set facing N across foreshore (NJ24NE 14.14). The battery formed at Lossiemouth on 28 May 1941; it had been reduced to care and maintenance by April 1945 and removed by June 1945.

Defence line of anti-tank blocks and pillboxes protecting the dunes.

Visited by J Guy

This battery and defence line is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5008, 5009) and oblique aerial photographs taken in 1950 (541/A/487: 0077-0078).

Information from RCAHMS (KM) 13 March 2001.

The emergency coast battery comprises two brick and concrete gun emplacements located at NJ 28102 67910 and NJ 28148 67892, and situated on the slope of the first line of sand dunes immediately to the rear of the anti-tank and pillbox line. The associated huts and buildings are situated to the S, E and W of the gun-emplacements (see NJ26 NE 30.03-30.10) most of which are depicted on the current OS 1:2500 scale digital map.

The battery is notable for its relative completeness including a connecting trench or sunken path system (NJ26NE 30.09) cut into the sand dunes leading from the gun emplacements (NJ26NE30.01 and 30.02) to the magazine (NJ26NE 30.09) and beyond. The gun emplacements unusually have two holdfast boltrings in each, one set to the side of the gun platform, but no explanation for this has yet been found. The accommodation camp for gun crews comprising several concrete hut bases is situated about 130m to the S, immediately N of the Fishing Station (NJ26NE 31).

Two 6-inch MkXI/V were recorded as mounted at the Battery in May 1941 with the installation reduced to care and maintenance by April 1945, the guns being removed in June 1946. The 227 Battery was formed at Lossiemouth (Royal Artillery Library at Woolwich; J Guy 1992).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Site No: 31

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, No.1 Gun Emplacement
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Gun Emplacement (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.01
SMR Number	NJ26NE0015
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328148
Northing	867892
Site Description	A brick and concrete gun emplacement to mount a Mk XI/V 6-inch gun is situated on the slope of the first line of sand dunes to the rear of the anti-tank block and pillbox line. This is known as No.1 gun emplacement. The structure measures 11m by 15m with a wall thickness of 31cm. There are three recessed loopholes to each side. One internal room to the rear, measuring 6.1m by 3.50m with some paint surviving on the walls.

Though built mainly from shuttered concrete, there are brick walls in the interior, specifically at the rear of the gun platform. The concrete canopy is intact and is shaped at the front edge in two inverse curves. Much of the low front wall has been removed or vandalised with some parts lying immediately to the N. The apron to the

front has had small angular rocks placed in the wet concrete to aid camouflage. Two holdfast boltrings survive, one placed centrally on the gun platform the other is set at the edge with the low wall cutting the complete circle .

The emplacement has been covered in recent graffiti and a fire raised on the central boltring.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-05/02/2009

Site No: 32

Site Name	Innes Links, Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Military Installation (20th Century
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.00
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328150
Northing	867850
Site Description	Information for Emergency Coast Battery transferred to site number NJ26NE 30.00 and for W section coast defences see NJ36NW 5.00

NJ26NE 14.01 NJ 29697 67175 Pillbox; Anti-Tank Blocks
NJ26NE 14.02 NJ 29372 67371 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.03 NJ 29029 67521 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.04 NJ 28722 67709 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.05 NJ 28407 67805 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.06 NJ 28059 67982 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.07 NJ 27725 68117 Pillbox; Anti-Tank Blocks
NJ26NE 14.08 NJ 27425 68262 Pillbox
NJ26 NE 14.09 NJ 26644 68373 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.10 NJ 26337 68494 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.11 NJ 26203 68601 Pillbox; Anti-Tank Blocks
NJ26NE 14.12 NJ 25897 68439 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.13 NJ 25579 68144 Pillbox; Anti-Tank Blocks
NJ26NE 14.14 NJ 28239 67848 Pillbox (possible)
NJ26NE 14.15 NJ 26695 68412 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.16 NJ 26202 68578 Pillbox
NJ26NE 14.17 c. NJ 2576 6836 Pillbox (possible)

There are a 'coast battery' (GRC NJ26NE 15) and a pillbox (GRC NJ26NE 17) at NJ 2815 678 5 and NJ 2841 6781, respectively.

NMRS MS/712/9.

GRC NJ26NE 15 2815 6785. Coastal battery comprising 2 x 6 in. gun emplacements, 3 x engine rooms and 2 x searchlight emplacements set facing N across foreshore (NJ24NE 30.00). The battery formed at Lossiemouth on 28 May 1941; it had been reduced to care and maintenance by April 1945 and removed by June 1945.

Defence line of anti-tank blocks and pillboxes protecting the dunes.

Visited by J Guy

This battery and defence line is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5008, 5009) and oblique aerial photographs taken in 1950 (541/A/487: 0077-0078).

Information from RCAHMS (KM) 13 March 2001.

This section forms the east sector (Kingston to Lossiemouth) part of the anti-invasion beach defences of Moray which ran from Cullen Bay to Burghead Bay. The defences include pillboxes, infantry observation posts, artillery observation posts, Home Guard observation posts, Home Guard Defended localities, keeps, wire obstacles, aircraft immobilisation poles, tubular scaffolding and two sections of airfield perimeter defences which included the light and heavy anti-aircraft batteries possibly providing a secondary beach defence role. (Lossiemouth and Kinloss).

Information from RC AHMS (DE), September 2003

A visit to the anti-invasion defences in February 2008 noted that the line of blocks remained almost complete along with the associated pillboxes and blockhouses and emergency cast battery (NJ26NE 30.00). Nearly all of the line of blocks have been constructed using the shuttered concrete technique and most retain their metal lifting loops. The pillboxes are nearly all type 24 with alternate small rectangular 'blockhouses' the whole length of the beach.

Only one pillbox would appear to have suffered from under-cutting by the sea, that at NJ 28406 67905 (NJ26NE 14.05), the structure now leans to one side. The erosion has occurred since 1992 when Mr J Guy visited the site.

In addition, several of the anti-landing trenches or ditches were noted running across the links behind the beach. They survive as a series of elongated pits many filled with water or beach pebbles running at right angles to the line of anti-tanks blocks.

These ditches and trenches are visible on RAF WW II vertical air photographs (241cE1-E2 and B1 to B10, flown 13 March 1941).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 33

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Engine Room (Main)
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Engine House (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.06
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328141
Northing	867836
Site Description	The main engine room supplying power to the two gun emplacements and magazine

(NJ26NE 30.09) is situated in open woodland about 50m S of No.1 Gun emplacement (NJ26NE 30.01). The building is set into a sand dune and measures about 4.3m by 3.4m overall with one bay and entrance on the S elevation. The interior has an engine bed (mounting) on concrete floor. The engine mounting is constructed of reinforced concrete in two parts with bolt holes set on top. The steel strengtheners are visible where the concrete has been broken away at the NW end of the block. Externally at the SE end is a chimney, presumably for the exhaust from the diesel engine.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Original camouflage paint is still visible on all the walls.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 04-06/02/2009

Site No: 34

Site Name	Innes Links, Pillbox
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.14
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328239
Northing	867848
Site Description	A possible pillbox or blockhouse has been identified from post-war vertical air photographs (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945) on a section of coastline at Innes Links. Information RCAHMS (DE), 2003

Now identified as buildings associated with the coastal gun battery (NJ26NE 14.00). They are three engine rooms and two searchlight emplacements set facing N across foreshore. Buildings located at NJ 28105 67865, NJ 28141 67837, NJ 27993 67962, NJ 27982 67941, NJ 28239 67848, NJ 28237 67802 and NJ 28314 67817. All are visible on vertical air photographs (106G/UK 750, 5008-5010, flown 31 August 1945) to the S, SE and SW of the two gun emplacements.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 35

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Battery Observation Post
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Observation Post (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.03
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328238
Northing	867849
Site Description	The Battery Observation Post (BoP), is situated near the top of the first line of sand

dunes 96m SE of No.1 gun emplacement (NJ26NE 30.01). Constructed of concrete with interior walls of brick it measures about 6.9m by 5.4m overall. The viewing platform has a canopy supported by a heavy steel beam with the leading edge having a semi scalloped effect. There are two interior rooms, both of which have retained paint below what was the shelf line. On the viewing platform is the square concrete base of the ranging equipment on which five metal bolts survive.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Several metal posts and wires are located outside the building which probably would have held some of the camouflage of the building.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 36

Site Name Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Engine Room (East)
Alternative Names
Type of Site Engine House (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 30.07
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328237
Northing 867802
Site Description A small engine house built to supply power to the E searchlight emplacement (NJ26NE 30.04). The building was not visited as it lies in forest about 77m to the SW of the emplacement.
Information from RCAHMS (DE), 5 March 2008

The building measures circa 5 by 4 metres and has two windows. Inside the building there are concrete mountings for the engine with metal bolts where it could have been fastened. Original camouflage paint is still visible.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 37

Site Name Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Searchlight Emplacement (East)
Alternative Names
Type of Site Searchlight Emplacement (20th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 30.04
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328315
Northing 867817
Site Description The E searchlight platform is situated on the slope of the first line of sand dunes about 82m SE of the Battery Observation Post (NJ26NE 30.03). Constructed of concrete it measures about 5.8m by 3m. The entrance is to the rear at the SE corner.
Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

The buildings front towards the sea is open. However, the front could have been shut using panels, as metal hooks which would have secured them, were identified. The locations of the electrical system are visible on the back wall.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 04-05/02-2009

Site No: 38

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.05
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328406
Northing	867805
Site Description	A pillbox surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5009-10, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002

The pillbox is hexagonal in shape and has been severely undercut by erosion probably caused by removal of sand from the vicinity.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 39

Site Name	Innes Links, Fishing Station
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Fishing Station
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 31
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328044
Northing	867761
Site Description	The abandoned fishing station building is situated about 147m SSW of the Innes Links Emergency gun battery (NJ26NE 30.00). It lies within a cleared area of the forest on the S side of a track running NW to SE, opposite the remains of the accommodation camp for the battery (NJ26NE 30.10). It measures about 16.3 by 5.5m overall and is constructed of random rubble with a slated roof and two chimney stacks. The N elevation has four bays with an entrance at the NW end and in the SW-facing elevation there are two bays and two entrances.

The building shows evidence of having been altered internally, two partitions were noted, one still in place creating a separate compartment at the NW end and the mark of a second on the walls adjacent to the door. At least one of the entrances in the SW elevation is of a later construction.

It is suggested that with the presence of the Military accommodation camp on the opposite side of the track that it is highly likely that they utilised the building during World War II.

The Fishing Station is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Elginshire, 1873) and on all subsequent editions of the 6-inch map (ibid), it is also annotated as 'Fishing Station', 'Flagstaff' and 'Wind Gauge'.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, NG), 27 February 2008

Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 40

Site Name	Innes Links, Emergency Coast Battery, Accommodation Camp
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 30.10
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328088
Northing	867773
Site Description	At least eight concrete hut bases were identified on the N side of the track leading NW to SE and N of the former Fishing Station building (NJ26NE 31). From NMRS 21 concrete bases were identified from the aerial photographs and located on the ground

Site No: 41

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.12
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	325897
Northing	868439
Site Description	A pillbox, which forms part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie is visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002 The pillbox is square in shape. Visited by AOC Archaeology 04/02/2009

Site No: 42

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences
Type of Site	Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.17
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	325760
Northing	868360
Site Description	<p>A possible pillbox has been identified from vertical air photographs (106G/Scot/UK 169, 2337-2338, flown 26 August 1946), on the S side of the major drain which trends SW to NE from the River Lossie near Coral Cottage to Innes Links.</p> <p>The structure is not depicted on current maps suggesting that it may have been removed.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2007</p> <p>The pillbox was identified during a field visit by AOC Archaeology on 04/02/2009. A considerable amount of metal mesh, onto which camouflage</p>

Site No: 43

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	Spey Bay Anti-Invasion Beach Defences; River Lossie
Type of Site	Anti Tank Blocks (20th Century), Pillbox (20th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 14.13
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	325579
Northing	868144
Site Description	<p>A pillbox and two short lengths of anti-tank blocks, forming part of a coastal defence line from Kingston to the River Lossie are visible on Royal Air Force vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK 750: 5006-7, flown 31 August 1945). They are situated on the edge of the N part of the Innes Canal (drain) which extends to the coast.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002</p> <p>The pillbox is hexagonal in shape</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology 04/02/2009</p>

Site No: 44

Site Name Innes Links
Alternative Names
Type of Site Shell Midden
NMRS Number NJ26NE 12
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 325600
Northing 867400
Site Description Listed. No additional information.

Site No: 45

Site Name Agnes: Lossiemouth, Moray Firth
Alternative Names Spey Bay
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 8001, NJ26NE 8017
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 326000
Northing 868000
Site Description NLO: Spey Bay [name centred NJ 37 67]
Lossiemouth [name: NJ 235 705].

Possibly on map sheet NJ26NW.

Not to be confused with NJ36SE 8002.

Scrabster, 20th Oct. The AGNES, of Banff, snapped her chains, &c., and drove on shore here this morning.

Source: LL, No. 15,768, London, Monday, October 24 1864.

Scrabster, 24th Oct. The AGNES (schnr.), of Inverness, Winter, from Thurso to Lossiemouth, which drove ashore here on the 19th Oct., has been assisted off and warped down to the pier, with rudder unshipped.

Source: LL, No. 15,771, London, Thursday, October 27 1864.

Lossiemouth, 28th Oct. The AGNES (schnr.), of Inverness, Winter, from Scrabster to this port, with Caithness flags, was driven ashore 2 miles East of this place during a heavy gale from NE to-day, and is likely to become a total loss: crew saved by the life boat. [Record received incomplete].

NMRS, MS/829/72 (no. 10701).

(Classified as wooden schooner, with cargo of flagstone: date of loss cited as 28 October 1864). Agnes: this vessel was wrecked 2 miles East of Lossiemouth. Capt. Winter. Registration: Inverness. Built 1859. 39 grt. Length: 16m. Beam: 5m. (Location

of loss cited as N57 42.25 W3 13.5).

I G Whittaker 1998.

A location at NJ c. 26 68 may be suggested for this stranding.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 29 August 2005.

Site No: 46

Site Name	Lowestoft Merchant: Lossiemouth, Moray Firth
Alternative Names	Boar's Head Rock; Spey Bay
Type of Site	Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 8002
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Maritime - Moray
Easting	326000
Northing	868000
Site Description	22 June 1877, LOWESTOFT MERCHANT, 43 yrs old, of Lynn, wooden schooner, 61 tons, 3 crew, Master and Owner L. Leng, Whitby, departed Sunderland for Buckie, carrying coal, 3 lives lost, wind NE8, stranded, 2 miles E. of Lossiemouth, Elginshire, Moray Firth. Source: PP Abstracts Returns of Wrecks and Casualties on Coasts of the UK 1876 - 77 (1877 [C.1891] LXXV.181).

Lossie mouth, 22nd June, 8 p.m., the schooner LOWESTOFT MERCHANT, Leng, totally dismasted and derelict, was driven on shore two miles East of this port, during a heavy NE gale, at 5 p.m. today: no tidings of the crew, who are supposed to have gone overboard with the rigging, about one hour before the ship came to the ground.

Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,707, London, Saturday June 23 1877.

Lossiemouth, 22nd June, at 4 o'clock this afternoon a schooner was seen close in shore to the Eastward heading out to the North under small canvas, when all at once both masts went by the deck. The lifeboat was immediately manned and launched, but by 5 p.m., she got pulled East through a nasty sea, the vessel was ashore. The lifeboat went alongside, but found no crew on board. It is supposed the crew had tried to leave the vessel in their boat and been drowned, when the masts went. A boat has come ashore with name on stern 'LOWESTOFT MERCHANT', of Lynn. The vessel will become a total wreck.

Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,709, London, Tuesday June 26 1877.

Sunderland, 24th June, a telegram was received here yesterday, stating that the LOWESTOFT MERCHANT (schn.), Laing, which left this port on the 16th June for Buckie, with coal, had been wrecked two miles from Lossiemouth: the crew, it is supposed, are drowned.

Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,709, London, Tuesday June 26 1877.

NMRS, MS/829/69 (no. 2780).

(Classified as wooden schooner, with cargo of coal: date of loss cited as 22 June 1877). This vessel stranded 2 miles E of Lossiemouth, at Boar's Head

Site No: 47

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Ditches
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	331224
Northing	866527
Site Description	Two Ditches which measure circa 5 m by 1.5 m and are at right angles to the line of anti-tank blocks. They possibly formed a part of the coastal defences, although their function remains uncertain.

Site No: 48

Site Name	Mediateur: Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names	'Three Miles East Of Lossiemouth'
Type of Site	Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 8010
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Maritime - Moray
Easting	328000
Northing	868000
Site Description	Lossiemouth, 23rd Oct., the MEDIATEUR (schr.), of Havre, Truscat, Antwerp to Sunderland, in ballast, came ashore this morning at 6 o'clock three miles East, and will probably become a total wreck: crew saved by rocket apparatus. Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,190, London, Monday October 25 1875.

Lossiemouth, 23rd Oct., 1.30 p.m., the French schnr. MEDIATEUR, of Havre, from Antwerp to Sunderland, in ballast, got stranded 3 miles E of this place, during a heavy gale from the SE, at 5 o'clock this morning, and will probably become a total wreck: crew saved by the rocket apparatus, and brought on here.
Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,191, London, Tuesday October 26 1875.

Lossiemouth, 30th Oct., the wreck of the MEDIATEUR was sold by auction, today, and realized in all £270.
Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,197, London, Tuesday November 2 1875.
NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4245).

Site No: 49

Site Name Lord Redhaven: Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names 'Two Or Three Miles East Of Lossiemouth'
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 8009
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 328000
Northing 868000
Site Description Lossiemouth, 1st Nov., 5 p.m., the LORD REDHAVEN, Smith, from Sunderland to Avoch, with coal, was driven on shore three miles East of this place at noon, today: vessel and cargo lost: crew saved by lifeboat.
Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 18,576, London, Monday November 3 [1873].

NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4007).

(Classified as schooner, with cargo of coal: date of loss cited as 1 November 1873).

This vessel was wrecked 2 or 3 miles East of Lossiemouth. Capt. Smith.

I G Whittaker 1998.

A location around NJ 28 68 may be suggested for this loss.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 6 September 2004.

Site No: 50

Site Name Tyne: Lossiemouth, Moray Firth
Alternative Names Boarshead Rock; Spey Bay; Boar's Head Rock; Lossimouth
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 8014
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 328900
Northing 867900
Site Description Lossimouth [Lossiemouth], 9th April. `The TYNE, from Newcastle to Beaully, struck upon a reef of rocks near this place yesterday morning, and filled with water. She has lost her rudder and keel, and it is feared will become a total wreck.
Source: The Marine List, LL, No. 7151, London , Friday April 15 1836.

NMRS, MS/829/71 (no. 7170).

(Classified as schooner, with cargo of coal: date of loss cited as 8 April 1836). Tyne:

this vessel stranded at Boarshead [Boar's Head] Rock, Spey Bay. Capt. Pearson.

Registration: Newcastle.(Location of loss cited as N57 41.75 W3 11.33).

I G Whittaker 1998.

The map sheet assigned to this record is arbitrary. The location, classification and cargo cited by Whittaker remain unverified.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 14 February 2002.

Site No: 51

Site Name Avance: Boar's Head Rock, Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names Advance; Dorothea; Buckie; Cullen; Lossiemouth
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 8003
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 328900
Northing 867900
Site Description 23 October 1895. ADVANCE, 43 years, of Norway. Wood schooner. 112 ton. 6 men. Master and owner O. Olsen, Tonsberg, Norway. Sundswall to Thurso. Spars and sawn wood. Wind NNW squally. Near the Boar's Head, Morayshire.
Source: PP Abstracts of Shipping Casualties on Coasts, or in Rivers and Harbours of the UK July 1895-96 (1897 [C.8453] LXXVIII.693).

NMRS, MS/829/67 (no. 979).

(Name cited as Avance and classified as schooner with cargo of staves: date of loss cited as 23 October 1895). This vessel stranded on Boar's Head, Spey Bay.

Site No: 52

Site Name Leon Raymundo: Boar's Head Rock, Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names Lossiemouth; Boar's Head Rocks
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ26NE 8011
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 328900
Northing 867900
Site Description Lossiemouth, 21st Apl., 4 p.m., the schooner LEON RAYMUNDO, of Dover, Clark, from Rochester to Buckie, with cement, stranded on the Boar's Head rocks, 5 miles East of Lossiemouth, at 11 o'clock last night, and is likely to become a total wreck. Meantime all necessary assistance has been sent. Crew saved and now at Lossiemouth.
Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,966, London, Tuesday April 23 1878.

Lossiemouth, 29th Apl., 12.10 p.m., the LEON RAYMUNDO, from Rochester to Buckie, cement, reported stranded at Bearshead, Spey bay, on 19th inst., got safely off strand and into Lossiemouth harbour this morning: damage to ship considerable, to cargo slight.

Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,971, London, Tuesday April 30 1878.

NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4734).

(No classification specified; cargo cited as cement, and date of loss as 20 April 1878). This vessel stranded at Boar's Head, Lossiemouth.

I G Whittaker 1998.

Site No: 53

Site Name	Unknown: Boar's Head Rock, Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names	Lossiemouth; Boar's Head Rocks; Bear Head
Type of Site	Coble (19th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 8012
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Maritime - Moray
Easting	328900
Northing	867900
Site Description	<p>Lossiemouth, 22nd Apl., 5 p.m., a salmon-fishing coble, belonging to Lossiemouth, manned by seven men, upset in the surf in Spey bay, near the wreck of the LEON RAYMUNDO [NJ26NE 8011], at Bear head [Boars Head], during a strong SE breeze, this morning: four men drowned.</p> <p>Source: Shipping Intelligence, LL, No. 19,966, London, Tuesday April 23 1878.</p> <p>NMRS, MS/829/70 (no. 4735).</p> <p>The loss of this vessel is not cited by I G Whittaker (1998).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 27 October 2004.</p>

Site No: 54

Site Name	Jane: Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names	'Near The Mouth Of The Spey'; Speymouth; Spey Mouth; River Spey; Lossiemouth
Type of Site	Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 8013
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Maritime - Moray
Easting	329000
Northing	867000
Site Description	<p>Wick, 17th Nov. 'The JANE, Macbeth, from Arbroath to this port, is on shore near the mouth of the Spey, and expected to become a total wreck: crew saved, with cargo, and part of materials.'</p> <p>Source: The Marine List, LL, No. 8956, London, Wednesday November 23 [1842].</p> <p>NMRS, MS/829/71 (no. 7725).</p> <p>(Classified as schooner, with cargo of freestone: date of loss cited as 16 November 1842). Jane: this vessel was wrecked on the beach three miles West of Speymouth. Capt. McBeath. Registration: Wick.(Location of loss cited as N57 41 W3 11).</p> <p>I G Whittaker 1998.</p> <p>A location at NJ c. 29 67 may be suggested for this loss. Speymouth is not noted as such on the 1996 edition of the OS 1:50,000 map, but the River Spey enters the Moray Firth (Spey Bay) at NJ 343 655.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 1 February 2005.</p>

Site No: 55

Site Name Johns: Kingston, Spey Bay, Moray Firth
Alternative Names River Spey; 'About A Mile To Westward Of Spey'; Speymouth; Lossiemouth
Type of Site Schooner (19th Century)
NMRS Number NJ36NW 8029
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Maritime - Moray
Easting 332000
Northing 866000
Site Description Lossiemouth, 28th Sept. The JOHNS, of Inverness, Kinnaird, has gone on shore about a mile to West ward of Spey, and, it is feared, will become a total wreck: crew saved. Source: The Marine List, LL, No. 13,262, London, Wednesday October 1 1856.

NMRS, MS/829/72 (no. 9281).

(Classified as wooden schooner: no cargo specified, but date of loss cited as 28 September 1856). Johns: this vessel stranded 1 mile West of Spey, Lossiemouth. Capt. Kinnaird. (9/1857?)Registration: Inverness. Built 1856. 98 grt. Length: 23m. Beam: 6m.(Location of loss cited as N57 40.67 W3 7.50). I G Whittaker 1998.

The location assigned to this record is essentially tentative. The River Spey enters the Moray Firth (Spey Bay) at NJ 343 655. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 12 October 2006.

Site No: 56

Site Name Inchbrook
Alternative Names
Type of Site Pottery, village
NMRS Number
SMR Number NJ26NE0007
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328002
Northing 867002
Site Description Medieval pottery; thought to be from a deserted village site; been in Elgin museum since 1934. The site of the village is unknown.

Site No: 57

Site Name	Boars Head Rock
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Axe
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	NJ26NE0012
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328000
Northing	867000
Site Description	Bronze socketed axe, bag-type found near the Boar's Head rock. The exact findspot is unknown.

Site No: 58

Site Name	Innes Links
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Blocks; Gun-loops; Pill-boxes
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	NJ26NE0017
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328410
Northing	867810
Site Description	Pill-box and anti-tank blocks; World War II; pill-box has one door with blast wall, five large loop-holes and two small loop-holes. Part of the line of coastal defence starting at Kingston.

Site No: 59

Site Name	Innes House
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Landscapes
NMRS Number	NJ26NE 1.00 (Innes House)
SMR Number	NJ26SE0112
Status	Listed Building (Grade A) (HB Number 14863)
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	327834
Northing	865010
Site Description	Remains of a designed landscape. This included a clock tower on a possible motte to the north, two dovecotes, a formal garden, several avenues, the Home Farm and an area of woodland to the south-west.

Innes House is of special interest from its size and architectural style. The house was built between 1640 and 1653 and is built on the L - plan.
D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887-92; N Tranter 1962-70.

There were 'Two thriving pigeon houses' in 1765 at Innes House.
Information from Ms 'Old dovecots of Scotland'; A N Robertson 1957.

17th century Innes House, surrounded by late 19th century and early 20th century additions is in a good state of preservation. There is no local knowledge of dovecots.
A N Robertson 1961.

Information from 'Caledonian Mercury', 24 July 1765.

Documentary evidence appears to date the construction of the house to around 1640, whereas a drawing of c. 1590 implies there was a castle on the site some 50 years earlier. A detailed analysis of the structure in 1998 discovered that its history is far more complex than previously suggested. It also highlights the common practise of Scottish landowners sticking to the original site wherever possible, and adapting thriftily the structures already in place.

The fabric of the house revealed that the ancient structure of the original building remains within. It has been cleverly concealed by the architect William Ayton, who gave it a mid 17th century surcoat.

William Ayton, 1640-53. Large L-plan tower house, 4-storeys, with 5-storey stairtower in re-entrant angle. Oyster coloured harling with ashlar dressings and margins. Floors delineated by string courses, lowered beneath windows; all windows pedimented, the pediments (some circa 1912) bearing initials and dates; regular fenestration; diamond-shafted chimneys at gables; pinnacled skewputts. Tower has pierced wallhead parapet, pinnacles at three angles and conical-roofed caphouse at north-west angle.

3-storey canted bay window with crenellated parapet at W elevation of towerhouse added circa 1825. Courtyard at rear added soon after 1857 entered through re-used (circa 1770) archway.

EAST WING: Walker & Duncan, circa 1912, in style sympathetic to main house. 2-storey and attic wing linked to mansion by 2-storey, 2-bay passage range.

INTERIOR: vaulted ground floor; large 1st floor ballroom (former 1st floor hall) with no original fittings. 1912 panelled doors.

Owner: Tennant (Captain Iain Tennant) House converted into flats.

Architect: William Ayton 1640-53

Walker & Duncan - garden lay-out 1916

Scottish Record Office

Charles Cathcart Grant to Sir Ludovick (his brother), Elgin, 25th Jan. 1755 (Charles 1723-72, in RN, d. unm.) Frew has been sent for *to inspect the walls of the house of Innes and by the account he gives, the Knight may be lodged there by Martinmas next for a trifle more than 100f the walls are yeat good and only the west part to be repaired: now for god sake...push him on with it, as the season of the year will admitt of no delay in cutting the timber for the Jesting and the rooff." he, Charles, will supervise the felling and squaring of timb er, an have it at Innes by mid-March.

GD248/214

Site No: 60

Site Name	Lochside
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Crofts; Enclosures
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	NJ26NE0039
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326852
Northing	867034
Site Description	A croft still in use shown on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. There is also shown a square enclosure to the west and a trapezoidal enclosure to the south. The enclosure to the west is partially wooded on the 1888 2nd edition OS

Site No: 61

Site Name	Speyslaw
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Settlement
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328450
Northing	866800
Site Description	A settlement depicted from Pont's map onwards and therefore it must have been established before 1580s-1590s

Site No: 62

Site Name	Inch
Alternative Names	Inche
Type of Site	Settlement
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	325300
Northing	866800
Site Description	A settlement depicted in Pont's map of 1580s-1590s and Blaue's Atlas of 1654, but not it Roy's military survey of Scotland which suggest that it was established prior to 1580s-1590s and was abandoned prior to 1747-55

Site No: 63

Site Name	Inchbroom
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	sluice
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326000
Northing	868500
Site Description	A sluice is depicted in the first edition 1:10,560 OS map from 1873. It was constructed during the first half of the nineteenth century and was part of the Spynie Canal

Site No: 64

Site Name	Innes
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Building
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326350
Northing	868650
Site Description	A building is depicted in the first edition 1:10,560 OS map from 1873 in the vicinity of a sluice. A track is running to the structure from the west

Site No: 65

Site Name	Innes
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Flood Gate
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	326400
Northing	868900
Site Description	A flood gate is shown on the first edition 1:10,560 OS map from 1873. It was constructed during the first half of the nineteenth century and was part of the Spynie Canal

Site No: 66

Site Name	Speyslaw
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Well
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328900
Northing	866900
Site Description	A well is marked on the 1:2,500 1905 edition OS map of the area.

Site No: 67

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328067
Northing	867769
Site Description	A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 by 5 metres. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. This building was situated in the central area of the complex, behind the gun emplacements and in close proximity of the magazine. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 68

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328038
Northing	867809
Site Description	A concrete platform which measures approximately 13 by 5 metres. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. This building was situated in the central area of the complex, behind the gun emplacements and in close proximity to the magazine. Several divisions can be seen in the concrete which probably represent internal divisions of the building. A concrete platform connects the building to Site 69 situated immediately north of the building. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 69

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328036
Northing	867799
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 5 by 5 metres and is connected to Site 68 by a concrete pathway. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. This building was situated in the central area of the complex, behind the gun emplacements and in close proximity to the magazine. A step is visible on all sides of the platform where prefabricated walls would have been placed on. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 70

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	327977
Northing	867847
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the western part of the complex, southwest of the gun emplacements. The building on top of the platform was constructed of metal and appeared rounded in the 1940s aerial photographs. The platform was covered with earth during the site visit and as a result it was difficult to define its exact boundaries.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 71

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 327952
Northing 867864
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres SE-NW by 5 metres NW-SE. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the western part of the complex, southwest of the gun emplacements. The building on top of the platform was constructed of metal and appeared rounded in the 1940s aerial photographs. The platform was covered with earth during the site visit and as a result it was difficult to define its exact boundaries.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 72

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 327973
Northing 867881
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres N-S by 5 metres E-W. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the western part of the complex, southwest of the gun emplacements. The building on top of the platform was constructed of metal and appeared rounded in the 1940s aerial photographs. The platform was covered with earth during the site visit and as a result it was difficult to define its exact boundaries.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 73

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	327993
Northing	867849
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres N-S by 5 metres E-W. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the western part of the complex, southwest of the gun emplacements. The building on top of the platform was constructed of metal and appeared rounded in the 1940s aerial photographs. The platform was covered with earth during the site visit and as a result it was difficult to define its exact boundaries.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 74

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328004
Northing	867842
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the western part of the complex, southwest of the gun emplacements. The building on top of the platform was constructed of metal and appeared rounded in the 1940s aerial photographs. Evidence of the metal superstructure was identified in the SE corner of the building. The platform was covered with earth during the site visit and as a result it was difficult to define its exact boundaries.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 75

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328135
Northing 867742
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 76

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328135
Northing 867738
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 15 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The building appears to have been connected to another building situated NE (Site 77) with a concrete platform (Site 78).
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 77

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328137
Northing 867750
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 5 metres E-W by 10 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in

the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The building appears to have been connected to another building situated SE (Site 76) with a concrete platform (Site 78).

Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 78

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Concrete Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328136
Northing	867748
Site Description	A concrete platform which appears to connect two buildings (Sites 76 and 77). It measures approximately 7 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. It is partially covered with vegetation and earth. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 79

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328151
Northing	867796
Site Description	A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The building's superstructure was constructed of prefabricated walls and a step around the concrete base was identified where they could be placed. The construction materials suggest a central function for the building, as the majority of the buildings' superstructure was constructed of metal. Also approximately one metre diameter sunken rectangular brick feature is located northeast of the platform. Its function remains uncertain. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 80

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328114
Northing	867766
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The building's superstructure was constructed of prefabricated walls and a step around the concrete base was identified where they could be placed. A drain runs N-S across the building circa 3 metres west of its east end. Also five square rectangular divisions, measuring approximately 1 metre in diameter, were visible in the central part of the building. Also two entrances consisting of a pair of stairs (three steps each) are located in the building's southern wall. Between them an external drain was identified. A one metre square concrete block is situated off the buildings eastern wall. The construction materials suggest a central function for the building, as the majority of the buildings' superstructure was constructed of metal. The building possibly functioned as a shower/toilet block as such a substantial drainage was constructed in it. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 81

Site Name	Lossie Forest
Alternative Names	
Type of Site	Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number	
SMR Number	
Status	Unprotected
Parish	Urquhart
Easting	328138
Northing	867761
Site Description	<p>A concrete platform which measures approximately 5 metres E-W by 10 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.</p> <p>Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009</p>

Site No: 82

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328156
Northing 867768
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 16 metres E-W by 8 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 83

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328177
Northing 867760
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres NE-SW by 5 metres NW-SE. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown. Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 84

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328183
Northing 867797
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres E-W by 5 metres N-S. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in

the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.

Visited by Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 85

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328204
Northing 867780
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres SE-NW by 5 metres NE-SW. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 86

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328226
Northing 867777
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres SSE-NNW by 5 metres NEE-SWW. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 87

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Military Camp; Building Platform
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328232
Northing 867744
Site Description A concrete platform which measures approximately 10 metres SW-NE by 5 metres NW-SE. The platform provided a base for a military building which formed a part of the barracks complex at the Lossie Forest during the Second World War. It was situated in the eastern part of the complex, southeast of the gun emplacements. The platform is very overgrown.
Visited by AOC Archaeology Group 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 88

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Bunker
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 326234
Northing 868558
Site Description A round bunker which is circa 20m in diameter. Its entrance is located on its SE side. It is located in the corner of a sluice and marks the end of the anti-tank block line. Its entrance is blocked by a metal gate. Some internal features were visible: The exterior of the entrance is constructed of concrete and a round metal pipe, which is circa 2m long, forms the interior of it. Concrete is also visible in the interior beyond the metal pipe.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 89

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site WWII Road block
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 325581
Northing 868357
Site Description A road block formed of two concrete blocks, one on each side of a track. The western block has holes on its eastern side for three iron girders to be inserted. The eastern

block has three slots where the girders can be slit into after being inserted into the western block after which the road would be securely blocked from traffic.

Visited by AOC Archaeology 04/02/2009

Site No: 90

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site WWII Magazine
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328054
Northing 867828
Site Description A magazine for the two gun emplacements. It measures circa 5m E-W and 10m N-S. Its interior is divided into two rooms. The building is sunk approximately 5m into the ground in order to direct the explosion upwards in the case of a direct hit. A 3m wide track dug into the ground turns 180 degrees from its entrance on the north wall toward the south and would have enabled a vehicle to deliver the ammunition to the structure. Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 91

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Machine gun emplacement
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 327980
Northing 867909
Site Description A probable machine gun emplacement in the vicinity of the engine house (Site 27). The site consists of embankments which measure circa three metres in diameter and approximately one meter in height. The site's western side is level. Whether this is due to the removal of the embankment or the side functioning as an entrance cannot be determined. The fabric of the sandbags used in its construction is partially preserved. Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 92

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Machine gun emplacement
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328200
Northing 867814
Site Description A machine gun emplacement situated on top of a high sand bank in the eastern part of the military camp. It consists of circa one meter wide and three metres long pit for the operator of the gun with an entrance trench located in the back which is approximately 0.5 metres wide. Metal mesh has been placed on top of the embankments in order to stabilise them.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 03-06/02/2009

Site No: 93

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Defensive embankment
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328246
Northing 867802
Site Description An embankment of sand which measures circa 5 metres in diameter and one meter in height. Possibly for an aerial searchlight.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 94

Site Name Lossie Forest
Alternative Names
Type of Site Defensive embankment
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 328303
Northing 867782
Site Description An embankment of sand which measures circa 5 metres in diameter and one meter in height. One possibility for its function is that it was an aerial searchlight.
Visited by AOC Archaeology 05/02/2009

Site No: 95

Site Name Speyslaw
Alternative Names
Type of Site Buildings
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 329298
Northing 866540
Site Description Two buildings are shown in the first edition OS map from 1873.

Site No: 96

Site Name Pinewood
Alternative Names
Type of Site Gravel Pit
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 325680
Northing 867033
Site Description A gravel pit is shown in the 1:2,500 OS map from 1905.

Site No: 97

Site Name Pinewood
Alternative Names
Type of Site Buildings
NMRS Number
SMR Number
Status Unprotected
Parish Urquhart
Easting 325676
Northing 866984
Site Description Two buildings are shown in the 1:10,000 OS map from 1968.

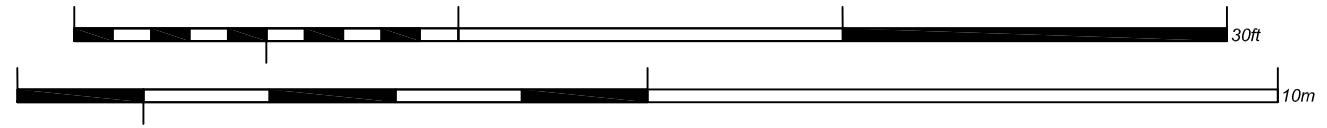
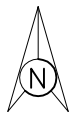
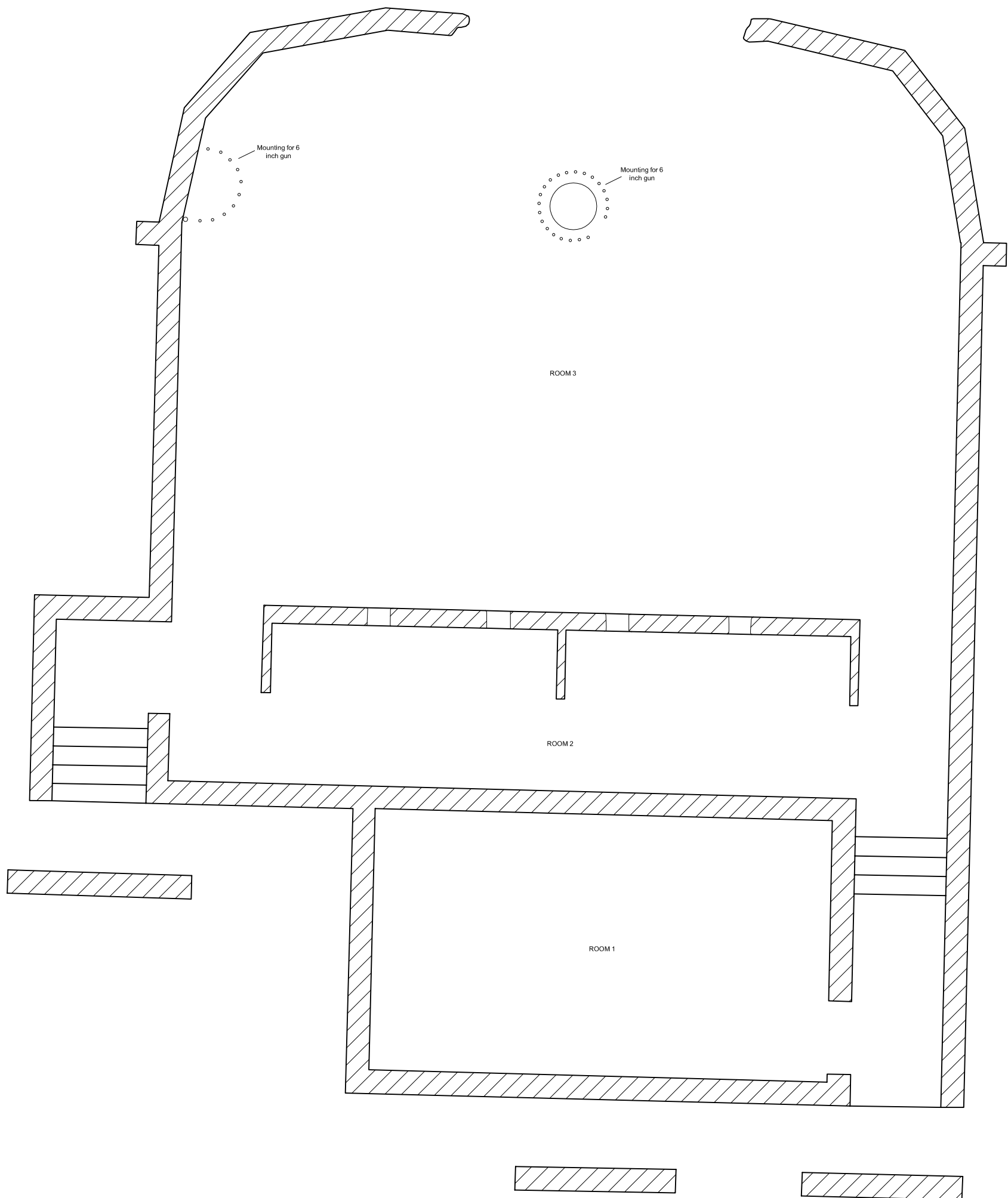
Lossie Forest, Moray
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Appendix 2: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Moray
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Lossie Forest, Moray: Desk-based Assessment
PROJECT CODE:	21234
PARISH:	Urquhart
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Juha Martilla
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Desk-based Assessment with walkover survey and laser scan survey of WWII defences
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	WWII anti-invasion defences
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NJ 280 674
START DATE (this season)	January 2009
END DATE (this season)	March 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (NARRATIVE) (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of the conifer plantation at Lossie Forest on behalf of the Forestry Commission Scotland. A particular focus of the assessment was the WWII anti-invasion defences.</p> <p>A total of 97 sites of archaeological interest, ranging in date from the prehistoric mound at Speyslaw to the WWII coastal defences were identified within and immediately adjacent to the study area. The majority of these formed elements of the Moray anti-invasion coastal defence system, which in the study area consisted of a line of anti-tank blocks and pillboxes; a coastal battery; a military camp; a bunker; a decoy airfield and a rifle range. Each site related to the anti-invasion defences was visited and recorded, and its condition assessed. Many features were found to be in excellent condition, though issues such as the presence of vegetation and trees, concrete decay and coastal erosion were having a damaging effect on the remains. A laser scan survey was made of one of the gun emplacements as part of these works.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

Lossie Forest, Moray
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Appendix 3: Plans and Elevations



General Notes
 Gun Emplacement:
 Ground Plan

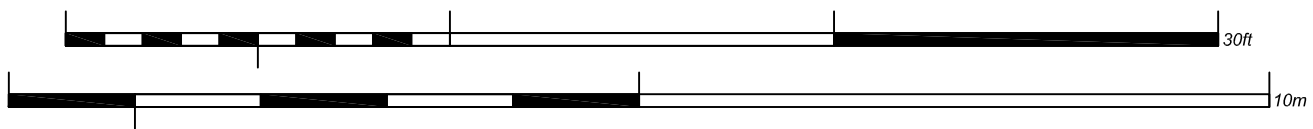
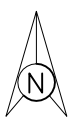
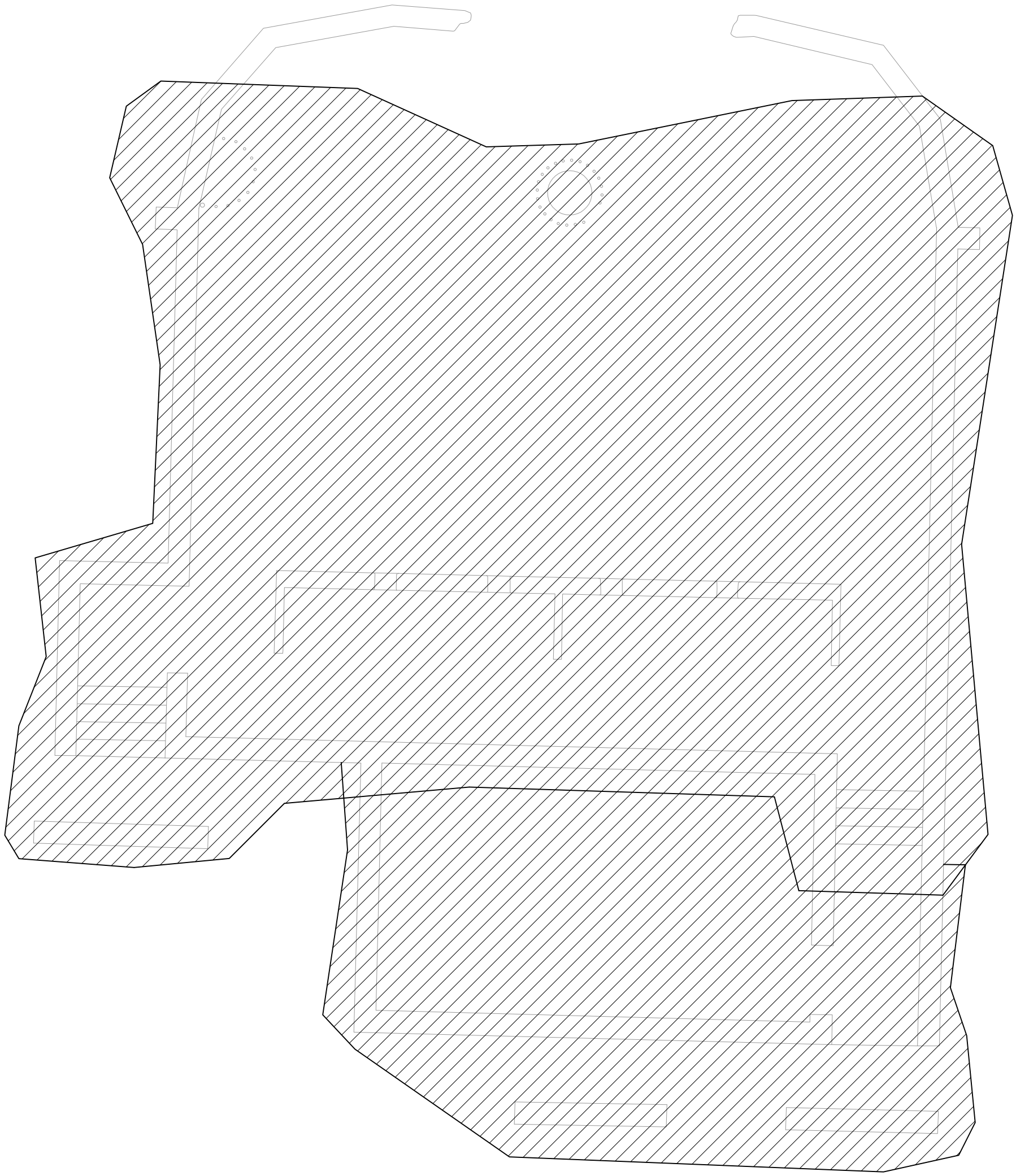
Scanning and Drawing by G. Hudson

Firm Name and Address
 AOC Archaeology
 Edgefield Industrial Estate,
 Edgefield Road,
 Loanhead,
 Midlothian,
 EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
 Lossie Forest,
 Lossiemouth, Moray

Project
 AOC 21234
 Date
 11/03/09
 Scale
 1:60 at A3
 Revision/Issue
 AOC 21234





General Notes
Gun Emplacement:
Roof Plan

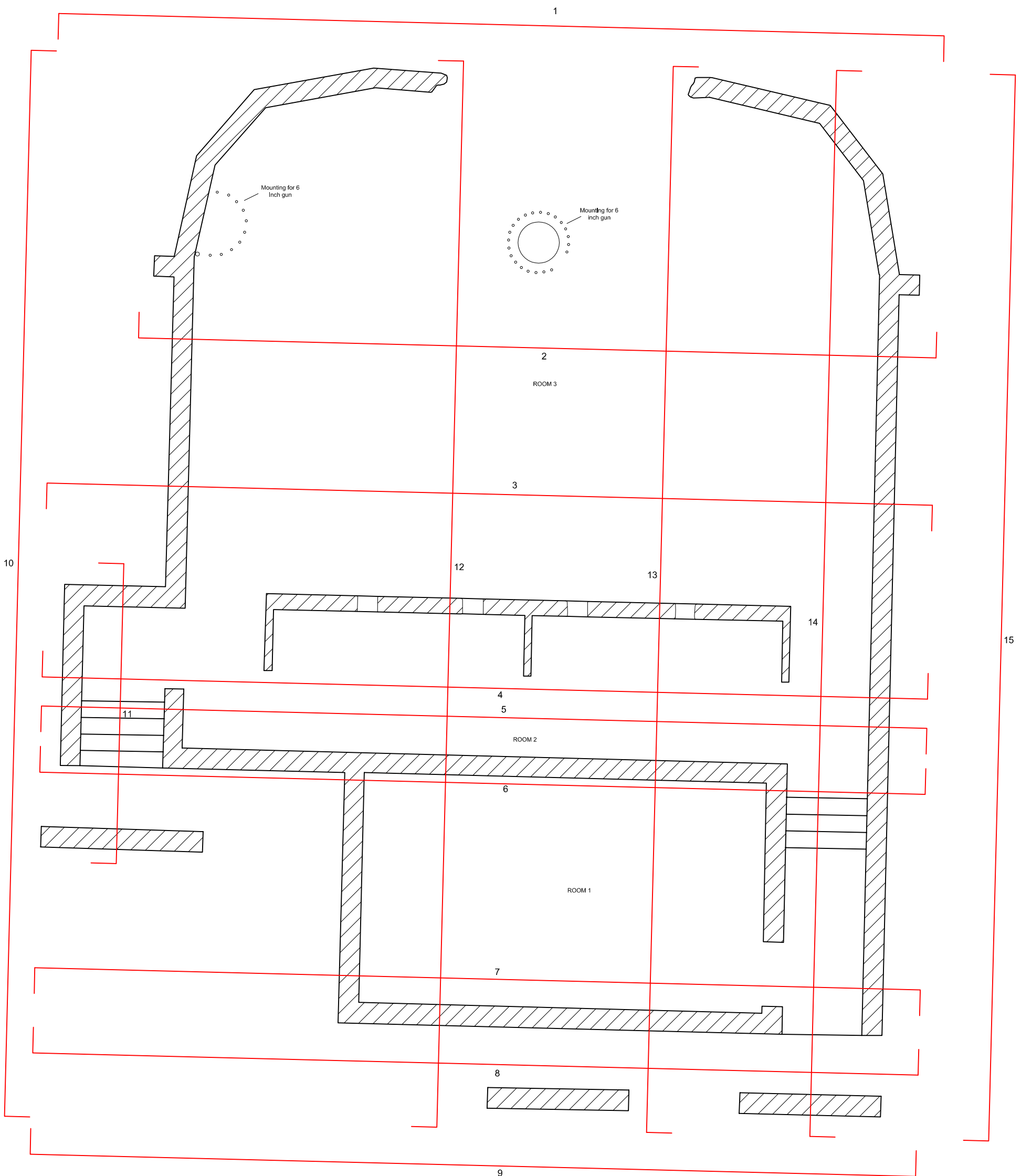
Scanning and Drawing by G. Hudson

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project
AOC 21234
Date
11/03/09
Scale
1:60 at A3
Revision/Issue
AOC 21234





General Notes
 Gun Emplacement:
 Ground Plan with Elevation Drawing Positions Marked

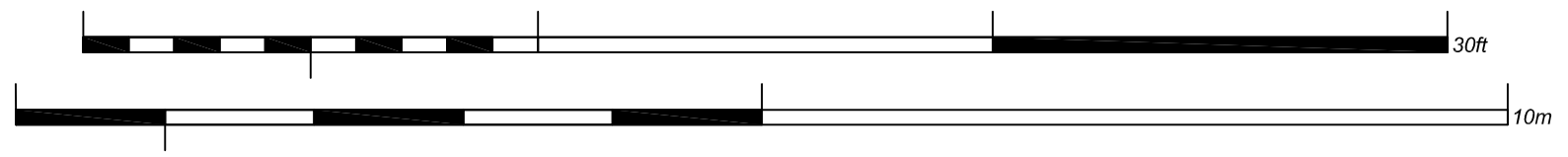
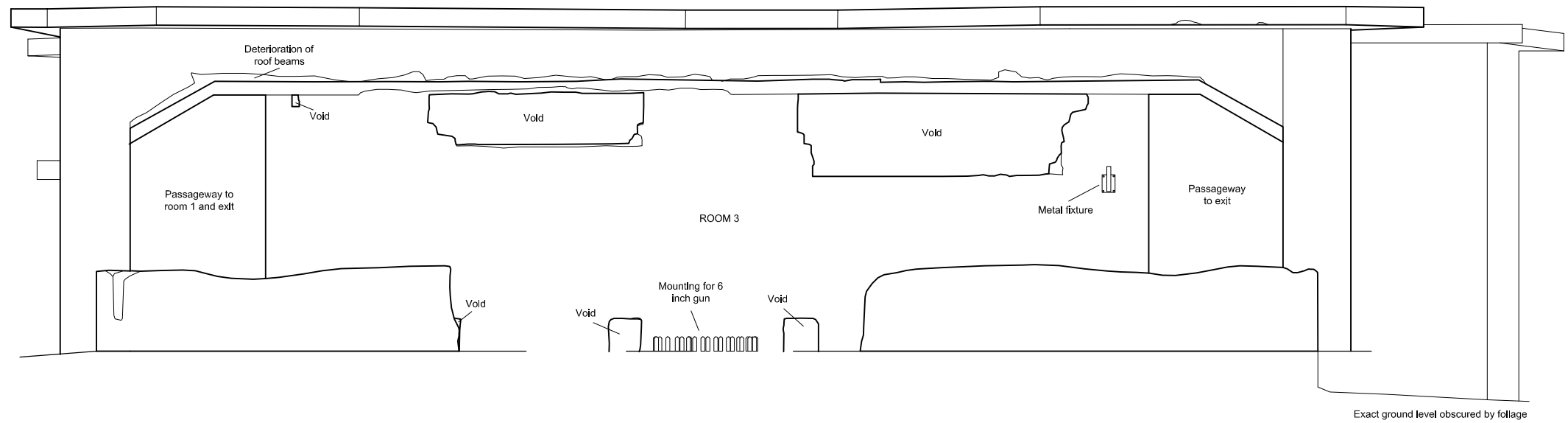
Scanning and Drawing by G. Hudson

Firm Name and Address
 AOC Archaeology
 Edgefield Industrial Estate,
 Edgefield Road,
 Loanhead,
 Midlothian,
 EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
 Lossie Forest,
 Lossiemouth, Moray

Project
 AOC 21234
 Date
 11/03/09
 Scale
 1:60 at A3
 Revision/Issue
 AOC 21234





General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
External North Elevation
Marked on ground plan as 1

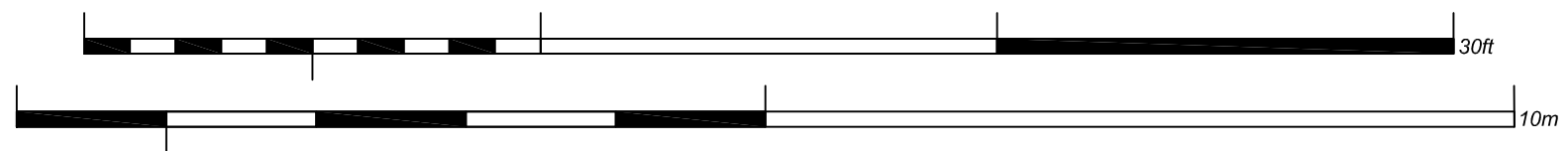
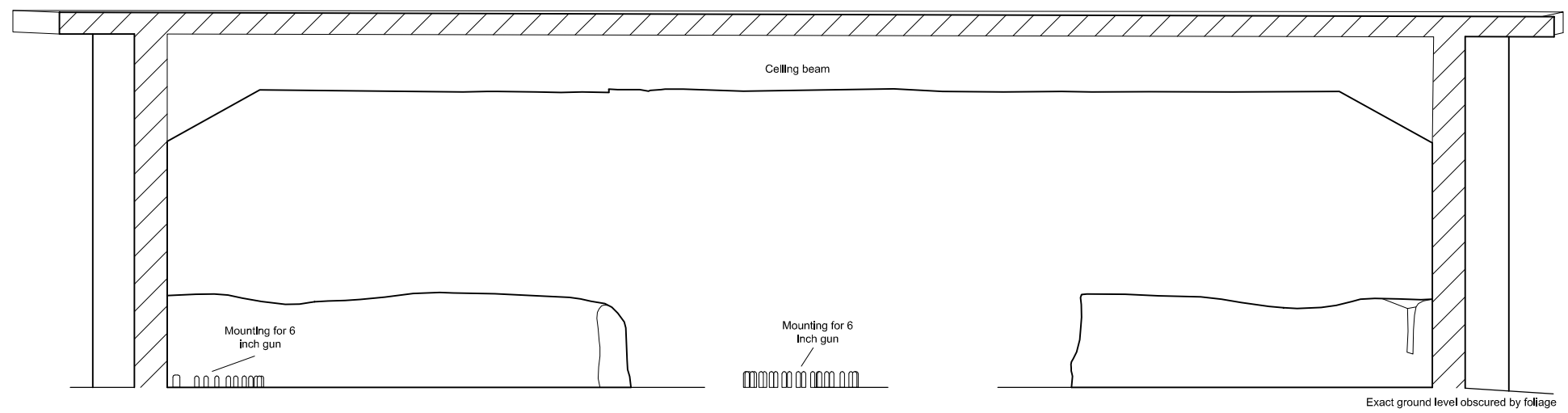


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal South Elevation of
Room 3

Marked on ground plan as 2

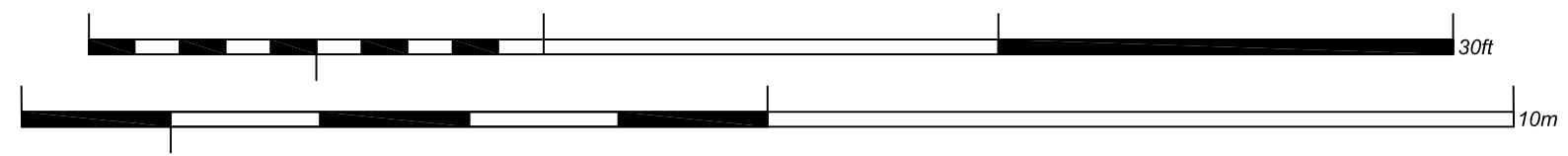
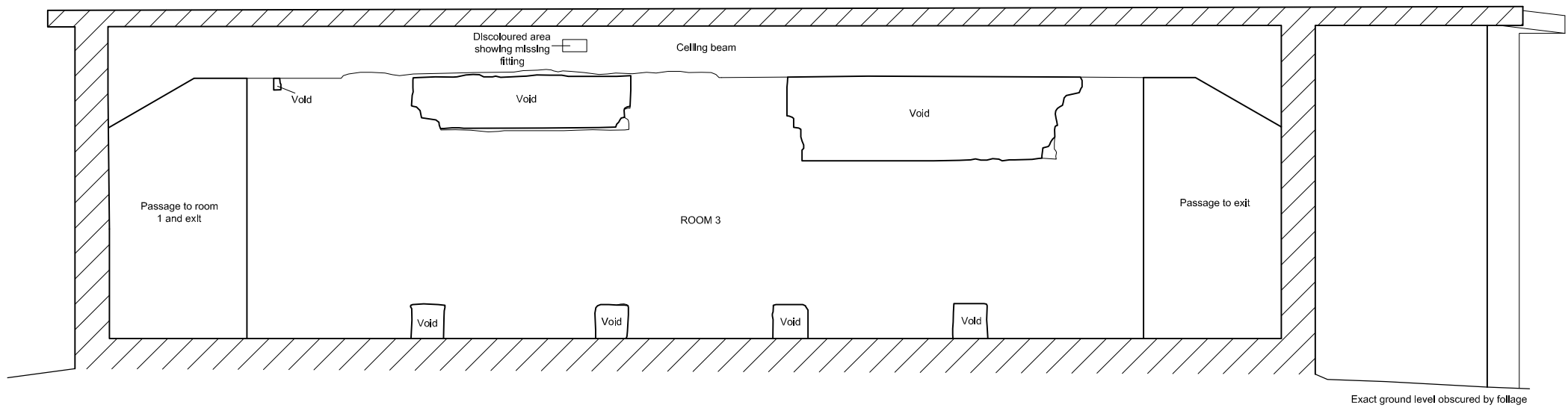


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal North Elevation of
Room 3

Marked on ground plan as 3



No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

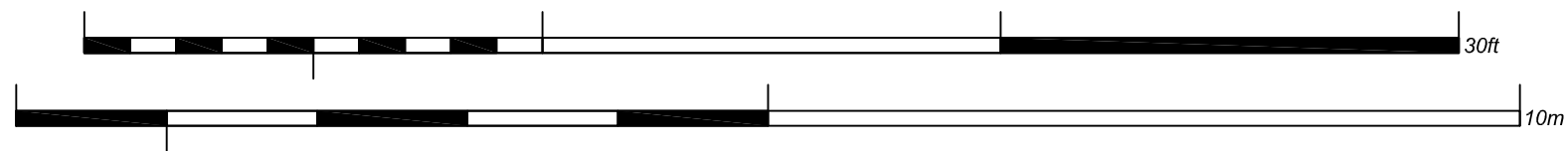
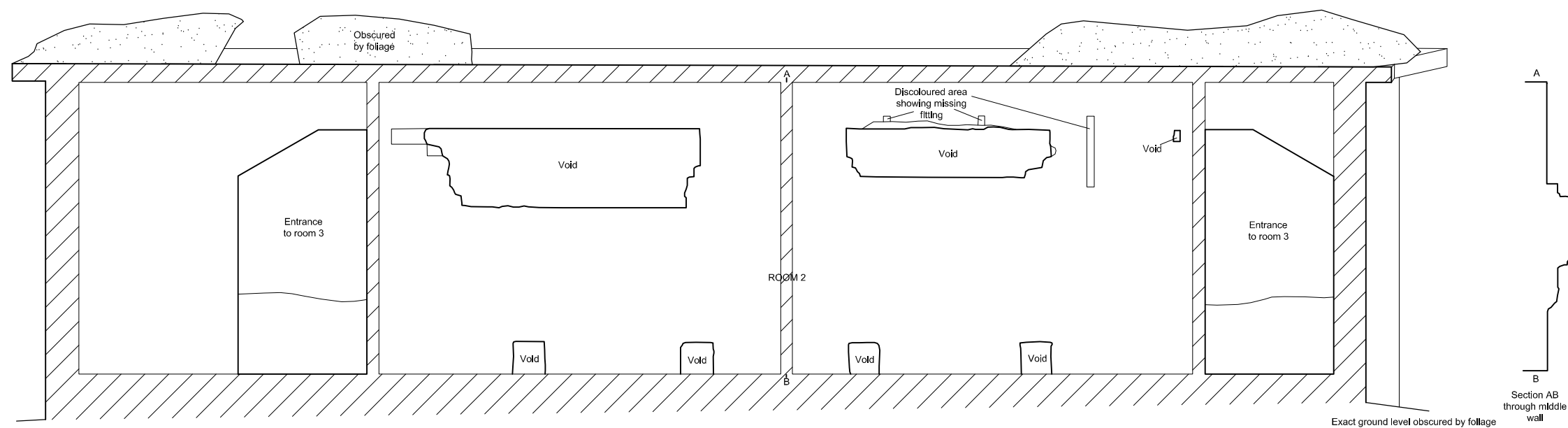
Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	

General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal South Elevation of
Room 2

Marked on ground plan as 4



No.	0/1	03/09
	Revision/Issue	Date

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

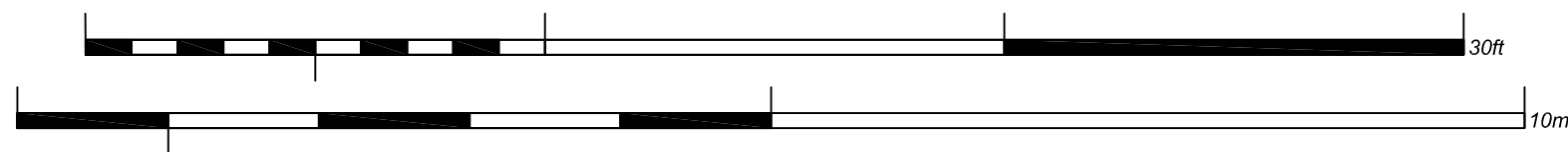
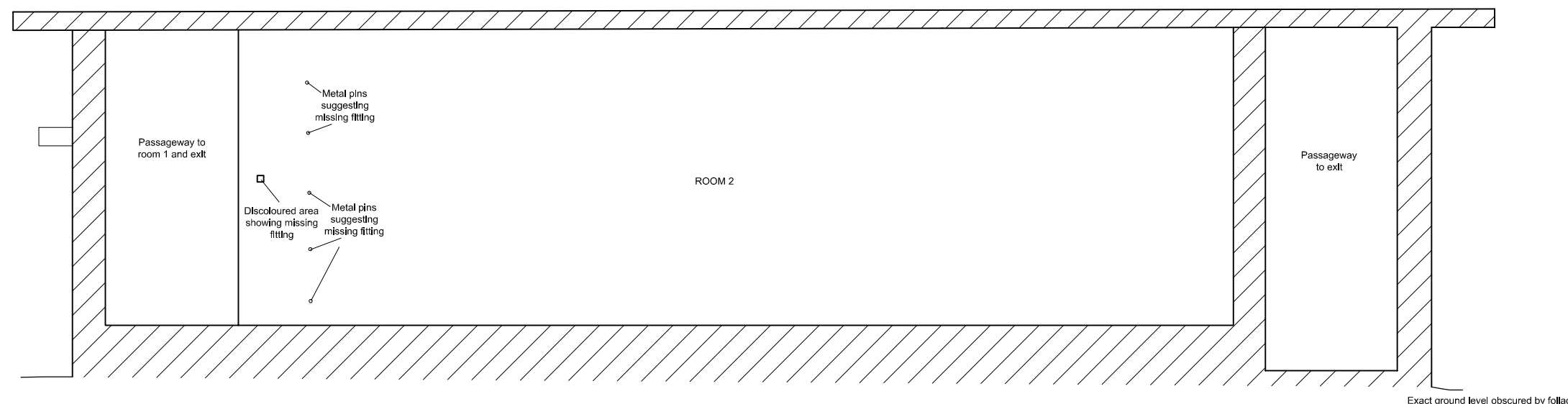
Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	

General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal North Elevation of
Room 2

Marked on ground plan as 5

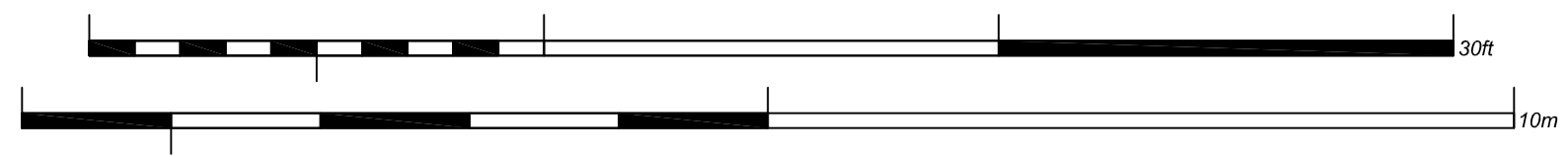
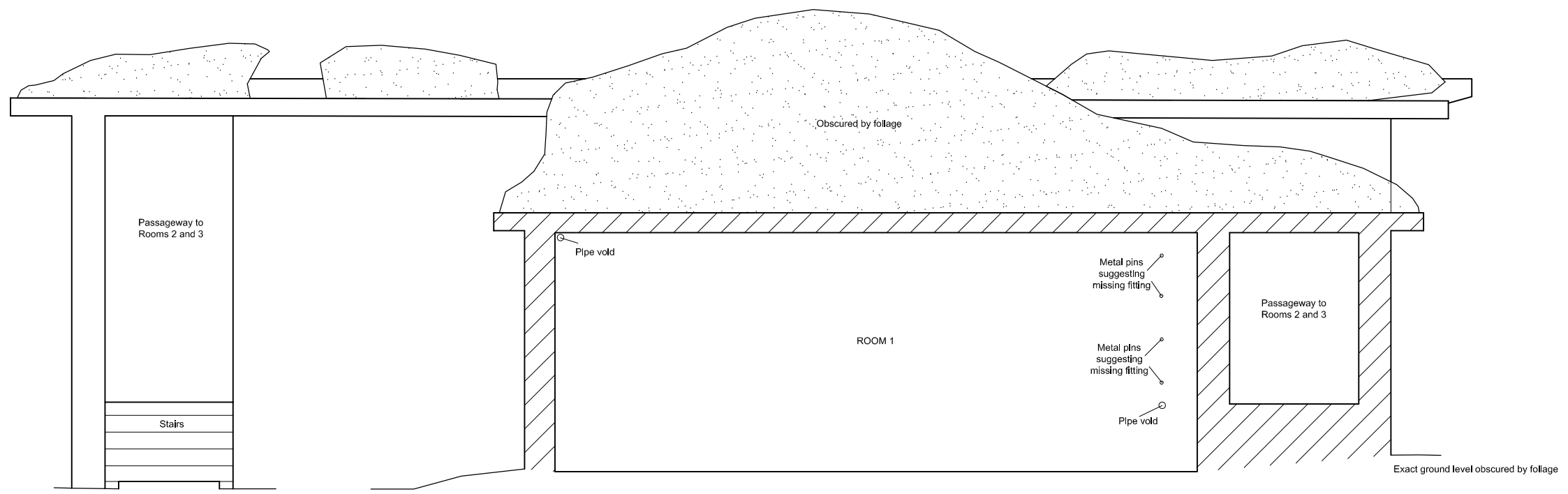


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal South Elevation of
Room 1 and Slice of External
South Elevation
Marked on ground plan as 6



No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

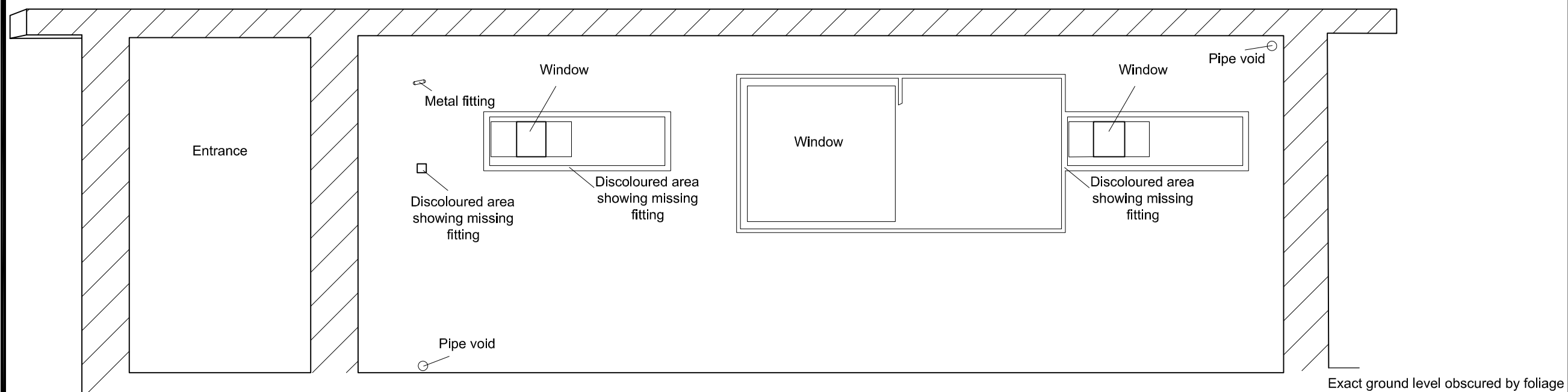
Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

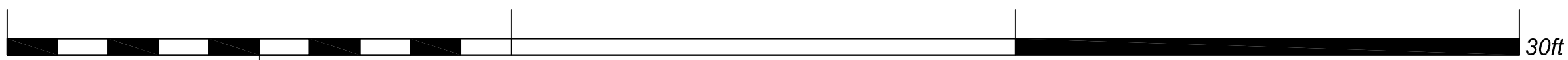
Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	

General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal South Elevation of
Room 1 and Slice Through
Entrance Passage
Marked on ground plan as 7



Exact ground level obscured by foliage



30ft



10m

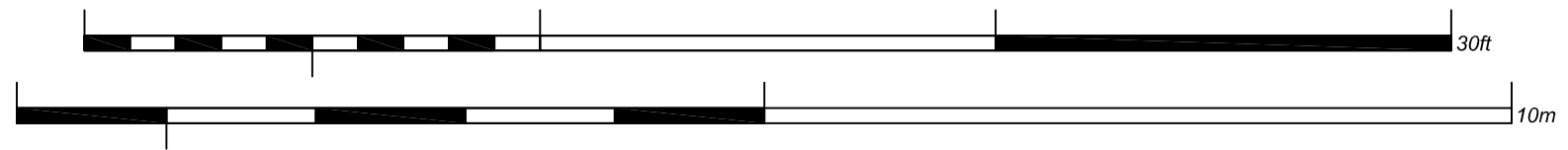
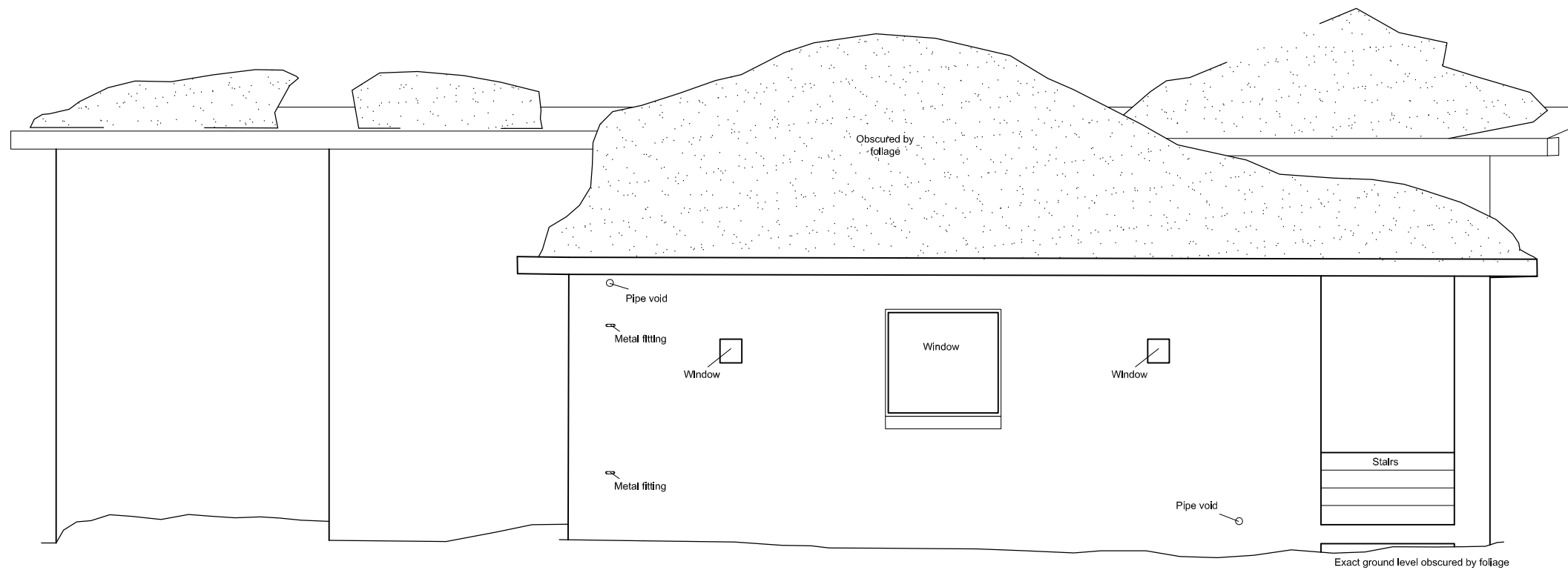


No.	0/1	03/09
	Revision/Issue	Date

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:30 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
External South Elevation

Marked on ground plan as 8

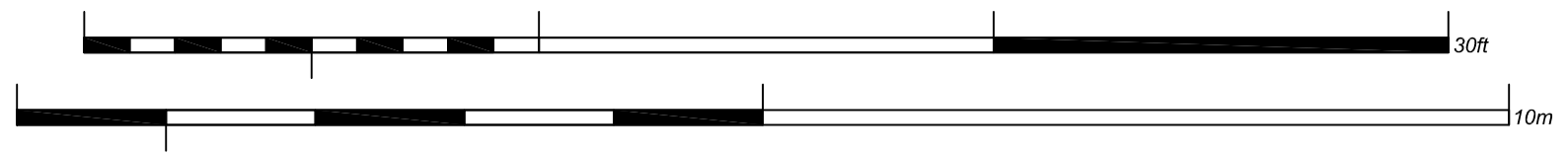
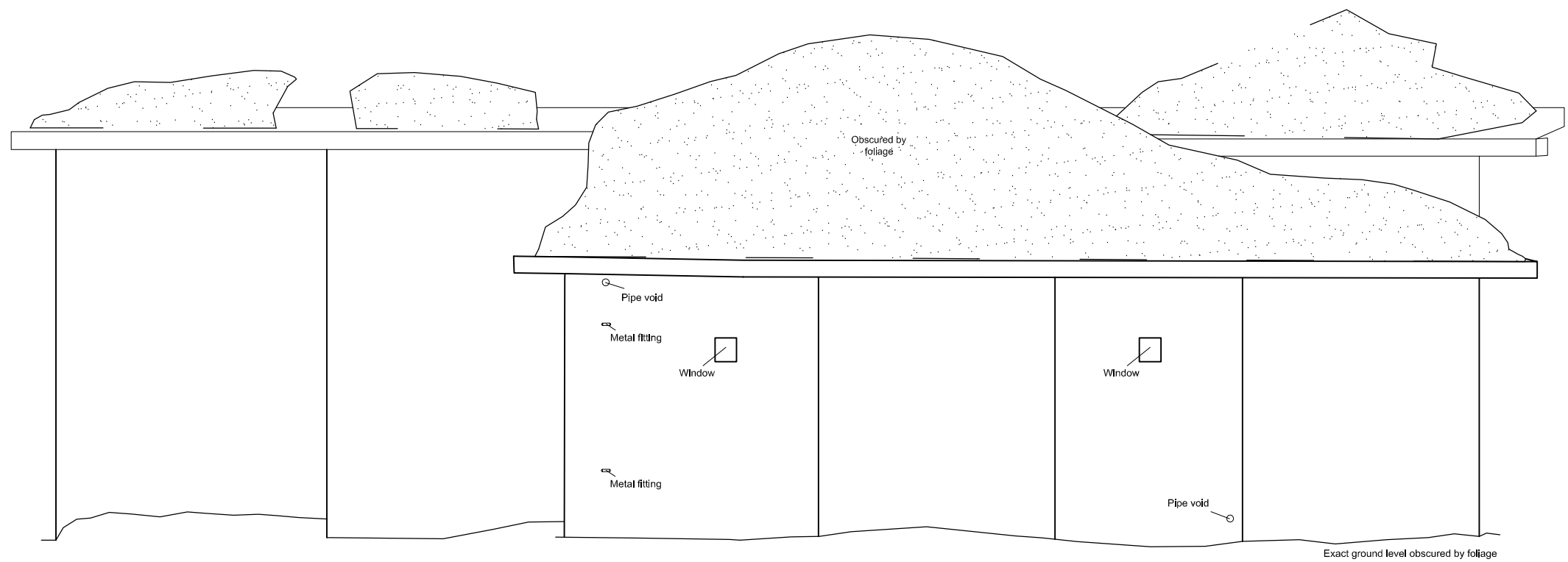


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
 Slice through External South
 Elevation

Marked on ground plan as 9

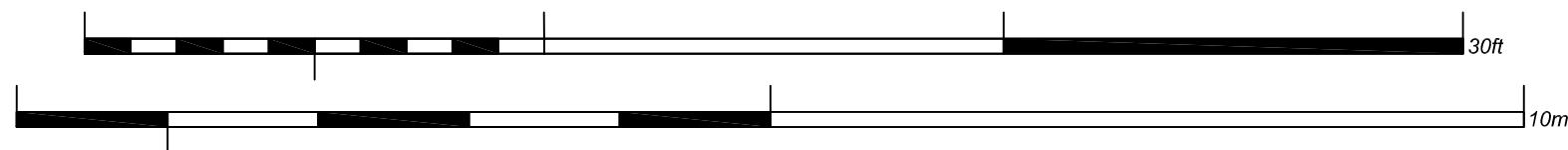
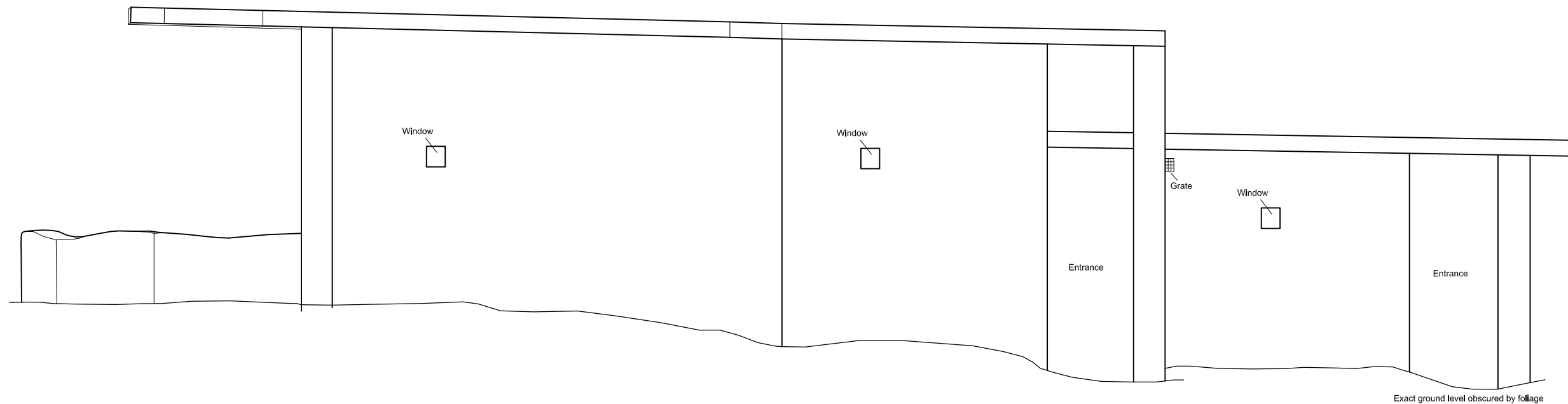


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
 AOC Archaeology
 Edgefield Industrial Estate,
 Edgefield Road,
 Loanhead,
 Midlothian,
 EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
 Lossie Forest,
 Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
External West Elevation

Marked on ground plan as 10

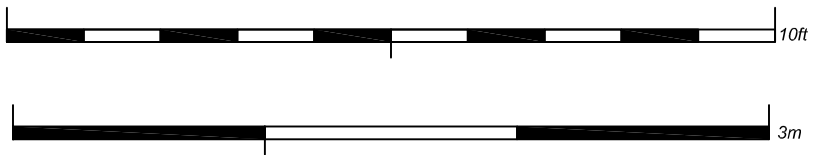
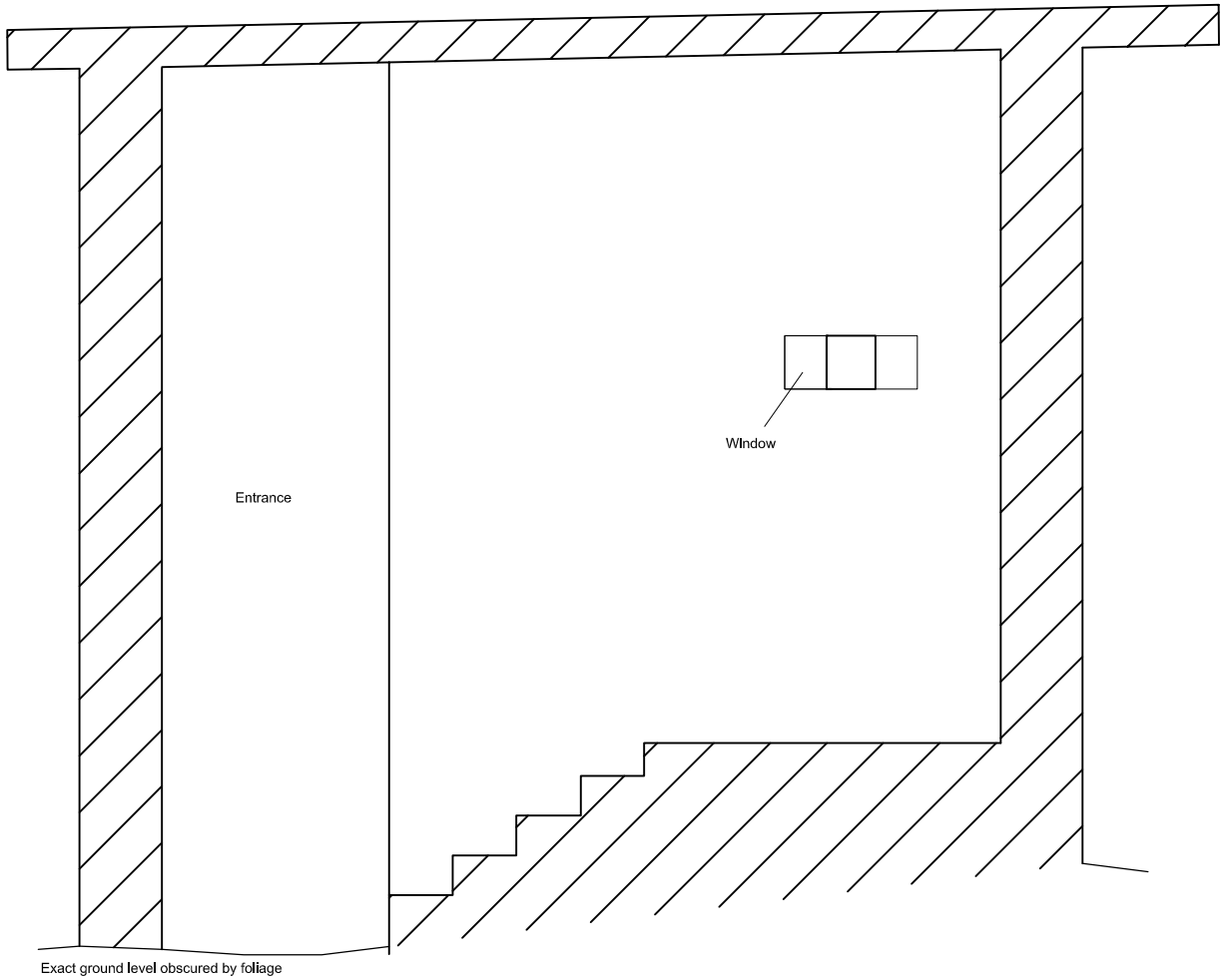


	0/1	03/09
No.	Revision/Issue	Date

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



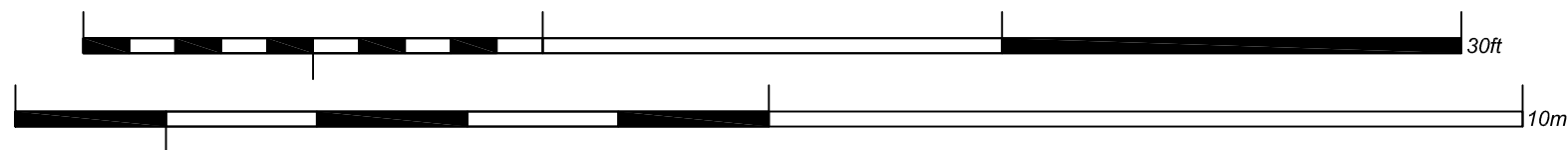
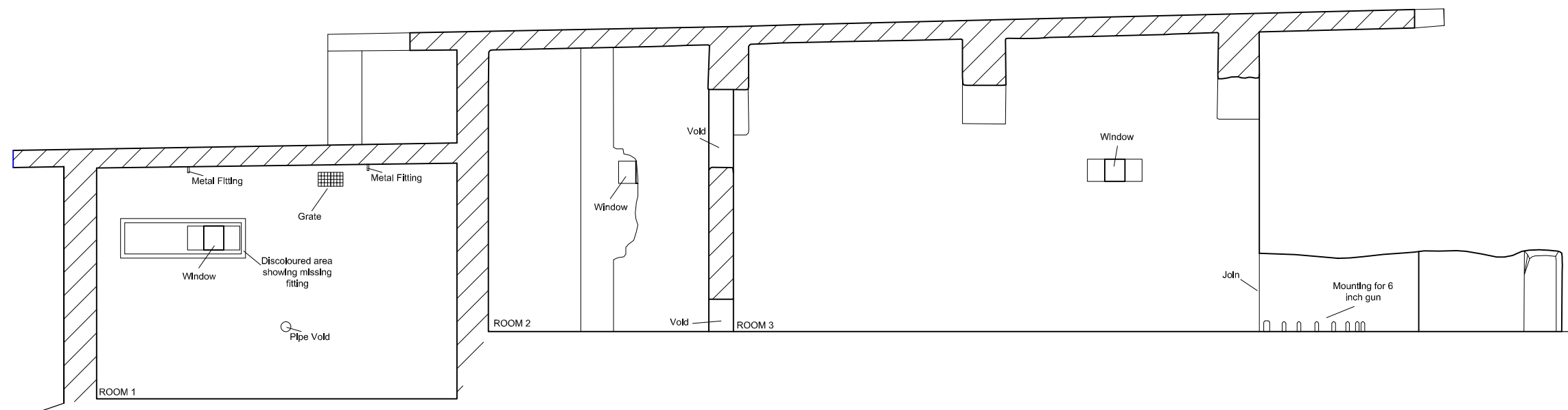
General Notes
 Gun Emplacement:
 Internal East Elevation through West Corridor
 Marked on ground plan as 11
 Scanning and Drawing by G. Hudson

Firm Name and Address
 AOC Archaeology
 Edgefield Industrial Estate,
 Edgefield Road,
 Loanhead,
 Midlothian,
 EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
 Lossie Forest,
 Lossiemouth, Moray

Project
 AOC 21234
Date
 11/03/09
Scale
 1:30 at A4
Revision/Issue
 0/1





General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal East Elevation Slice
Through Building

Marked on ground plan as 12

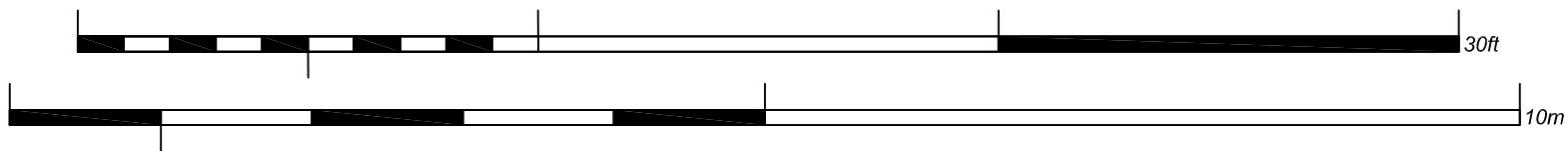
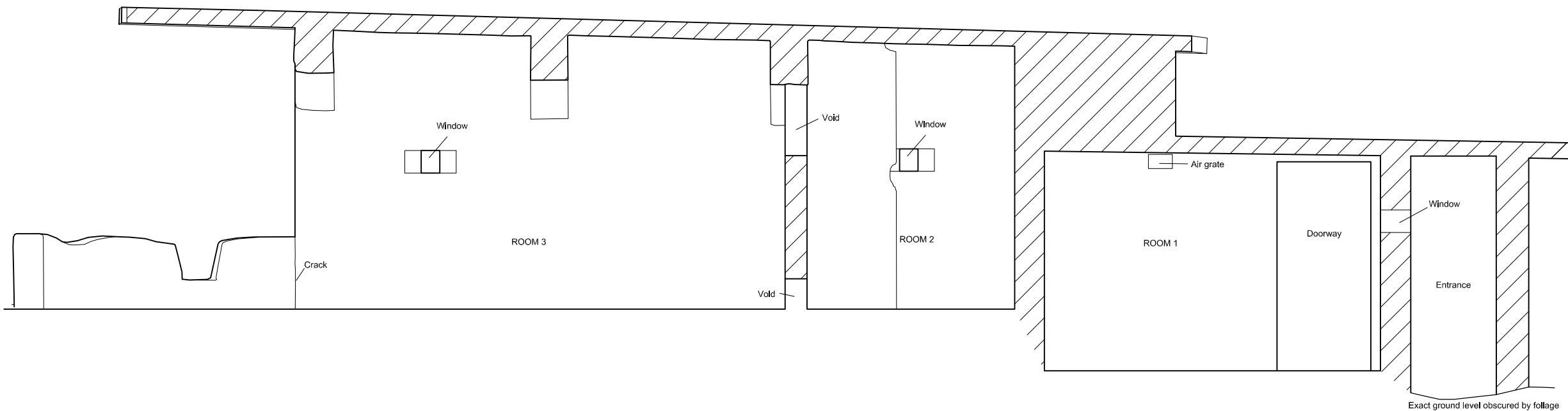


No.	0/1	03/09
	Revision/Issue	Date

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal West Elevation Slice
Through Building Including
Room 1

Marked on ground plan as 13



No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

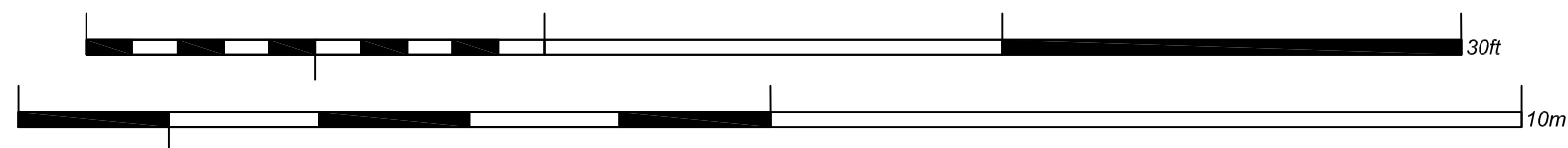
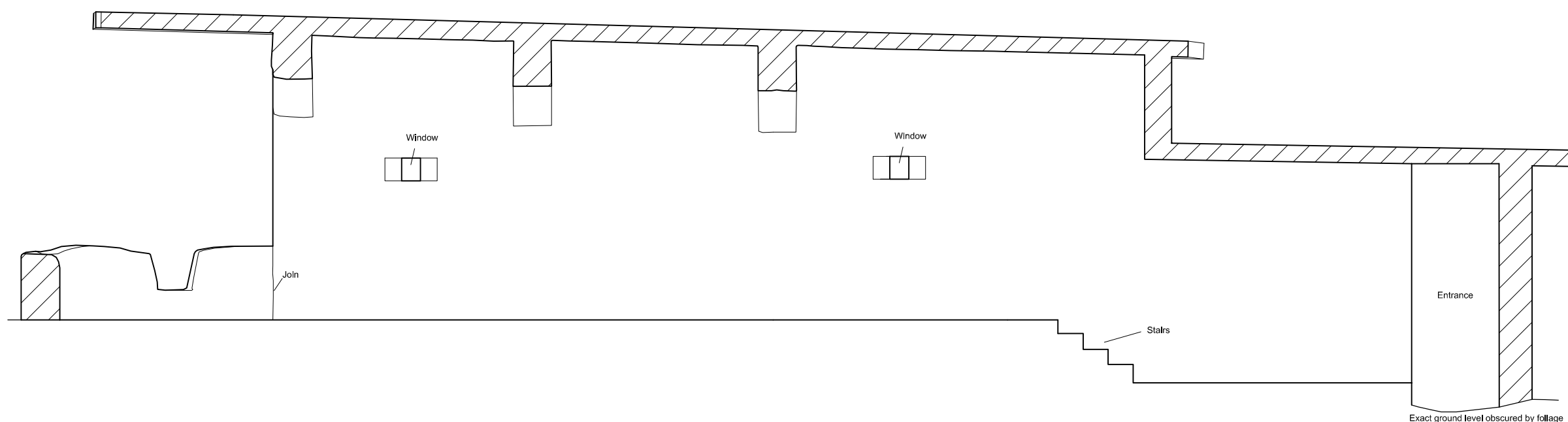
Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	

General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
Internal West Elevation Slice
Through Building

Marked on ground plan as 14

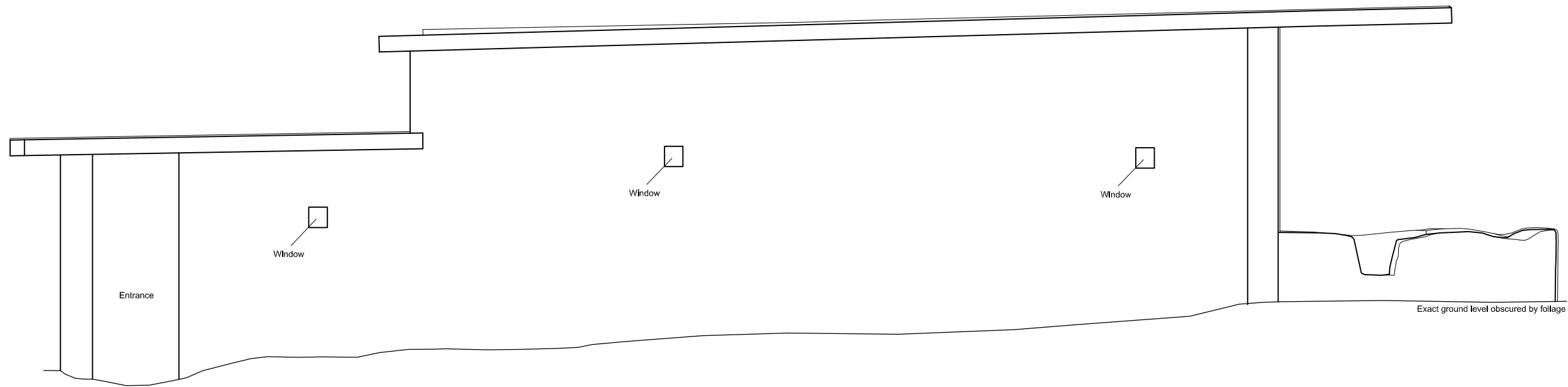


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate,
Edgefield Road,
Loanhead,
Midlothian,
EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
Lossie Forest,
Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



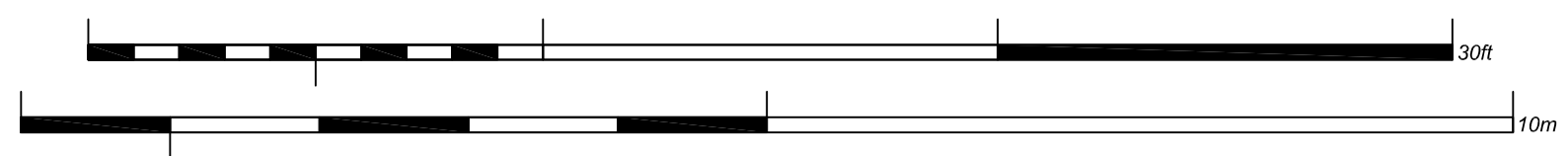
Window

Window

Window

Entrance

Exact ground level obscured by foliage



General Notes

Gun Emplacement:
External East Elevation

Marked on ground plan as 15

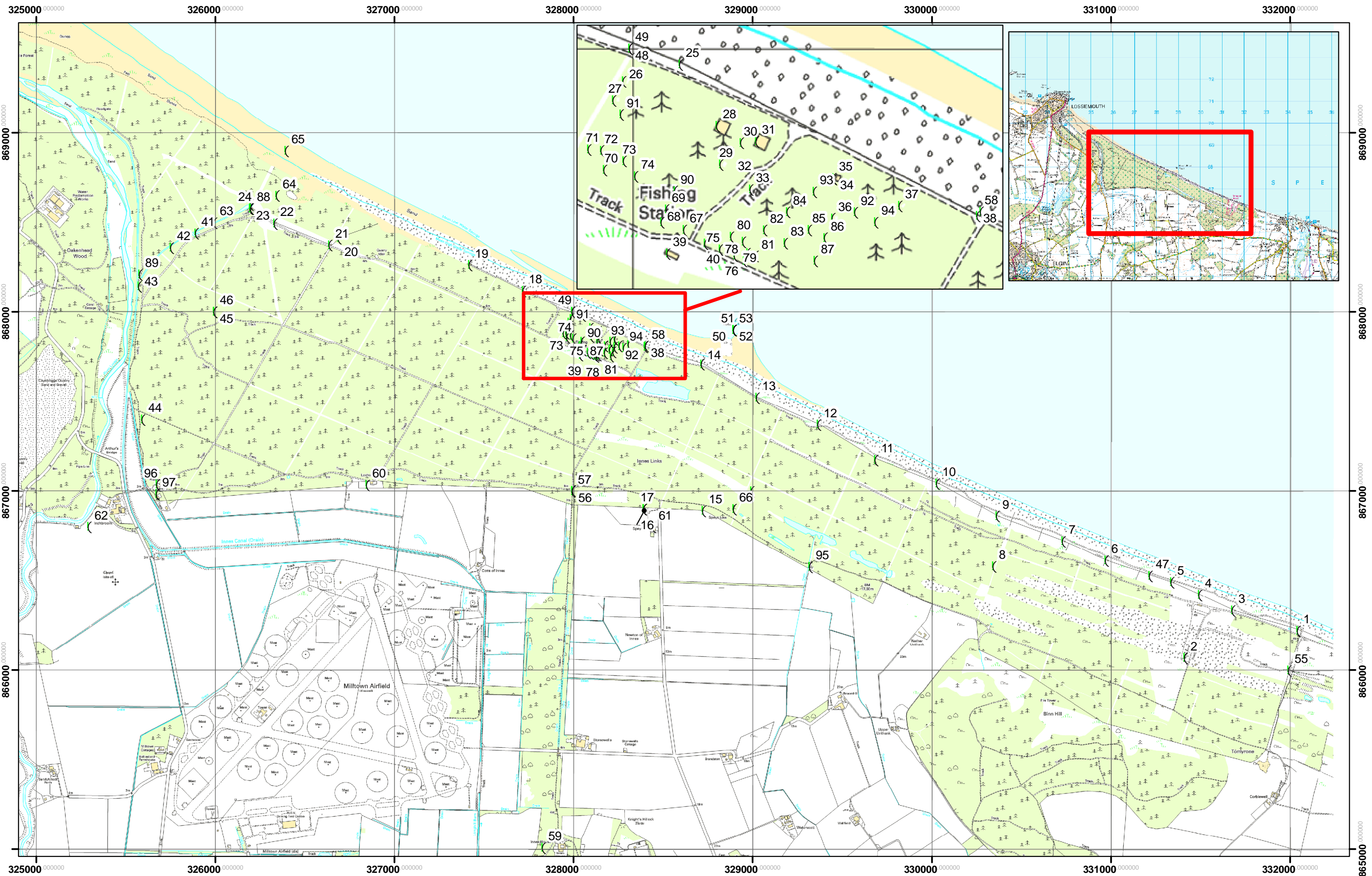


No.	Revision/Issue	Date
	0/1	03/09

Firm Name and Address
 AOC Archaeology
 Edgefield Industrial Estate,
 Edgefield Road,
 Loanhead,
 Midlothian,
 EH20 9SY.

Project Name and Address
 Lossie Forest,
 Lossiemouth, Moray

Project AOC 21234	Sheet
Date 11/03/09	
Scale 1:50 at A3	



0 0.10.20.30.40.5

 Kilometers

Figure 1: Sites of Archaeological Interest



(c) AOC Archaeology 2008



Approximate location of the research area

Figure 2: Extract from a map by Pont 1580s-1590s





Approximate location of the research area

Figure 3: Extract from a map by Blaeu 1654

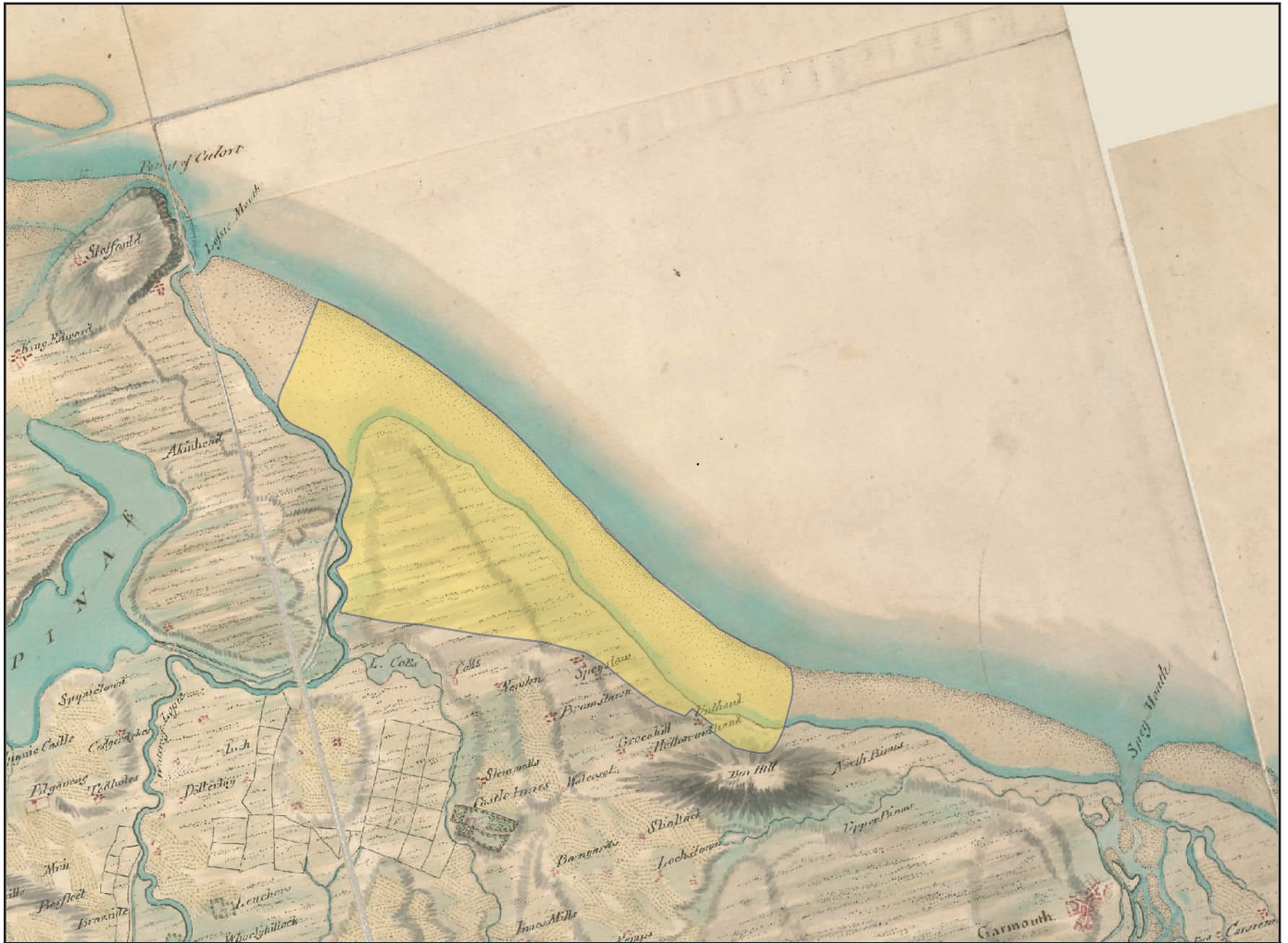




Approximate location of the research area

Figure 4: Extract from a map by Moll 1745

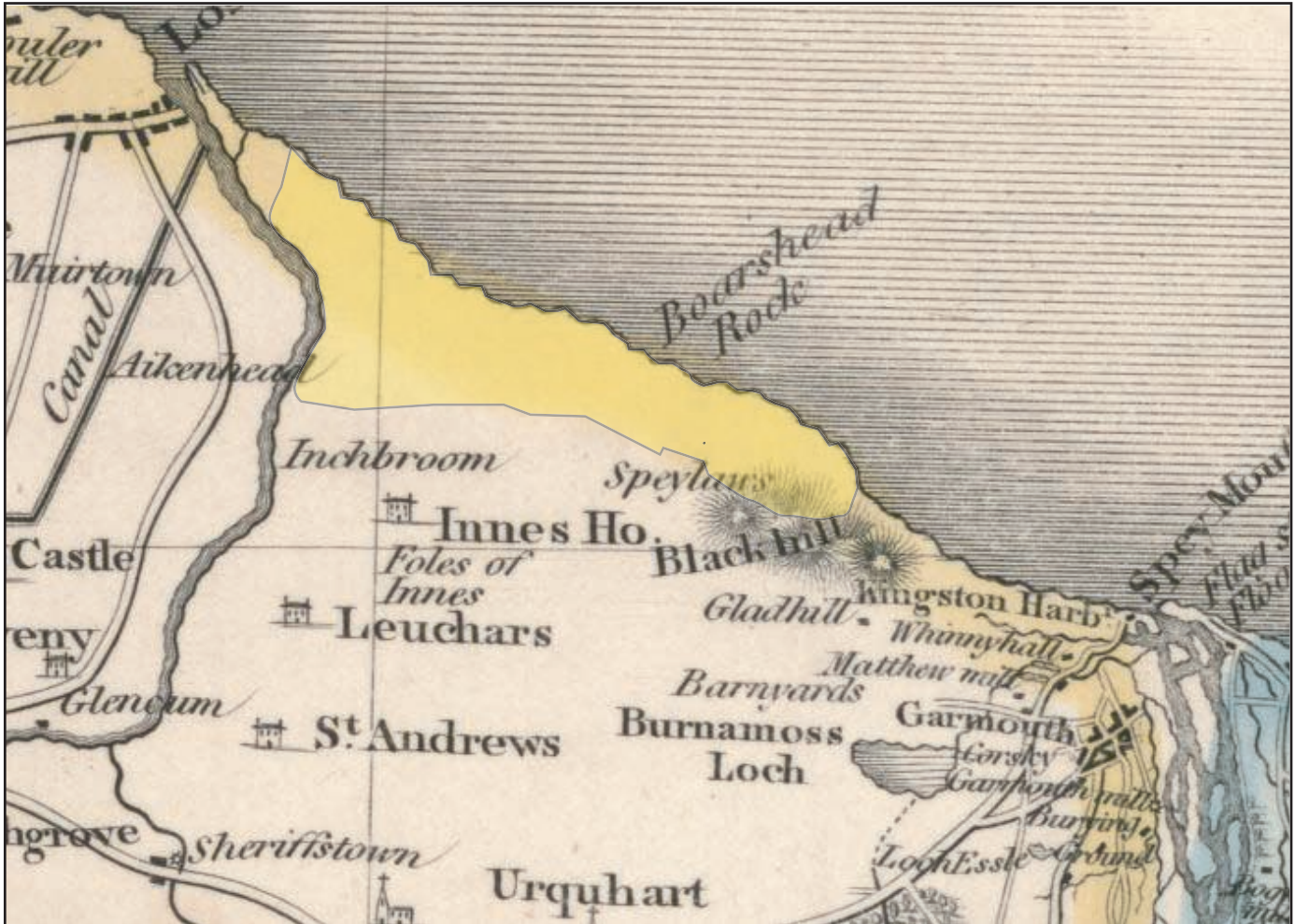




Approximate location of the research area

Figure 5: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55






 Approximate location of the research area

Figure 6: Extract from a map by Thomson 1820






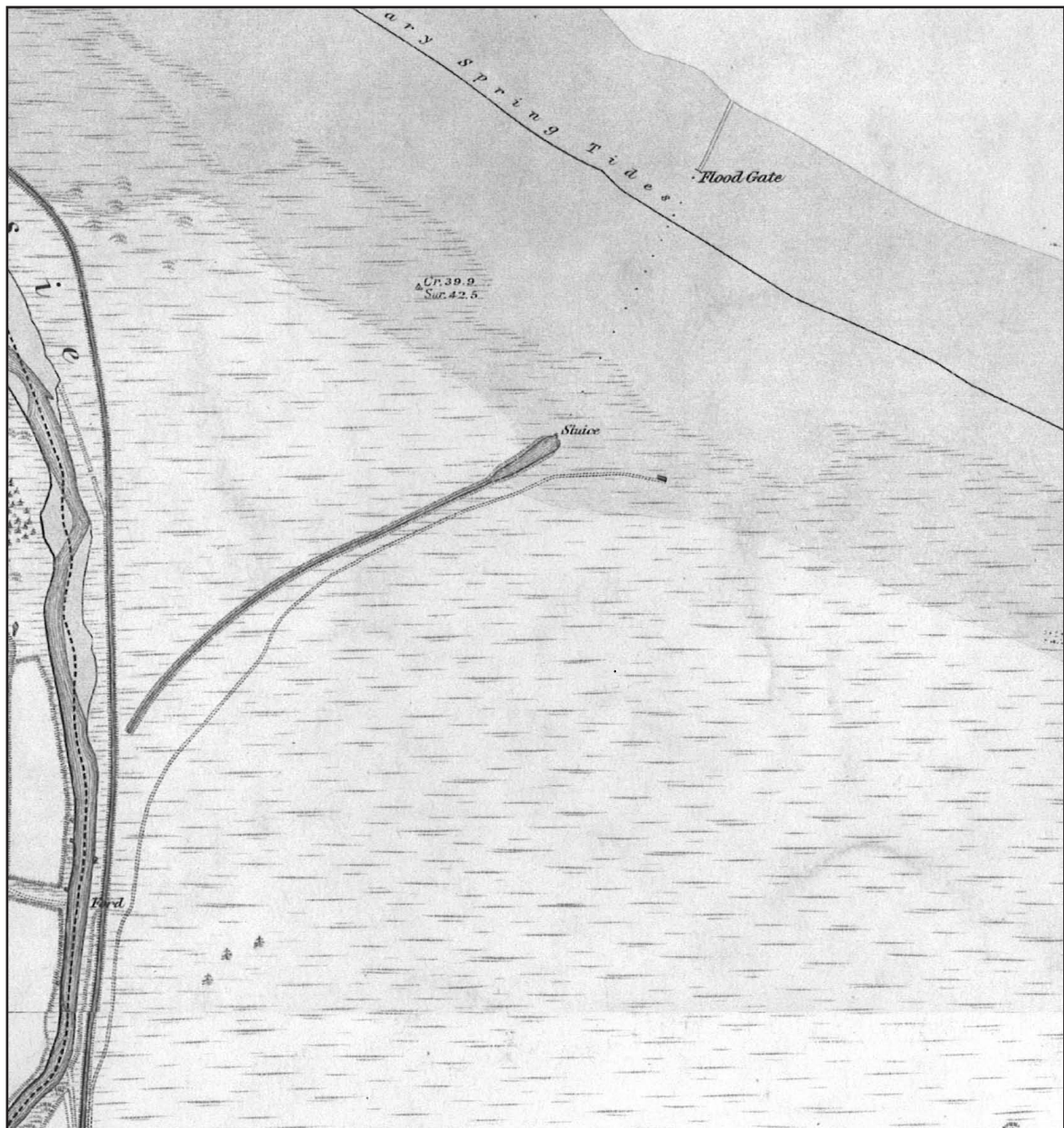

 Approximate location of the research area

Figure 7: Extract from first edition 1:10,560 OS map, 1873






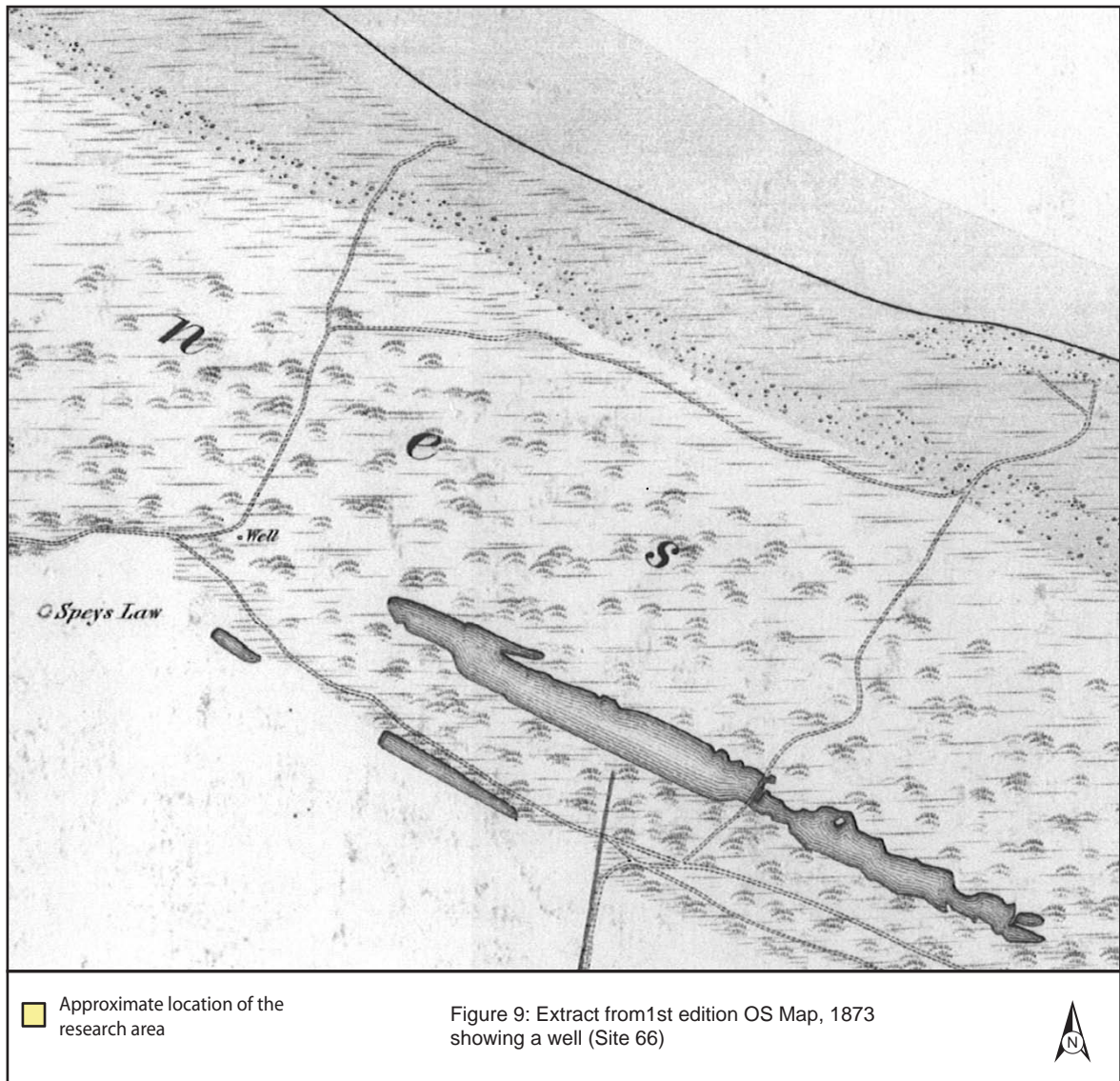
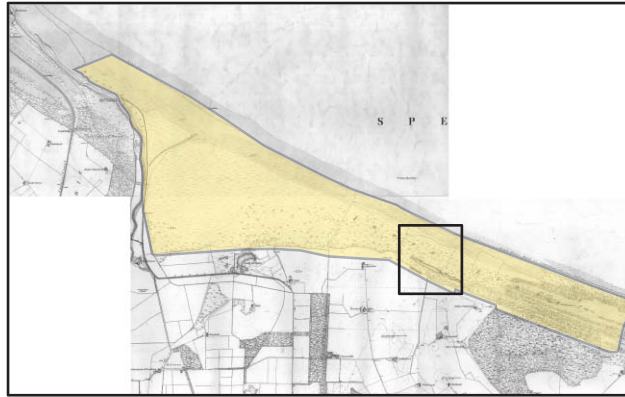

 Approximate location of the research area

Figure 8: Extract from 1st edition 1:10,560 OS Map, 1873 showing a sluice, building and flood gate





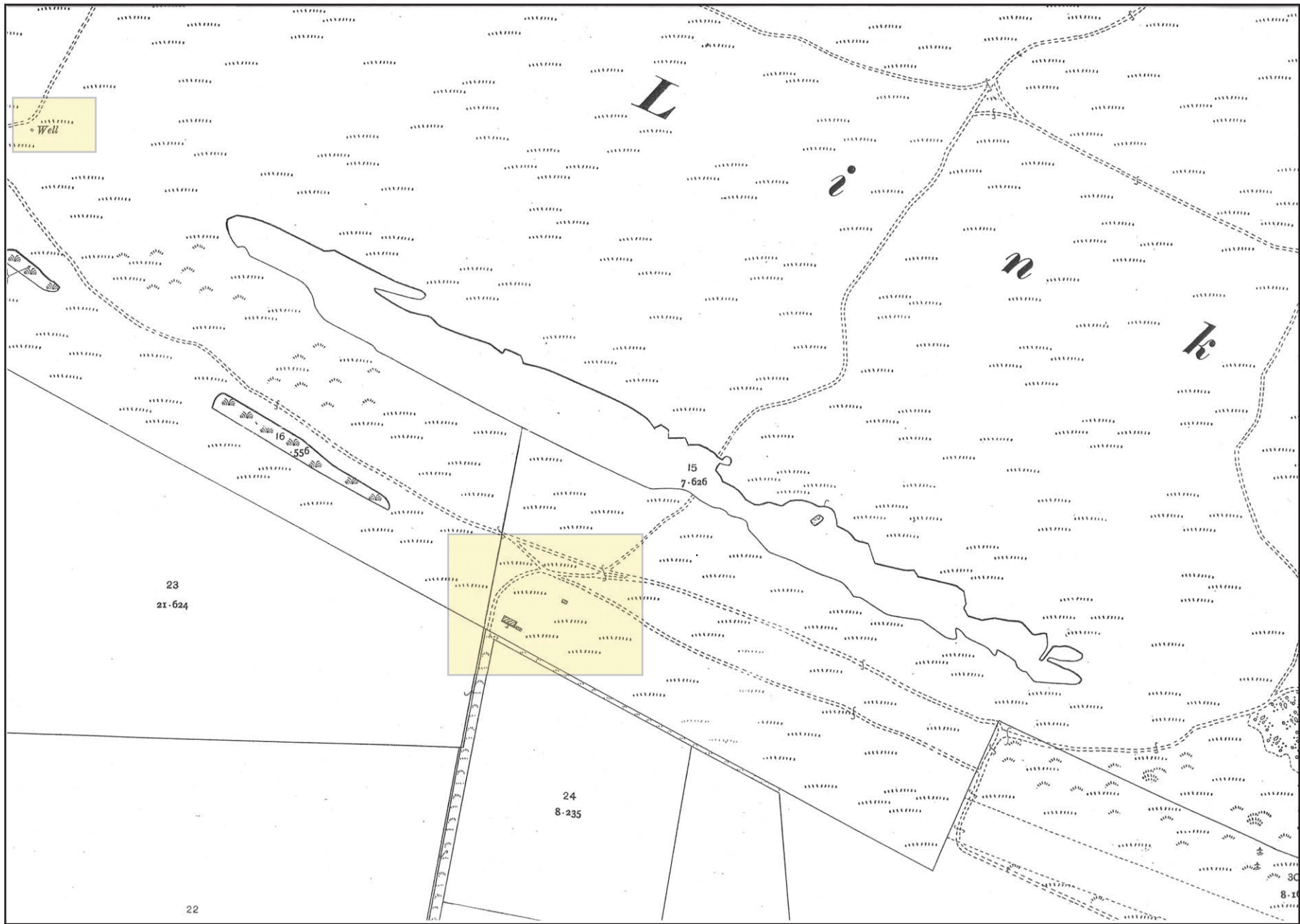
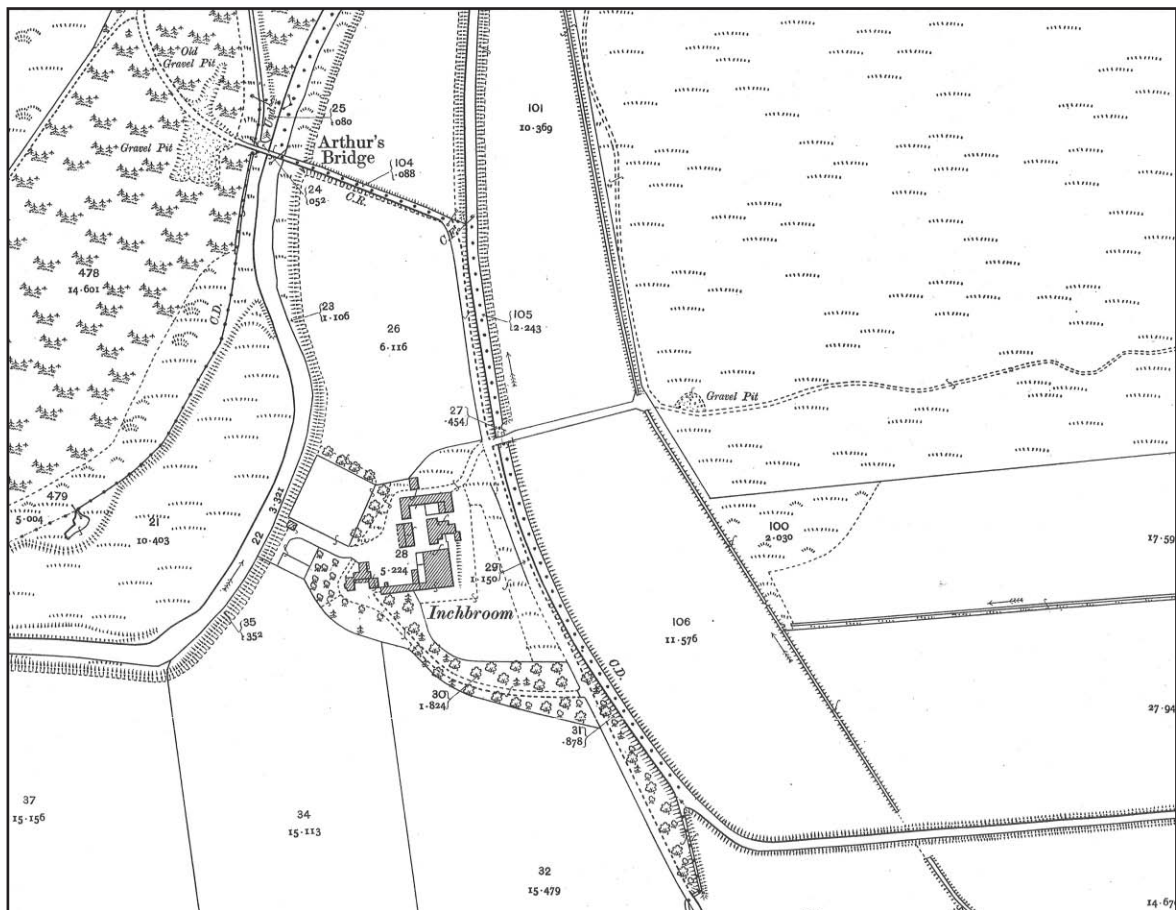
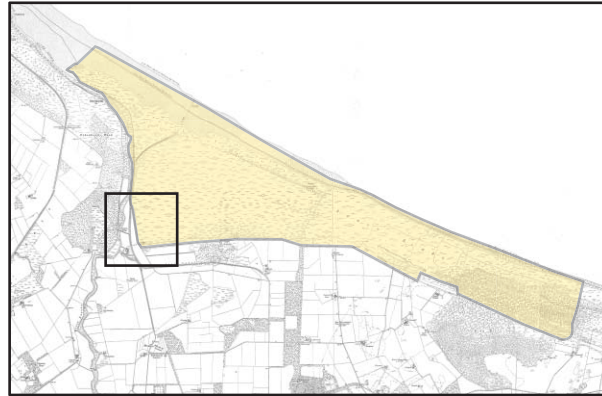


Figure 10: Extract from 1:2,500 OS map, 1905 showing the locations of two buildings (Site 95) and a well (Site 66)






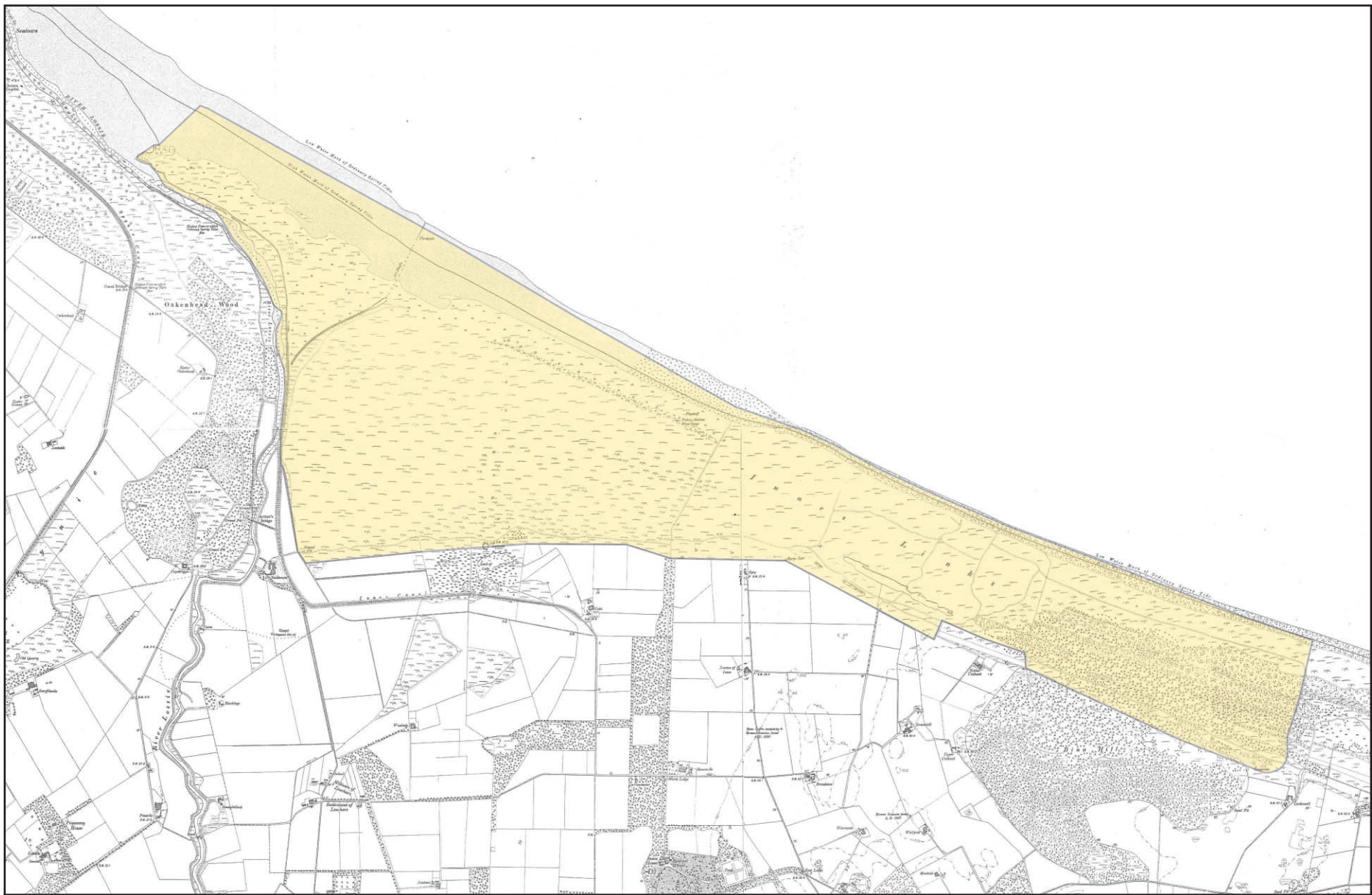

 Approximate location of the research area

Figure 11: Extract from 1:2,500 OS Map, 1905 showing a gravel pit (Site 96)






 Approximate location of the research area

Figure 12: Extract from second edition 1:10,560 OS map, 1906



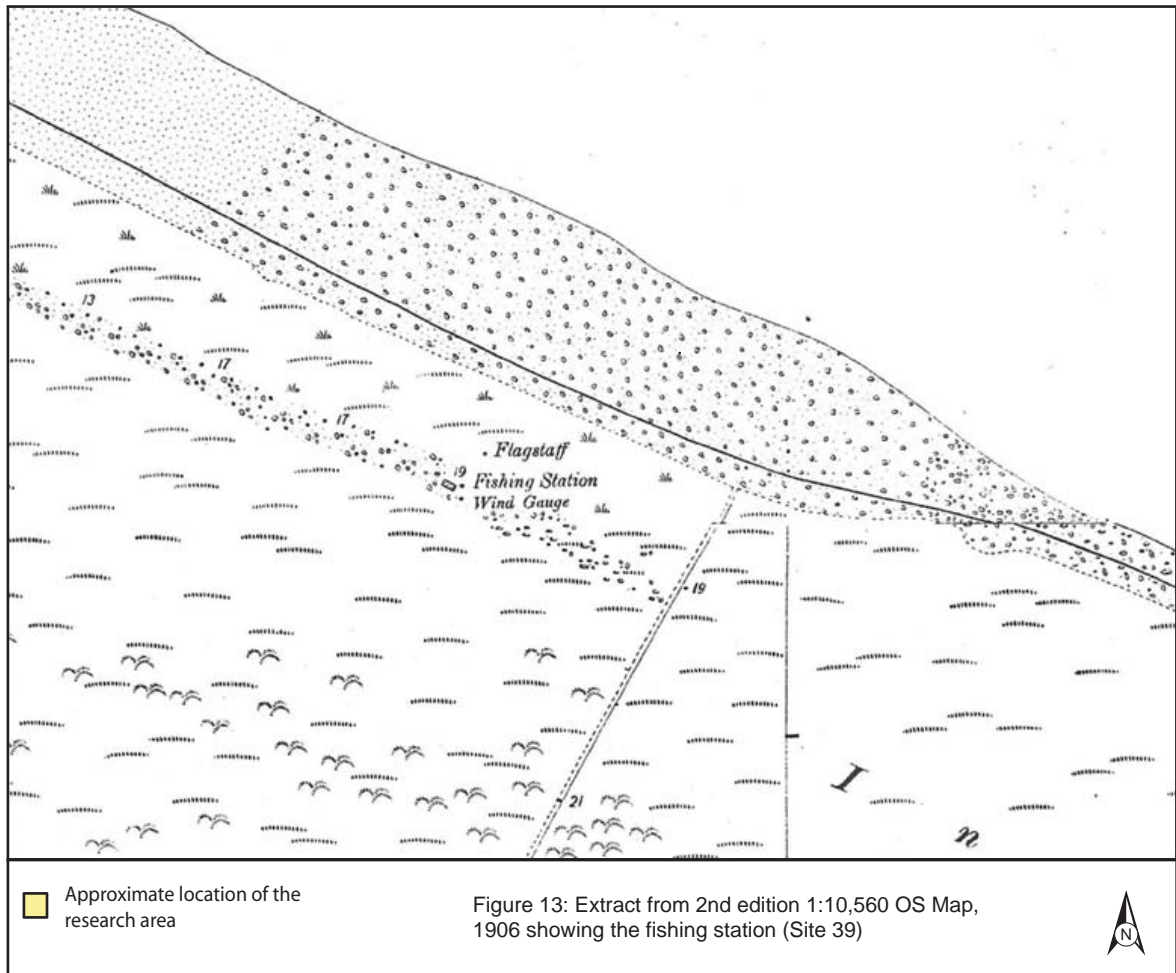
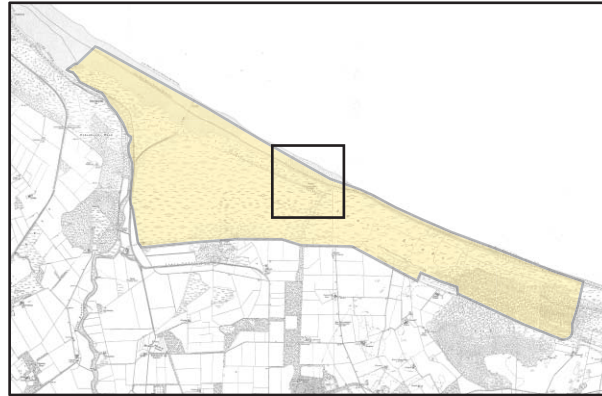


Figure 13: Extract from 2nd edition 1:10,560 OS Map, 1906 showing the fishing station (Site 39)

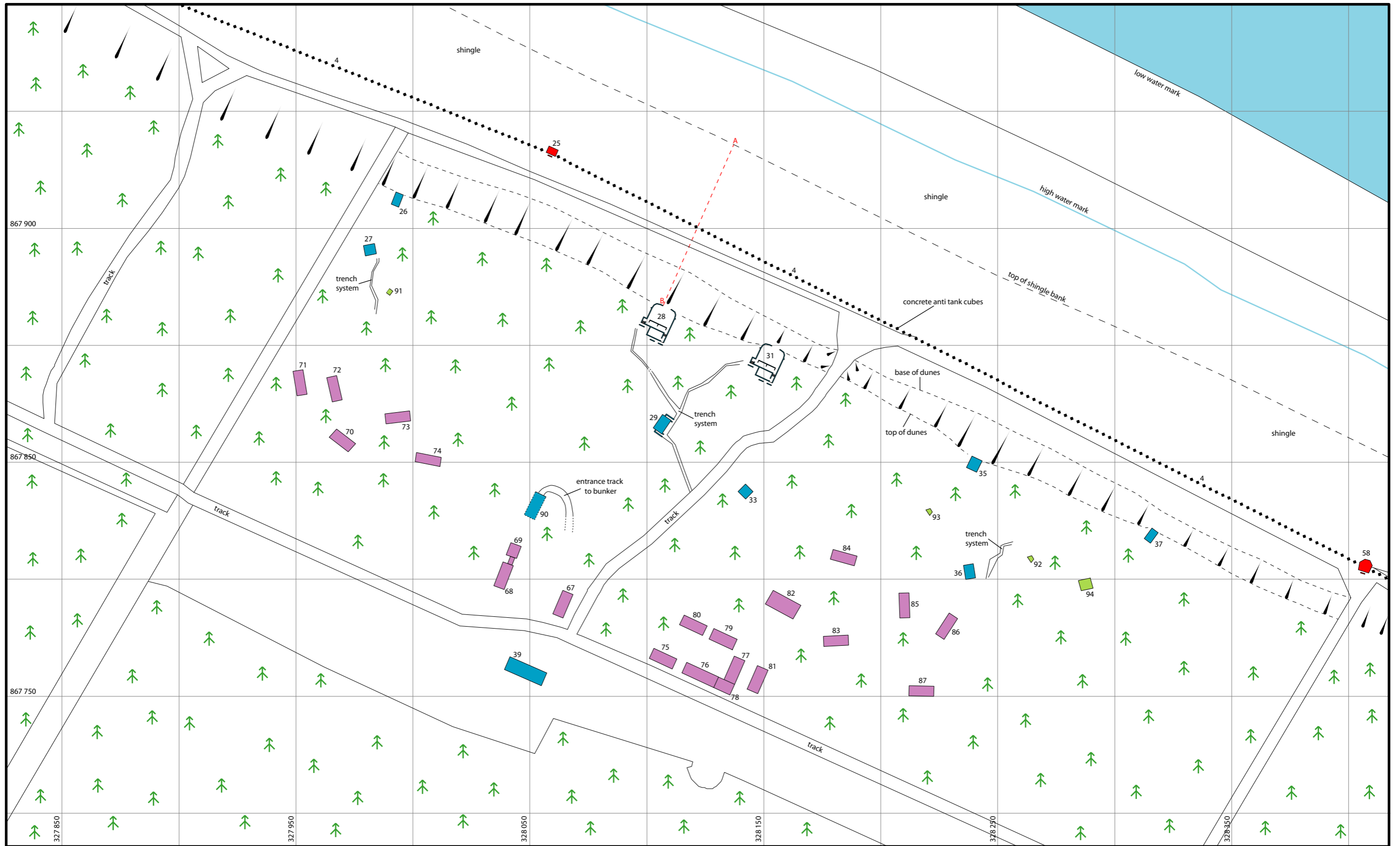


Figure 14: Plan of the Coastal Battery (Site 30) and Military Camp (Site 40)

- building platforms
- upstanding buildings
- other/machine gun platforms
- pillboxes
- tank cubes





Approximate location of the research area

Figure 15: Extract from 1:10,560 OS map, 1959



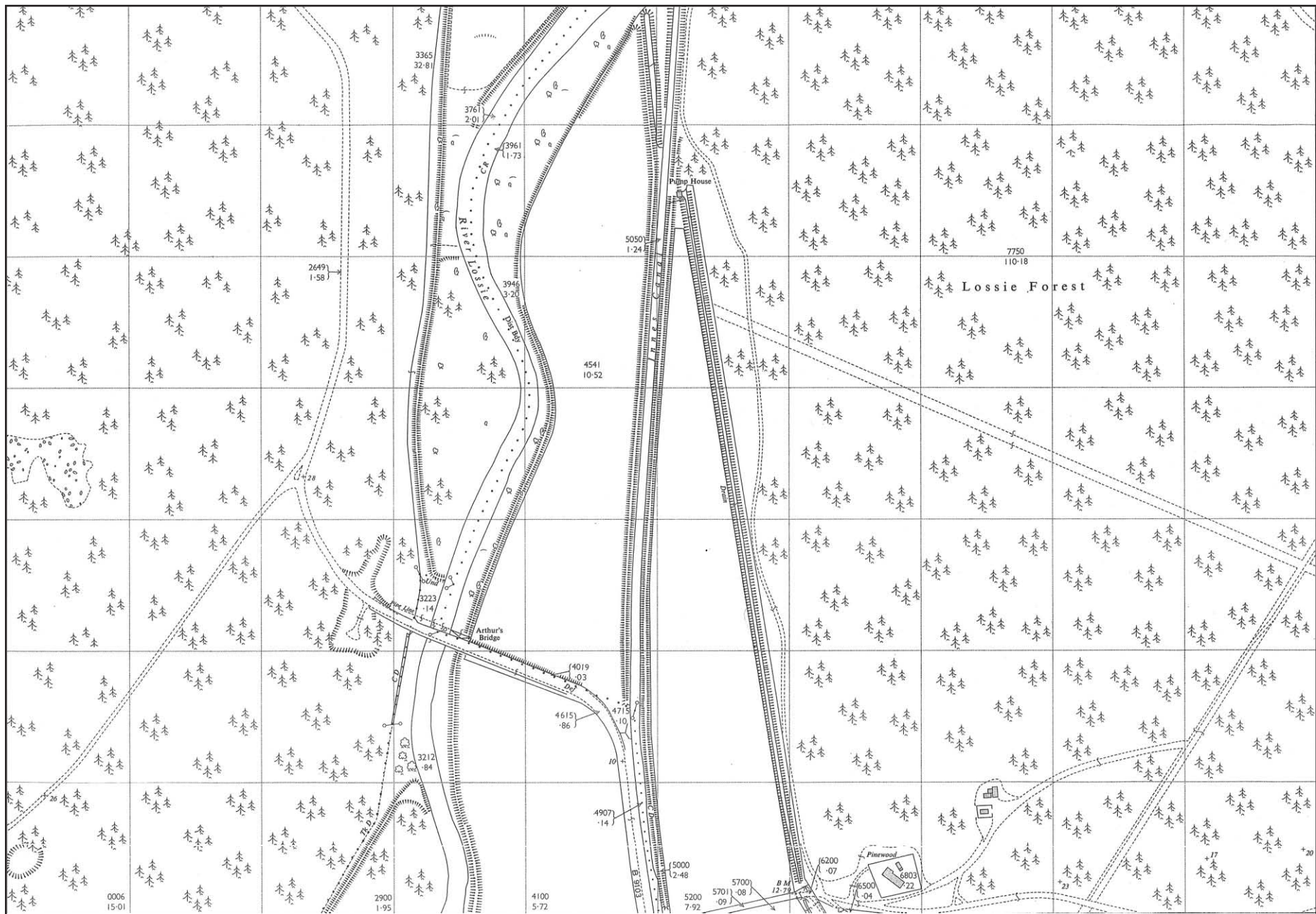
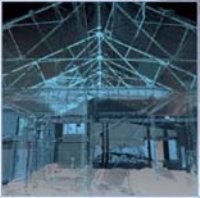


Figure 16: Extract from 1:10,000 OS map, 1968 showing buildings (Site 97) in the southwest corner of the study area





AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY

tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: admin@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com